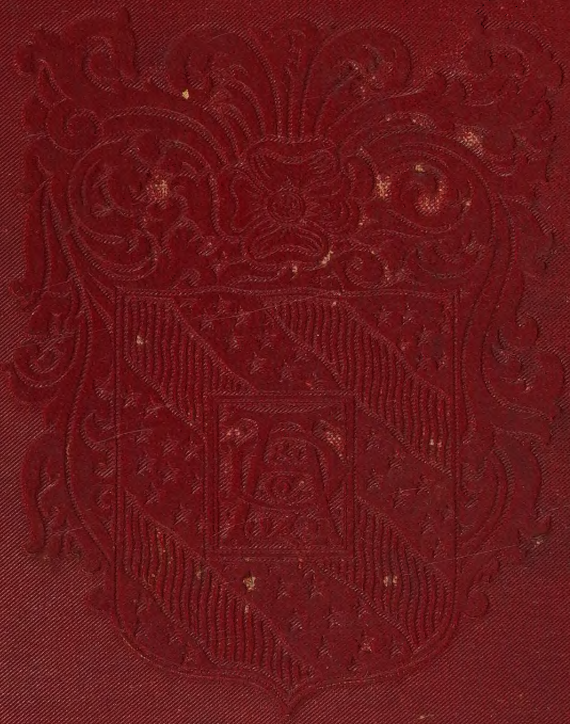

6 Vols

APPLETONS'
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOL. I.

AARON—CRANDALL

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APPLETONS'

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY

JAMES GRANT WILSON

AND

JOHN FISKE

As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all. PLATO.

VOLUME I.

AARON–CRANDALL

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PREFACE.

Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography is intended to supply a want that has long been felt by the nations of the New World, and more particularly by the people of the United States. Every scholar and every reader has recognized the benefit of the great French Dictionaries of Universal Biography, and the utility of the more recent National Biography of Great Britain, now in course of publication. Each nation should, if possible, have its own cyclopædia of biography. The Belgian, British, and German Dictionaries at present in progress are instances of such work in the Old World. It is proposed to provide a Cyclopædia of Biography for the New World worthy to rank with them.

The Cyclopædia will include the names of above fifteen thousand prominent native and adopted citizens of the United States, including living persons, from the earliest settlement of the country; also the names of several thousand eminent citizens of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and all the other countries of North and South America. The great aim has been to embrace all noteworthy persons of the New World, and to give biographies that shall embody with sufficient fulness the latest result of historical research, rendering it a reference-book of the highest order. The work will also contain the names of nearly one thousand men of foreign birth who, like Bishop Berkeley, Braddock, Burgoyne, Cabot, Columbus, Cornwallis, Lafayette, Montcalm, and Whitefield, are closely identified with American history.

The editors have endeavored, in all instances, to obtain the co-operation of the most competent students of special periods or departments of history, and they have had the assistance of scholarly and experienced associates, together with a well-equipped staff of writers. Many articles of importance have been contributed by some of the most brilliant names in American literature as well as by many of our most illustrious statesmen, soldiers, and jurists. Much valuable material has been obtained from original sources; and in the case of recent lives and those "men of light and leading" who are still with us, important aid has been afforded by the friends and relatives of the subjects.

It has been the aim of the editors to render the Cyclopædia educational as well as entertaining and instructive, by making those articles referring to important men and measures full and exhaustive; thus, in the articles on the Presi-

dents, some two hundred pages will be devoted to a complete and authentic account of all their public acts, placing the reader in possession of an accurate history of their administrations, covering a century of our national annals. The same statement may be made in respect to the chief colonial and state governors; our celebrated judges and statesmen; members of the Cabinets, of the Senate, and House; men distinguished in art, commerce, and literature; leaders in the Church; and those "great heirs of fame" who won renown in the late and previous wars—thus forming a very full and comprehensive history of the United States and those other countries of the New World with which we are bound by so many ties, since its first discovery by "the world-seeking Genoese." To the above are added numerous notices of persons of the pre-Columbian period, now appearing for the first time in the English language.

Although it is manifestly impossible, within the limits of six octavo volumes, to supply all the information that might be desired by students of genealogy, yet it is confidently believed that the data given will be found sufficient and satisfactory. Especial attention is called to the information concerning the publications of the New World, which is brought down to the date of publication. In the case of the more important notices of men and women,

"On Fame's eternall bede-roll worthy to be fyled,"

the principal authorities used are mentioned with a view to indicating the sources from which additional information may be obtained by those who are seeking for it. The projectors of the Cyclopædia have made use of every available source of information, including a special library of several thousand volumes, and have utilized the most valuable portion of Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography," together with the author's manuscript corrections and additions, purchased for that purpose, as well as the unpublished manuscripts of the compiler of "Initials and Pseudonyms," who was preparing a cyclopædia of American and other authors.

The work will be completed in six volumes, appearing at intervals of from four to six months—possibly more rapidly, if found consistent with editorial and mechanical accuracy. Each volume will be illustrated with at least ten fine steel portraits of eminent men of the New World, including the Presidents of the United States, forming altogether a most valuable and attractive national portrait-gallery of illustrious Americans. These will be supplemented by between one and two thousand smaller vignette portraits from original drawings by Jacques Reich, accompanied by fac-simile autographs, and also several hundred views of birthplaces, residences, monuments, and tombs famous in history. The signatures are for the most part from the collection of some six thousand American autographs in the possession of the senior editor.

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APPLETONS'

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

A

AARON, Samuel, educator, b. in New Britain, Bucks co., Pa., in 1800; d. in Mount Holly, N. J., 11 April, 1865. He was left an orphan at six years of age, and became the ward of an uncle, upon whose farm he worked for several years, attending school only in winter. A small legacy inherited from his father enabled him at the age of sixteen to enter the Doylestown, N. J., academy, where he fitted himself to become a teacher, and at the age of twenty was engaged as an assistant instructor in the classical and mathematical school in Burlington, N. J. Here he studied and taught, and soon opened an independent day school at Bridge Point, but was presently invited to become principal of Doylestown academy. In 1829 he was ordained, and became pastor of a Baptist church in New Britain. In 1833 he took charge of the Burlington high school, serving at the same time as pastor of the Baptist church in that city. Accepting in 1841 an invitation from a church in Norristown, Pa., he remained there three years, when he opened the Treemount seminary near Norristown, which under his management soon became prosperous, and won a high reputation for the thoroughness of its training and discipline. The financial disasters of 1857 found Mr. Aaron with his name pledged as security for a friend, and he was obliged to sacrifice all his property to the creditors. He was soon offered the head-mastership of Mt. Holly, N. J., institute, a large, well-established school for boys, where, in company with his son as joint principal, he spent the remainder of his life. During these years he was pastor of a church in Mt. Holly. He prepared a valuable series of text-books introducing certain improvements in methods of instruction, which added greatly to his reputation as an educator. His only publication in book form, aside from his text-books, was entitled "Faithful Translation" (Philadelphia, 1842). He was among the early advocates of temperance, and was an earnest supporter of the anti-slavery cause from its beginning.

ABAD, or **ABADIANO, Diego José,** Mexican poet, b. near Jiquilpan, between Michoacan and Guadalajara, 1 July, 1727; d. in Italy, 30 Sept., 1779. He became a Jesuit in early youth, and afterward taught philosophy and civil and canon law in Zacatecas and the city of Mexico. When forty years old, and while rector of the college of Querétaro, he began the study of medicine, in the practice of which he was successful. Then he went to Italy and published a volume of Latin poetry, under the title of "Heroica Deo carmina," to which he owes his greatest fame. Among other works he wrote descriptions of the principal rivers of the world in a book called "Geografia hidráulica." Several editions of the "Heroica Deo carmina" were published, in Madrid (1769), Venice (1774), Ferrara (1776), and Cecina (1780).

ABADIE, Eugene H., surgeon, b. in France, about 1814; d. in St. Louis, 12 Dec., 1874. He entered the medical corps of the U. S. army in 1836, with the rank of assistant surgeon. In 1853 he was promoted surgeon, and as such served through the civil war, receiving the brevet rank of colonel in March, 1865. His first service was with the Creek nation, then recently removed from their hereditary lands in Georgia, and until the Seminole war he was engaged with the migrating tribes. After this service he was stationed at the forts in New York harbor, and at various regular posts in the interior until the war with Mexico, where he was on duty in 1848, but was ordered to Point Isabel, Texas, in 1849. Changing from station to station as the exigencies of the service demanded, he was in Texas when the U. S. forces in that state were surrendered by Gen. Twiggs, and before the close of 1861 he was paroled as a prisoner of war and permitted to go north. He was stationed at West Point in 1862–'64, during which period he was detailed to serve on medical boards in Philadelphia and New York. In 1865 he became chief medical officer of the military division of west Mississippi, in 1866 medical director of the department of Missouri, and lastly acting assistant medical purveyor at St. Louis. At the time of his death he had seen more years of actual service than any, save two, of the army surgeons.

ABAD Y QUEIPO, Manuel, Spanish bishop, b. in Asturias about 1775; d. about 1824. He studied theology in Spain, and went to Mexico. From Michoacan he was sent to Spain to plead against a royal decree affecting the interests of the priesthood, and was successful in his mission. In 1809 he was consecrated bishop of Michoacan. During the first period of the revolutionary war he adhered to the royal party, and went to the city of Mexico. After his return to Michoacan, through intrigues of his opponents, he was sent to Spain and imprisoned. But he obtained an interview with King Ferdinand VII., who not only pardoned him, but appointed him his minister of justice. Yet the Inquisitors imprisoned him again for his opposition to the Inquisition. Afterward he was bishop of Fortora, but was again in prison in 1823, where he died, it is believed, in the following year.

ABASCAL (ab-as-cal′), **José Fernando,** Spanish soldier, b. in Oviedo, Asturias, in 1743; d. in Madrid in 1821. He entered the army in 1762, and after serving for twenty years was promoted to the rank of colonel, and during the war against the French to that of brigadier-general. In 1796 he went to Cuba, assumed the command as viceroy, and took an active part in the defence of Havana when that city was attacked by an English fleet. Afterward he was commander in New Galicia, and still later viceroy of Peru, his great ability and tact being especially beneficial to those countries. He also defended Buenos Ayres from the English, and at the same time repressed revolts in Lima and in Cuzco; but being unsuccessful in some operations, he was recalled in 1816. Four years before he had been created Marqués de la Concordia, in allusion to his conciliatory policy in Peru, which prevented trouble between the natives and the Spanish residents. See Stevenson's "Twenty Years' Residence in South America" (London, 1825).

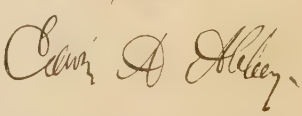
ABASOLO, Mariano, Mexican patriot, b. near Dolores, Guanajuato, about 1780; executed at Chihuahua, 1 Aug., 1811. He became conspicuous during the Mexican war for independence, and was a colonel in the patriot army of Hidalgo, distinguishing himself during the campaigns that opened the war, and was exceptionally humane in his treatment of prisoners. He took part in the engagement at Las Cruces, and fled with Hidalgo after the disastrous fight at Arce de Calderon; was captured by the government troops, and shot in company with his chief. Their bodies were exposed on poles and left unburied until 1822.

ABBADIE, D' (dab-bah-dee′), governor of Louisiana, b. about 1710; d. in New Orleans, 4 Feb., 1765. He was sent to America by Louis XV. of France, to take charge of certain royal business interests in New Orleans, and was granted military authority over the affairs of the province. His administration was marked by great wisdom. Restraining the tendency to brutality on the part of masters toward their slaves, he secured the good will of the best people in the community. In his dealings with the Indians he was equally successful, and his memory is piously cherished in the French parishes. As the result of the sale of Louisiana to Spain in 1762, Gov. Abbadie was ordered in 1764 to resign his command to a Spanish representative, and he died of grief, caused by the necessity of surrendering his charge to those whom he regarded as enemies. There appears to be no record of his Christian name.

ABBADIE, Antoine Thomson d', explorer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810. With his younger brother, Arnaud Michel, he was early taken to France by his father, a Frenchman. In 1835 he was sent by the academy of sciences on an exploring expedition to Brazil, where he remained nearly two years. In 1873 he published "Observations relatives à la physique du globe, faites au Brésil et en Ethiopie." His other works do not relate to America.

ABBE, Cleveland, meteorologist, b. in New York city, 3 Dec., 1838. He was graduated at the New York free academy in 1857, taught mathematics in Trinity Latin school for a year, and then went to Michigan university, where he studied astronomy under Prof. Brünnow, and taught the higher mathematics in the scientific school. From 1860 to 1864 he lived at Cambridge, Mass., where Dr. B. A. Gould, the astronomer, assigned him the telegraphic longitude work of the U. S. coast survey. The years 1865–'66 he spent mainly at the Imperial observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg, Russia, as the guest of the resident staff of observers. After a short sojourn at Washington he was chosen director of the Cincinnati observatory. This was in 1868, and he soon proposed an enlargement of the scope of the institution to include terrestrial physics so far as they relate to astronomy. Investigation of the subject led him to suggest that Cincinnati should be made the headquarters of meteorological observation for the United States, for the purpose of collecting and comparing telegraphic weather-reports from all parts of the land, and making deductions therefrom. The Cincinnati chamber of commerce saw the value of the suggestion, and accepted his proposition. Sept. 1, 1869, he began the publication of the "Weather Bulletin of the Cincinnati Observatory." Prior to this time (1856) the Smithsonian Institution had used the telegraph for weather-forecasts, but these were not sent out for the benefit of the public at large. The favor with which the Cincinnati project was received was brought to the attention of congress through the efforts of H. E. Paine, M. C. (Wis.), and H. L. Dawes (Mass.) [see House Bill 602, Dec. 19, 1869], and, by a joint resolution of 9 Feb., 1870, the secretary of war was directed to provide for taking meteorological observations at military posts in the interior of the continent, and on the lakes and sea-coasts, with the design of giving warning of the approach and probable force of storms. In January, 1871, Gen. Albert J. Myer, chief of the army signal service, was directed to take charge of the new weather bureau, and he appointed Prof. Abbe his meteorologist, whose duty it was to prepare "probabilities" or storm warnings. Prof. Abbe became popularly known as "Old Probabilities," and under his direction the service soon reached the high degree of efficiency that it has since maintained. For about one year, or until competent assistants could be trained, Prof. Abbe in person did the work of collating and tabulating, which had to be done three times a day. The publication of the "Monthly Weather Review" and the "Bulletin of International Simultaneous Observations" was begun under his supervision. His publications, astronomical and meteorological, are very numerous, and his contributions to current periodicals, cyclopædias, and books of reference are well known to astronomers.

ABBEVILLE, Claude d' (dab′-veel), French missionary, d. in Paris in 1632. He was connected with the mission of the Capucin Fathers on the island of Maragnan, near the coast of Brazil, which was established in 1612. In his "History" of the mission he describes the customs of the natives of the island and of the neighboring parts of the continent.



ABBEY, Edwin Austin, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852. He was a pupil of the Pennsylvania academy, Philadelphia, and has devoted himself chiefly to drawing illustrations for books and magazines, but since 1875 has done excellent work in water-colors. He removed in 1883 from New York to London, where

his studio now is. He is a member of the New York water-color society, and of the London institute of water-colors. Among his best pictures are "The Stage Office" (1876); "The Evil Eye" (1877); "Lady in a Garden" (1878); "Rose in October" (1879); "The Widower" (1883); and "Reading the Bible" (1884). Notable among his illustrations are those to Robert Herrick's poems and "She Stoops to Conquer." He visited the United States in 1886.

ABBEY, Henry, author, b. in Rondout, N. Y., 11 July, 1842. He was educated at Kingston academy and the Hudson river institute. His first book, "May Dreams," was published in New York in 1862. About this time he became assistant editor of the Rondout "Courier," and subsequently of the Orange "Spectator" (N. J.). "Ralph and other Poems" appeared in 1866, "Stories in Verse" in 1869, and "Ballads of Good Deeds" in 1872. A new edition of the last named appeared in England in 1876. "Poems by Henry Abbey" was published in 1879, embracing the greater part of the old selections and several new pieces. "The City of Success and other Poems" appeared in 1883, and a new and comprehensive edition of his more important poems was published in Kingston in 1886.

ABBEY, Richard, clergyman, b. in Genesee co., N. Y., 16 Nov., 1805. In 1816 he removed to Illinois, and thence, in 1825, to Natchez, Miss. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1844, and was identified with the movement separating that denomination into its northern and southern branches. He has published "Letters to Bishop Green on Apostolic Succession" and "End of the Apostolic Succession" (1853); "Creed of All Men" (1855); "Ecclesiastical Constitution" (1856); "Church and Ministry" (1859); "Diuturnity" (1866); "Ecce Ecclesia," an answer to "Ecce Homo" (1868); "The City of God and the Church-Makers" (1872). In 1858 he was elected financial secretary of the Southern Methodist publishing house. His other works include "Baptismal Demonstrations," "Divine Assessment," "Strictures on Church Government," and "The Divine Call to the Ministry."

ABBOT, Abiel, clergyman, b. in Wilton, N. H., 14 Dec., 1765; d. in West Cambridge, Mass., 31 Jan., 1859. He was graduated at Harvard in 1787, taught in Phillips Andover academy until 1789, studied theology, and labored as a missionary in Maine. In 1794 he was tutor of Greek in Harvard. He was ordained minister of the church in Coventry, Conn., in 1795, from which he was dismissed in 1811, on account of his theological opinions. He taught the Dummer academy until 1819, and then cultivated a farm in North Andover until 1827, when he was installed as pastor of the church at Peterborough, N. H., where he remained until his retirement from the ministry in 1848. He published in 1811 an account of his difficulty with the Coventry congregation, in 1829 a "History of Andover," and in 1847 the "Genealogy of the Abbot Family."

ABBOT, Abiel, clergyman, b. in Andover, Mass., 17 Aug., 1770; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., 7 June, 1828. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792, became the Congregational minister at Haverhill, Mass., in 1794, and in 1802 took charge of the church at Beverly. He wrote a volume of descriptive "Letters from Cuba" (Boston, 1829) while visiting that island for his health in 1827, and died of yellow fever on his return voyage. Dr. Abbot was an eloquent preacher. His sermons, accompanied by a memoir by S. Everett, were published in Boston in 1831.

ABBOT, Benjamin, educator, b. about 1762; d. in Exeter, N. H., 25 Oct., 1849. He was graduated at Harvard in 1788, received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1811, and took charge of Phillips academy, Exeter, N. H., which he conducted until 1838. Among the pupils under his training were Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, and John G. Palfrey.

ABBOT, Ezra, biblical critic, b. in Jackson, Maine, 28 April, 1819; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 21 March, 1884. It is said that he knew his letters at the age of nineteen months. When five years old he was promoted to the first class in reading, and at seven he expressed the great interest he felt in Rollin's "Ancient History." In the sports of childhood he manifested the keenest zest, was an expert at catching trout, and was an excellent story-teller. He studied at Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1840, and soon afterward made his home in Cambridge, Mass. In 1856 he became assistant librarian at Harvard. He made a careful revision, and collation with the originals, of the numerous learned quotations in Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying," and published a new edition (Boston, 1864). In 1869 he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale college, and in 1872 Harvard conferred on him the degree of D. D., although he was a layman. From 1872 till his death he was professor of New Testament criticism and interpretation in the Divinity school at Cambridge. He made important contributions, mostly in the department of biblical criticism, to periodicals. As a bibliographer his labors were very valuable, and he furnished a curious and extensive catalogue of books on the subject, which he prepared as an appendix to Alger's "Critical History of a Future Life," and an invaluable addition to the Prolegomena to the 8th edition of Tischendorf's Greek Testament. His most important work, as well as his latest, was a small volume on "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel" (1880). Mr. Abbot was a Unitarian, and contributed largely to the periodicals of that denomination. He also furnished occasional papers for the "North American Review" and the "Journal of the American Oriental Society," and was a member of the American committee to revise the New Testament. He left a library of 5,000 volumes, containing many rare books, including a rich collection of Greek New Testaments of various editions. In accordance with his desire, this collection was added to the library of Harvard university. The remainder of his books was given to the library of the Divinity school connected with the university, on condition that "there shall be secured as soon as possible a more adequate and safe place of keeping." Among his works are "New Discussions of the Trinity" and "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life." He also edited Norton's "Statement of the Reasons for not Believing the Doctrines of the Trinitarians," Lamson's "Church of the First Three Centuries," and other controversial works, and contributed to

Ezra Abbot

the pronunciation of names in "Worcester's Dictionary." A memorial of Dr. Abbot was published by the alumni of Harvard divinity school in 1884.

ABBOT, Francis Ellingwood, author, b. in Boston, 6 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and from 1870 to 1880 was editor of "The Index," a Boston journal of free thought. He has written much on metaphysical subjects, and has published in book form "Scientific Theism" (Boston, 1886).

ABBOT, Henry Larcom, soldier, b. in Beverly, Mass., 13 Aug., 1831. He was graduated at West Point in 1854, and made brevet second lieutenant of topographical engineers. His first service was in the office of the Pacific railroad surveys in Washington, whence in 1855 he was transferred to the Pacific railroad survey of the route between California and Oregon, and afterward served on the hydrographic survey of the delta of the Mississippi river. During the civil war he was principally engaged as a military engineer, and rose by successive steps until brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, and made lieutenant-colonel of engineers, 31 March, 1880. He served in various actions, and was wounded at Bull Run in 1861. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in superintending the defences of the East river; in command of the engineer post and depot at Willet's Point, N. Y., and of the engineer battalion and the engineer school of application, the latter of which he has created. He was a member of the expedition to Sicily to observe the solar eclipse in 1870, member of the engineer board on the U. S. military bridge equipage and drill, of one on a plan for the protection of the alluvial region of the Mississippi against overflows, and of various other boards connected with fortifications and river and harbor improvements. He invented and developed the U. S. system of submarine mines for coast and river defence, 1869 to 1886. He has published "Vol. VI., Pacific Railroad Reports" (Washington, 1857); "Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi," jointly with Capt. A. A. Humphreys (Philadelphia, 1861); "Siege Artillery in the Campaign against Richmond" (Washington, 1867); "Experiments and Investigations to develop a System of Submarine Mines for defending Harbors of the United States" (1881); jointly with boards and commissioners, "United States Bridge Equipage and Drill" (1870); "Reclamation of the Alluvial Basin of the Mississippi River" (1875); "Report of Gun-Foundry Board" (1884); and "Report of the Board on Fortifications or other Defences" (1886).

ABBOT, Joel, physician, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 17 March, 1766; d. in Washington, Ga., 19 Nov., 1826. He received an academic education, and then studied medicine, his father's profession. In 1794 he removed to Washington, Ga., and began practice. In 1809 he was elected to the legislature, and, after holding various local offices, was elected to the fifteenth congress (1816), and successively re-elected until 1825. In 1820 he was appointed by the Georgia medical society as its representative in preparing the "National Pharmacopœia."

ABBOT, Joel, naval officer, b. in Westford, Mass., 18 Jan., 1793; d. in Hong Kong, China, 14 Dec., 1855. He was appointed midshipman at the outbreak of the second war with England, and was ordered to the frigate "President" as aid and signal officer to Com. Rodgers, who, impressed by his zeal and efficiency, recommended him to Com. Macdonough, then in command of the naval forces on Lake Champlain. Learning that the British had accumulated a large supply of spars at Sorel, Macdonough sent for Midshipman Abbot and asked him if he was willing to die for his country. "Certainly, sir; that is what I came into the service for," was the answer. Macdonough then told him what he wished done, and young Abbot, disguised as a British officer, entered the enemy's lines, taking the risk of being hanged as a spy in case of capture, discovered where the spars were stored, and destroyed them. Such were the hardships and dangers encountered during this expedition that when he reported to his commanding officer he was in a state of prostration, from the effects of which he was long in recovering. For this exploit and for gallantry in action off Cumberland Head, 11 September, 1814, he was promoted lieutenant, and congress voted him a handsome sword. During the remainder of the war he had no further opportunity for distinction, though at one time he quelled a formidable mutiny. In December, 1818, he was placed in charge of a 30-gun pirate craft, the "Mariana," captured by Com. Stockton off the African coast. On the voyage to Boston part of his crew mutinied, and the piratical prisoners succeeded in wrenching off their irons, during a terrible gale. Notwithstanding this seemingly hopeless state of affairs, Lieut. Abbot regained command of his crew, kept the mutineers at bay, and brought his ship safely into port. In 1838 he was promoted commander, serving on the various foreign squadrons, and from 1839 to 1842 was in command at the Boston navy-yard. In 1852 he commanded the "Macedonian" in the Japan expedition, succeeding Com. Perry as flag-officer of the squadron. During this critical period of our relations with China he was often called upon to perform delicate diplomatic duties, discharging them to the complete satisfaction of the government. He probably shortened his life by devotion to the interests of commerce in personally superintending the placing of buoys and a light-ship in the harbor of Shanghai, which for the first time then had its channels and sailing-courses properly defined.

ABBOT, Joseph Hale, educator, b. in Wilton, N. H., 26 Sept., 1802; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 7 April, 1873. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1822, was tutor there in 1825–'27, and from 1827 to 1833 professor of mathematics and teacher of modern languages in Phillips Exeter academy. He then taught a school for young ladies in Boston, and subsequently became principal of the high school in Beverly, Mass. He was a member, and for several years recording secretary, of the American academy of arts and sciences, to whose "Transactions" he contributed numerous scientific papers. He paid much attention to the solving of pneumatic and hydraulic problems, and published ingenious and original speculations on these subjects. In the "Ether Controversy" he was an advocate of the claims of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and wrote warmly in his behalf. He was associated with Dr. Worcester in the preparation of

his English Dictionary, and furnished many of the scientific definitions.

ABBOT, Samuel, philanthropist, b. in Andover, Mass., 25 Feb., 1732; d. 12 April, 1812. He was a merchant in Boston, and by his perseverance, honesty, and methodical habits acquired great wealth, which he devoted to various religious and charitable purposes. He interested himself in the establishment of Andover theological seminary, and contributed $20,000 for that purpose, which amount he increased by $100,000 on his decease.

ABBOT, Samuel, inventor, b. in Wilton, N. H., 30 March, 1786; d. there, 2 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Harvard in 1808, studied law, and practised his profession, first at Dunstable and then at Ipswich, Mass. He was the inventor of a process by which starch is made from the potato, and was burned to death in his factory.

ABBOTT, Austin, lawyer, b. in Boston, 18 Dec., 1831, is the second son of Jacob Abbott, was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1851, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1852. He entered into partnership with his elder brother, Benjamin, and coöperated with him in preparing legal compilations of great value to the profession. He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of the City of New York in 1886. As joint author with his brothers Benjamin and Lyman, he wrote two novels, "Cone-Cut Corners" (1855) and "Matthew Caraby" (1858). Individually he has contributed to current publications. The titles of his most important law books are "New Cases, Mainly New York Decisions" (17 vols., New York, 1877–'86); "Official Report of the Trial of Henry Ward Beecher" (1875, 2 vols. only published, owing to failure of publisher); "Reports and Decisions of the New York Court of Appeals" (4 vols., 1873–'78); "Digests of New York Statutes, and Reports of United States Courts, and of the Laws of Corporations; Reports of Practice Cases" (33 vols., 1873), continued in supplementary and annual volumes, and in connection with his brother Benjamin's "Digest"; "Trial Evidence" (1880); "Trial Brief for Civil Jury Cases" (1885).

ABBOTT, Benjamin, clergyman, b. on Long Island, N. Y., in 1732; d. in Salem, N. J., 14 Aug., 1796. The story of Mr. Abbott's life has for a hundred years been a typical one for the great denomination of which he was an early apostle. His father died while he was a lad, providing by will that his sons should learn trades. Benjamin was apprenticed to a hatter in Philadelphia, where he fell into evil ways and for a time led a wild life. Cutting short his apprenticeship, he went to New Jersey and joined one of his brothers on a farm, but continued his profligate career in spite of his marriage with a worthy member of the Presbyterian church. During all this time he was kind to his family, and a frequent if not regular attendant upon religious services. When he was thirty-three years old he had a frightful dream of future punishment, which, though it did not lead him at the time to mend his ways, came back to him several years afterward under the influence of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, overwhelmed with terror, he suffered agonies of remorse until the preacher returned on his circuit, when he was converted and could not rest till he himself became a preacher. So earnest was he that his wife, long a church member, experienced renewed conviction of sin under her husband's powerful representations, and his influence over her was repeated in thousands of other cases wherever he went. With his wife and children he soon united with the Methodists, and became the most popular and successful preacher in the vicinity. Wonderful conversions of the most hardened characters took place wherever he preached, and in consequence of his chance appeals to individuals. The war for independence interfered with his work, as the Methodists were popularly suspected of disloyalty, and on several occasions he was threatened by excited soldiery. His personal force was such that he always preached down his assailants, and he once reduced to the attitude of peaceful auditors a hundred soldiers who had assembled to do him violence. For sixteen years he served as a local preacher, and in 1789 he became an itinerant, joining the Dutchess County (N. Y.) circuit. In 1791 he was on the Long Island circuit, in 1792 in Salem, N. J., and in 1793 was made an elder and sent to the Cecil circuit, Maryland. After this time his usefulness was impaired by ill health, but in the intervals of fever he went about as usual and performed his pastoral duties whenever his strength permitted. His life has ever been a stirring theme for the exhorters who have succeeded him, and in the minutes of conference for 1796 he is referred to as "one of the wonders of America, no man's copy, an uncommon zealot for the blessed work of sanctification, who preached it on all occasions and in all congregations."

ABBOTT, Benjamin Vaughan, lawyer, b. in Boston, 4 June, 1830. He is the eldest son of Jacob Abbott, was graduated at New York university in 1850, admitted to the bar in 1851, and, after some years of practice, devoted himself mainly to compilations and digests of law. Some of the more important of these are enumerated in the article on Austin Abbott, his brother, who was associated with him. His earliest independent publication was "Reports of Decisions of Circuit and District Courts of the U. S." (2 vols., New York, 1870–'71). In June, 1870, he was appointed to revise the statutes of the United States, a work that occupied three years, and resulted in the consolidation of sixteen volumes of U. S. laws into one large octavo. Charles P. James and Victor C. Barringer were associated with Mr. Abbott in this work. On its completion he undertook a new edition of the "U S. Digest," a work that occupied him until 1879. The original digest was compressed into thirteen volumes, followed by nine volumes of annual supplements. In the meantime he had prepared "A Digest of Decisions on Corporations from 1860 to 1870" (New York, 1872), and "A Treatise on the Courts of the United States and their Practice" (2 vols., New York, 1877). He next compiled a "Dictionary of Terms in American and English Jurisprudence" (2 vols., 1879); a "National Digest" (4 vols., 1884–'85), which comprised all important acts of congress, and decisions of the U. S. supreme court, circuit and district courts, court of claims, etc., and the fourth American edition of "Addison on Contracts" (1883). "Judge and Jury" (New York, 1880) is a collection of articles contributed anonymously to periodicals; "Travelling Law School and Famous Trials" (1880) is a juvenile publication in the Chautauqua reading-circle series. He supplied many articles for the "Medical Reference Handbook," and acted as editor for the lawyers' coöperative publishing company of Rochester, N. Y. His latest work, entitled "The Patent Laws of all Nations," is still in preparation.

ABBOTT, Charles Conrad, naturalist, b. in Trenton, N. J., 4 June, 1843. He was educated at Trenton academy, and studied medicine at the university of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1865. Dr. Abbott has very carefully investigated the first appearance of pre-historic man in this country, and has accumulated a valuable archæological collec-

tion containing 20,000 specimens, mainly stone implements, which is now in the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass. He is a frequent contributor to the scientific journals, and has also written reports for the government surveys. He is also the author of "Primitive Industry: or, Illustrations of the Hand-work in Stone, Bone, and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America" (Salem, 1881). His "Rambles of a Naturalist" (New York, 1884) and "Upland and Meadow" (1886) are interesting descriptions of his personal experiences in New Jersey.

ABBOTT, Edward, journalist, b. in Farmington, Me., 15 July, 1841. He is the fourth son of Jacob Abbott, was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1860, and afterward studied at Andover theological seminary. In 1862 and 1863 he was with the U. S. sanitary commission of the Army of the Potomac. On 28 July, 1863, he was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church, and until 1865 he was chaplain of the city institutions, Boston. He became pastor of Stearn's chapel (now Pilgrim church) in 1865, and remained there until 1869, when he became associate editor of the "Congregationalist," retaining the place until 1878. He then transferred his ecclesiastical relation to the Protestant Episcopal church, and took charge of St. James parish, Cambridge. In the same year he undertook the editorship of the "Literary World." He has published "The Baby's Things" (New York, 1871); "The Conversations of Jesus" (Boston, 1875); "A Paragraph History of the United States" (1875); "A Paragraph History of the Revolution" and "Revolutionary Times" (1876); "The Long-Look Books" (3 vols., 1877–'80); "Pilgrim Lesson Papers" (1872–'74); and "Abbott's Young Christian," edited with a life of the author (New York, 1882), and contributed largely to periodical literature.

ABBOTT, Gorham Dummer, educator, b. in Hallowell, Me., 3 Sept., 1807; d. in South Natick, Mass., 31 July, 1874. He was a son of Rev. Jacob Abbott, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826, and studied theology at Andover with the class of 1831. After receiving ordination as a Congregational minister in 1831, he became a teacher in New York city, and shortly afterward was settled at New Rochelle, N. Y., where he remained till 1845, doing at the same time literary work for the American Tract Society. On leaving New Rochelle he assisted his brothers in establishing a female seminary, the Abbott institute, in New York city. He founded in 1847 a young ladies' seminary, known as the Spingler institute, where he remained for thirteen years. The high reputation of this school necessitated an enlargement, and the Townsend mansion on Fifth avenue was procured, remodelled, and converted into an annex. His seminary held a high rank, not only in New York but throughout the country, for more than thirty years. He was a successful teacher, and possessed of great executive ability. The title of LL. D. was conferred on him by Ingham University in 1860. He retired from the seminary in 1869 with a competence, but subsequent unfortunate investments caused a material diminution of his property. His researches as a biblical student displayed extreme thoroughness. He imported at his own expense a set of plates of the "Annotated Paragraph Bible" of the London Tract Society, and also published several editions of the work, which was issued at an extremely low price in order to facilitate biblical instruction. He was the author of several religious and didactic works, principal among which were the "Family at Home," "Nathan W. Dickerman," "Mexico and the United States," and "Pleasure and Profit."

ABBOTT, Horace, manufacturer, b. in Sudbury, Mass., 29 July, 1806. He was early engaged in the manufacture of shafts, cranks, axles, etc., for steamboat and railroad purposes in Baltimore, and is said to have made the first large steamboat-shaft ever forged in this country. In 1850 he built his first rolling-mill, which was larger than any before attempted in the United States. A second mill, built in 1857, contained a pair of ten-foot rolls, which were described as being the longest plate-rolls ever made in America. In 1858 a third mill was erected, and in 1861 a fourth. In these mills the armor-plates for the "Monitor" were made, and subsequently those for nearly all the vessels of the monitor class built on the Atlantic coast, as well as for the "Roanoke," "Agamenticus," "Monadnock," and other government vessels. In 1865 an association of capitalists purchased the entire works and organized a stock company known as the Abbott Iron Company of Baltimore, and elected Mr. Abbott president.

ABBOTT, Jacob, author, b. in Hallowell, Me., 14 Nov., 1803; d. in Farmington, Me., 31 Oct., 1879. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1820, and studied divinity at Andover Mass., receiving ordination as a Congregational minister. From 1825 to 1829 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Amherst college, and afterward he established the Mount Vernon school for girls in Boston. In 1834 he organized a new Congregational church in Roxbury (the Eliot church) and became its pastor. He removed to Farmington, Me., in 1839, and subsequently devoted himself almost exclusively to literary labor, dividing his time between Farmington and New York, and travelling extensively abroad. A complete catalogue of his works (which are chiefly for the young) would considerably exceed 200 titles. Many of them are serial, each series comprising from 3 to 36 volumes. Among them are the "Young Christian" series (4 vols.; new ed., with life of the author, 1882), the "Rollo Books" (28 vols.), the "Lucy Books" (6 vols.), the "Jonas Books" (6 vols.), the "Franconia Stories" (10 vols.), the "Marco Paul Series" (6 vols.), the "Gay Family" series (12 vols.), the "Juno Books" (6 vols.), the "Rainbow" series (5 vols.), and four or five other series; "Science for the Young" (4 vols., "Heat," "Light," "Water and Land," and "Force"); "A Summer in Scotland"; "The Teacher"; more than 20 of the series of illustrated histories to which his brother John S. C. contributed, and a separate series of histories of America in 8 volumes. He also edited, with additions, several historical text-books, and compiled a series of school readers.

ABBOTT, John, entomologist. He was for many years a resident of Georgia, and wrote "The Natural History of the Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia," which was edited by Sir J. E. Smith, and published in London, with 104 colored plates, in 1797.

ABBOTT, John Joseph Caldwell, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Andrews, Argenteuil co., Canada East, 12 March, 1811. He is a son of the Rev. Joseph Abbott, M. A., first Anglican incumbent of St. Andrews; was educated at St. Andrews, and subsequently at McGill College, Montreal, where he was graduated as B. C. L., studied law, and in 1847 was called to the bar of Lower Canada. In 1859 he was elected a representative from Argenteuil in the Canadian assembly, and he represented

this constituency until the union of the provinces, when he was returned for the house of commons. For a brief period in 1862 Mr. Abbott was solicitor-general in the Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration. In 1879 he went to England with the Hon. H. L. Langevin on the mission that resulted in the dismissal of Lieut.-Gov. Lue Letellier de St. Just. Mr. Abbott is regarded as one of the best authorities in Canada on commercial law, and he added largely to his reputation by his "Jury Law Consolidation Act" for Lower Canada.

ABBOTT, John Stephens Cabot, author, b. in Brunswick, Me., 18 Sept., 1805; d. in Fair Haven, Conn., 17 June, 1877. He was a brother of Jacob Abbott, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, and at Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1830, and successively held pastorates at Worcester, Roxbury, and Nantucket, Mass. Like his elder brother, he had the narrative faculty in a remarkable degree, and, like him, he was a prolific writer. His first published work, "The Mother at Home" (1833), commanded a large sale, and was followed by "The Child at Home," and at short intervals by other books of a semi-religious character. In 1844 he resigned his pastorate and devoted himself to literature, his favorite field of work being professedly historical. His principal books are "Practical Christianity"; "Kings and Queens, or Life in the Palace"; "The French Revolution of 1789"; "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte" (2 vols.); "Napoleon at St. Helena"; "The History of Napoleon III." (1868); 10 volumes of illustrated histories; "A History of the Civil War in America" (2 vols., 1863–1866); "Romance of Spanish History" (1870); and "The History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great" (1871). Several of these have been translated into foreign languages.

John S. C. Abbott

ABBOTT, Joseph C., journalist, b. in Concord, N. H., 15 July, 1825; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 8 Oct., 1882. He studied at Phillips Andover academy, and his education was finished under private instruction, covering the usual college course. He then read law in Concord, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, at which time he had already edited the "Daily American" for six months. He continued to edit this journal until 1857, and in the meantime (1855) he was appointed adjutant-general of New Hampshire, and in that capacity effectively reorganized the State militia. In 1859–'61 he assumed the editorship of the Boston "Atlas and Bee," but continued to discharge his duties as adjutant-general. He early joined the "Know Nothing" party, and during all these years was a frequent contributor to the magazines, being particularly interested in historical matters. He was a member of the commission for adjusting the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada. When the civil war broke out he showed great energy and efficiency in raising and organizing troops until, yielding to the desire for active service, he obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment, New Hampshire volunteers. On various occasions he distinguished himself, but especially at the attack on Fort Wagner, S. C., where his brigade stormed successively several positions where the Confederates made a stand. He was promoted colonel 22 July, 1863, and commanded his regiment in active service until the summer of 1864, when he was placed in charge of a brigade and brevetted brigadier-general. After the war he removed to Wilmington, N. C., where he was a member of the constitutional convention, was elected U. S. senator by the Republicans for a partial term ending in 1871, served as collector of the port under President Grant, and was inspector of ports under President Hayes.

ABBOTT, Lyman, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 18 Dec., 1835. He is the third son of Jacob Abbott, was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1853, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and went into partnership with his brothers, Benjamin V. and Austin, in 1856. Becoming convinced that he was better qualified for the pulpit than for the bar, he studied theology with his uncle, the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and entered the ministry in 1860. His first pastoral charge was the Congregational church in Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until, in 1865, he was chosen secretary of the American Union (Freedmen's) Commission. This office called him to New York city, and occupied him until 1868. During a part of this period he was also pastor of the New England church in New York city, but he resigned in 1869 to devote himself to literature and journalism. He was joint author with his brothers of two novels (see Austin Abbott), and for several years he edited the "Literary Record" of "Harper's Magazine," at the same time conducting the "Illustrated Christian Weekly." This last-named duty he resigned to take charge of the "Christian Union," an independent weekly journal, in the editorship of which he was for a time associated with Henry Ward Beecher, and of which, since Mr. Beecher's retirement, he has been editor-in-chief. His works include "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings" (New York, 1869); "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths" (1870); "A Dictionary of Bible Knowledge" (1872); "A Layman's Story" (1872); an "Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament," in four volumes (1875 *et seq.*); a Life of Henry Ward Beecher (1883); "For Family Worship," a book of devotions (1883); and "In Aid of Faith" (1886). He is also the author of several pamphlets, the most important being one on "The Results of Emancipation in the United States" (1867). He has edited two volumes of "Sermons by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher," and "Morning and Evening Exercises," selected from the writings of the same author.

ABBOTT, Robert Osborne, surgeon, b. in Pennsylvania in 1824; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 June, 1867. He entered the army in 1849 as assistant surgeon, and in that capacity accompanied Magruder's battery to California. He subsequently served in the East, and also in Florida and Texas. During 1861 he was assistant to the chief medical purveyor in New York. In 1862 he was made medical director of the fifth army corps, and later in the same year was appointed medical director of the department of Washington, having charge of all the hospitals in and about the capital, together with all the hospital transports. The incessant and arduous duties of this office, which he held until November, 1866, seriously impaired his health. A six months' sick-leave failed to restore it, and he died a victim of over-work.

ABEEL, David, missionary, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 12 June, 1804; d. in Albany, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1846. He was educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and studied at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in that place. His first pastoral charge was at Athens, N. Y., where he remained for two years, and then sailed for Canton, China, in October, 1829, under the auspices of the Seaman's Friend society, but after a year's service placed himself under the direction of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He visited Java, Singapore, and Siam, studying the Chinese language; but his health failed and he returned home by way of Europe in 1833, visiting Holland, France, and Switzerland, and everywhere urging the claims of the heathen upon Christian nations. In England he aided in forming a society for promoting the education of women in the East. On returning to America he published "The Claims of the World to the Gospel," "Residence in China," and "The Missionary Convention at Jerusalem." In 1839 he revisited Malacca, Borneo, and parts of Asia, and in 1842 established a mission at Amoy. In 1845 his health gave way altogether, and he returned home to die. He was one of the most successful of the early American missionaries, being gifted with sound practical sense and energy. See "Memoirs," by the Rev. G. R. Williamson (1849).

ABERCROMBIE, James, British soldier, b. in Scotland in 1706; d. 28 April, 1781. He was descended from a wealthy family, entered the army, and reached the grade of colonel in 1746, of major-general in 1756, of lieutenant-general in 1759, and of general in 1772. He commanded the British forces in America after the departure of Loudoun in 1758, ordered the disastrous attack on Fort Ticonderoga, 8 July, 1758, and then retreated to his intrenched camp south of Lake George. Superseded in 1759 by Amherst, he returned to England and, as a member of parliament, supported the coercive policy toward the American colonies. His son **James** died in Boston, 24 June, 1775, of a wound received at Bunker Hill. He had served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Amherst in 1759, and was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1770. In the charge on Bunker Hill he led the grenadiers.

ABERCROMBIE, James, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia in 1758; d. in that city 26 June, 1841. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1776, and studied divinity, but, owing to a disease of the eyes, followed mercantile pursuits from 1783 until 1793, when he was ordained and became associate pastor of Christ church. He was principal of the Philadelphia academy from 1810 to 1819, and retired from the ministry in 1833. He published "Lectures on the Catechism" (1807) and several sermons. See Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit."

ABERCROMBIE, John Joseph, soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1802; d. in Roslyn, N. Y., 3 Jan., 1877. He was graduated at West Point in 1822, served as adjutant in the 1st Infantry from 1825 to 1833, and was made captain in 1836. He served in the Florida war, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at the battle of Okeechobee. He was engaged in frontier duty in the west until the Mexican war. For gallantry at the battle of Monterey, where he was wounded, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz and at Cerro Gordo, and served in 1847 as aide-de-camp to Gen. Patterson. When the civil war broke out he was stationed in Minnesota. He took part in the Shenandoah campaign and was in command at the action of Falling Waters. He served through the Peninsular campaign as brigadier-general of volunteers, was wounded at Fair Oaks, and was present at Malvern Hill and in several skirmishes on the retreat to Harrison's Landing. He was engaged in the defence of Washington in 1862 and 1863, had charge of depots at Fredericksburg in May, 1864, and took part in the defence against Hampton's Legion in June, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war, and retired 12 June, 1865.

ABERCROMBY, Sir Robert, British soldier, b. in October, 1740; d. near Stirling, Scotland, 3 Nov., 1827. He served in Canada throughout the French war, and as colonel of a regiment during the war of the revolution. He led the expedition that destroyed American shipping in the Delaware in May, 1778, surprised Gen. Lacey at Crooked Billet, Pa., was wounded at Monmouth, and led a sortie from Yorktown, capturing two batteries. He was promoted major-general in 1790, served in India, succeeding Cornwallis as commander-in-chief in 1793, and was made a general in 1802.

ABERT, John James, soldier, b. in Shepherdstown, Va., 17 Sept., 1788; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Sept., 1863. He was the son of John Abert, who came to this country with Rochambeau in 1780. Young Abert was graduated at West Point in 1811, but at once resigned, and was then employed in the war office. Meanwhile he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1813. In the war of 1812 he volunteered as a private soldier for the defence of the capital. He was reappointed to the army in 1814 as topographical engineer, with the rank of major. In 1829 he succeeded to the charge of the topographical bureau at Washington, and in 1838 became colonel in command of that branch of the engineers. He was retired in 1861 after "long and faithful service." Col. Abert was associated in the supervision of many of the earlier national works of engineering, and his reports prepared for the government are standards of authority. He was a member of several scientific societies, and was one of the organizers of the national institute of science, which was subsequently merged into the Smithsonian institute. His sons served with distinction in the U. S. army during the civil war.—**James William,** soldier, b. in Mount Holly, N. J., 18 Nov., 1820, was graduated at West Point in 1842. After service in the infantry he was transferred to the topographical engineers, and was engaged on the survey of the northern lakes in 1843–'44. He then served on the expedition to New Mexico, and published a report (Senate doc., 1848). From 1848 to 1850 he was assistant in drawing at West Point, and from 1851 to 1860 he was engaged in the improvement of western rivers, except during the Seminole war in 1856–'58, when he was in Florida. During the civil war he served on the

J. J. Abert.

staffs of Gen. Patterson and Gen. Banks in the Virginia campaign of 1861–'62. He was severely injured at Frederick, Md., in 1862, and subsequently served on Gen. Gillmore's staff, having attained the rank of major in 1863. He resigned on 25 June, 1864. For a short time he was an examiner of patents in Washington, and later he became professor of mathematics and drawing in the University of Missouri, at Rolla. He is a contributor to current literature in science, art, and history.—**Silvanus Thayer,** civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 July, 1828. He was educated at Princeton, and in 1848 began his engineering career in the government service on the construction of the James river and Kanawha canal. For eleven years he was actively engaged on government work at various localities. In 1859 he was appointed engineer in charge of all the works of construction at the Pensacola navy-yard. During the civil war he served at first on the staff of Gen. Banks in his Virginia campaign, and later under Gen. Meade with the Army of the Potomac. From 1865 to 1866 he was engaged on the surveys of the Magdalena river for the Colombian government. On his return he again joined the engineering corps, and has been occupied on numerous government surveys. Since 1873 he has been in charge of the geographical division extending from Washington, D. C., to Wilmington, N. C. Col. Abert is the author of numerous valuable reports on his work, and has also published "Notes, Historical and Statistical, upon the Projected Route for an Interoceanic Ship Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans" (Cincinnati, 1872).—**William Stretch,** soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 1 Feb., 1836; d. in Galveston, Tex., 25 Aug., 1867. He was appointed lieutenant in the artillery in 1855, and at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 was stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. He was appointed captain in the cavalry in 1861, and fought in the battles of Williamsburg and Hanover Court House. Later he joined Gen. McClellan's staff, and was at Antietam. From November, 1862, to October, 1864, he was assistant inspector-general at New Orleans under Gen. Banks, after which he served in the defences of Washington as colonel of the 3d Massachusetts artillery. Subsequent to the war he was with his regiment in Texas, and became assistant inspector-general of the district of Texas. In June, 1867, he was advanced to the rank of major in the 7th U. S. cavalry. He received several brevets, the highest of which was that of lieutenant-colonel.

ABOVILLE, François Marie, Comte d', French soldier, b. in Brest, in January, 1730; d. 1 Nov., 1817. He distinguished himself as a young officer of artillery at the siege of Münster, came to America with the rank of colonel, commanded the artillery of Rochambeau's army at the siege of Yorktown, and was made a brigadier in 1788. He commanded the French army of the north in 1792, and was governor of Brest in 1807, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Embracing the cause of the Bourbons, he was made a peer of France after the restoration.

ABRAHAMS, Simeon, physician and philanthropist, b. in 1809; d. in New York, 14 April, 1867. He practised medicine in New York with success, and bequeathed large sums to Jewish and other charities in that city.

ACAMAPICTLI (ah-kah-mah-petch'-tli). **I.** An Aztec king, d. in 1389. He succeeded to the throne in 1352, and consolidated the kingdom, collecting the tribes and making new laws. He constructed roads and aqueducts, and was the founder of the city of Tenochtitlan. **II.** The third Aztec king, second grandson of the preceding. He assisted King Quinatzin, of Texcoco, against his two rebellious sons, and finally routed them. He ruled his own country in peace for forty-one years, and died in 1402.

ACCAULT, Michael (ak-kō'), explorer. He was one of the trusted lieutenants of La Salle, discoverer of the Mississippi, and was sent by him with Louis Hennepin during the summer of 1679 to explore the upper part of that river. This expedition has been fully chronicled by Father Hennepin, who represented the church, while Accault and Du Gay were the military aids. They ascended the river to the falls of St. Anthony, were captured by the Sioux Indians, rescued by the gallant French officer Daniel Duluth, and reached the trading-station at Green bay in the autumn. See HENNEPIN.

ACLAND, Christina Harriet Caroline Fox, daughter of Stephen, first earl of Ilchester, b. 3 Jan., 1750; d. at Tetton, England, 21 July, 1815. She married, in September, 1770, Maj. John Dyke Acland, accompanied him to America, and shared in all the vicissitudes of Burgoyne's campaign, which culminated in the surrender of the British army, 17 Oct., 1777. In the second battle of Saratoga, 7 Oct., Maj. Acland was severely wounded and carried a prisoner within the American lines. On the night of the 9th, accompanied by the chaplain and her maid, she set out from the British camp in a frail boat and in the midst of a driving storm to rejoin her husband. She was received with the utmost cordiality by Gates, shared her husband's captivity, and carefully nursed him until restored to health. The kindness that had been shown to his wife Maj. Acland reciprocated, while on parole in New York, by doing all in his power to mitigate the sufferings of the American prisoners. The oft-repeated story that after her husband's death she became insane for a time, and finally married Chaplain Brudenell, is totally untrue. She died the widow of Maj. Acland, as is attested by the burial register. The story that her husband was killed in a duel is equally unfounded. He received a paralytic stroke on 29 Nov., 1778, while directing some improvements about his place, and died on 2 Dec. In person Lady Harriet was highly graceful and delicate, and her manners were elegantly feminine. Mrs. Perez Norton commemorated her sufferings in a touching poem, and before she left New York a painting representing her standing in a boat, with a white handkerchief in her hand as a flag of truce, was exhibited at the royal academy, London. There is a striking portrait of her by Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Killerton, Exeter, the seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland. She suffered for years from cancer, but bore it with great fortitude. She is still remembered for her numerous charities.

ACOLHUA I. (ah-kol-hoo'-ah), a king of Azcapotzalco. He ascended the throne in 1168. **II.** (also called by some historians TETZOTZOMOC) a king of Azcapotzalco. He began to rule in 1239.

ACOSTA, Cecilio, Venezuelan jurist and writer, b. in Caracas in 1831; d. there in 1880. He was the editor of the penal code now in force in his country, Venezuela. He was a great Spanish and Latin scholar, and had a thorough knowledge of the French, English, and Italian literatures. Acosta was among the first South Americans honored with the appointment of corresponding member of the Spanish academy.

ACOSTA, Joaquin, Colombian general and author, b. in Guaduas, Colombia, 29 Dec., 1799; d. there in 1852. He entered the Colombian army at

the age of twenty, and rendered distinguished services as an officer of engineers. He was a member of the convention of New Grenada in 1831, and was afterward a representative in congress. In 1834 he explored the valleys of the Socorro and Magdalena rivers, and in 1841 made researches relative to the Chibocas and other Indian tribes. He was for a time New Grenadan minister to Ecuador, and from 20 July to 8 Nov., 1842, was chargé d'affaires at Washington. Subsequently he held the office of secretary of state in the New Grenadan government. He published in Paris, in 1848, a history of the discovery and settlement of New Grenada, accompanied by a valuable map made by himself, the first one published since Colombian independence. He also contributed to the publications of the French geographical society.

ACOSTA, José de, Spanish missionary, b. in Medina del Campo in 1539; d. in Salamanca, 15 Feb., 1600. At the age of fourteen he became a member of the Society of Jesus. He was a missionary in South America from 1571 until 1576, then visited Mexico, where he remained two years. After his return to Spain he published "De natura Novi Orbis et de promulgatione evangelii apud Barbaros" (Salamanca, 1588–'9), which he translated into Spanish and extended. It was issued under the title "Historia natural y moral de las Indias" (1590), attained great popularity, and was translated into various languages. He was rector of the university of Salamanca at the time of his death.

ACOSTA, Santos, Colombian statesman, b. in Miraflores, Colombia, in 1830. He became conspicuous in politics when quite young. He has been general-in-chief of the Colombian army, representative and senator in several legislatures, secretary of state, a foreign minister, and president of the republic.

ACRELIUS, Israel (ăkrā'-le-oos), Swedish clergyman, b. in Osteraker, Sweden, 25 Dec., 1714; d. in Fellingsbro, 25 April, 1800. He was educated in Upsala, ordained in 1743, and sent out as provost of the Swedish congregations in New Sweden (afterward Delaware), in 1749. He reached Philadelphia in November, and began his work with zeal and prudence, successfully superintending the ecclesiastical affairs of the Swedish colonies, which he found in great disorder. But ill health obliged him to resign in 1756, after a sojourn of seven years in America, and on his return to Sweden the king gave him a pension and the living of Fellingsbro. He wrote various articles on America, for Swedish journals and for religious papers, and published "The Swedish Colonies in America" (Stockholm, 1759), which was translated into English in 1874, and is a work of value and interest.

ACUALMETZLI, the Indian name of a Mexican warrior, b. in Coyacan in 1520; d. in 1542. His christian name was Ignacio Alarcón de Roquetilla. When he was a year old his father and mother died, the former in battle against the Spaniards, and the latter from the effects of punishment received because she insulted one of the captains of Cortés. A Spaniard took care of the orphan, had him christened, and gave him an education. But Acualmetzli, when about twenty years of age, learned the cause of his parents' death and joined the Chichimecas, then in revolt, in order to seek revenge. He fought bravely, and instructed the Indians in civilized warfare, until he fell in battle with the troops sent against them by the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza.

ACUÑA, Cristobal de (ah-koon'-ya), Spanish Jesuit missionary, b. in Burgos, Spain, in 1597; d. about 1676. He was attached to Texeira's Amazon expedition in 1639–'41, with the special object of reporting the incidents of the exploration. On his return to Spain he published his "Nuevo Descubrimiento del Gran Rio de las Amazons." All the copies of this work, except two, were unfortunately destroyed, but from these a translation was made by Gomberville into French in 1684. Although great interest was excited by the expedition, the distractions in the mother country prevented the government from taking any marked interest in the colonization of the region to which so much energy and talent had been devoted. Acuña afterward went to the West Indies, thence returned to South America, and died while on his way from Panama to Lima.

ACUÑA, Juan, marquis of Casaferte, 37th viceroy of Mexico, b. in Lima, Peru, late in the 17th century; d. in Mexico, 17 March, 1774. He was an officer of artillery in the Spanish army. For twelve years, from 15 Oct., 1722, he governed New Spain with great success in all the departments of the administration. During that period many public buildings were erected, among them the custom house, the mint, and the "Newgate" of Vera Cruz, erected 1727, which for many years was called "Puerta de Acuña." Mining received a great impulse, while commerce with Spain and the Philippine islands was increased. Acuña sent to Texas a colony from the Canary islands, who founded the town of San Fernando.

ACUÑA, Manuel, Mexican poet, b. in the state of Coahuila, 27 Aug., 1849; d. by his own hand 6 Dec., 1873. He founded the literary society "Netzahual Coyotl," in which he first showed his poetical talent. He was the author of a play entitled "El Pasado." His best poems are "Gloria" and "A Rosario." Disappointment in love is said to have been the cause of his suicide.

ADAIR, James, Indian trader and author, lived in the 18th century. He resided among the Indians (principally the Chickasaws and Cherokees) from 1735 to 1775, and in the latter year published his "History of the American Indians." In this he attempted to trace the descent of the Indians from the Jews, basing his assumption upon supposed resemblances between the customs of the two races. At that time such an hypothesis was regarded as visionary, but the idea has since found many supporters, among them being Boudinot in his "Star of the West." Unsatisfactory as are his vocabularies of Indian dialects, they are the most valuable part of his writings.

ADAIR, John, general, b. in Chester co., S. C., in 1759; d. in Harrisburg, Ky., 19 May, 1840. He served in the revolutionary army, and in 1787 removed to Kentucky, where he was appointed major under St. Clair and Wilkinson in their expeditions against the Indians of the northwest in 1791. In an attack by "Little Turtle," the Miami chief, 6 Nov., 1792, while in camp near Fort St. Clair, his command was defeated and forced to retreat. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution under which Kentucky was admitted into the union, 1 June, 1792. Adair was appointed lieutenant-colonel under Gen. Charles Scott in 1793, was for several years a representative from Mercer co. in the Kentucky legislature, of which body he was elected speaker, and was also register of the U. S. land office. In 1805–'6 he was U. S. senator. Returning to military life, he became volunteer aid to Gen. Shelby at the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct., 1813, was made brigadier-general of the state militia in November, 1814, and commanded the Kentucky troops with distinction at

New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. From 1820 to 1824 he was governor of Kentucky, and in 1831–'33 a member of congress, serving on the committee on military affairs.

ADAIR, William P., assistant chief of the Cherokee nation, b. about 1828; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Oct., 1880. During the civil war he commanded a brigade of Indians, which was organized by Gen. Albert Pike, in the service of the confederacy, and fought at the battle of Pea Ridge. At the time of his death he was at the capital representing the interests of his tribe.

ADAM, Græme Mercer, Canadian author, b. in Loanhead, Midlothian, Scotland, in 1839. He was educated at Portobello and at Edinburgh, and when quite young entered a publishing house in that city, and in 1858 was given charge of one of its departments. A few months later he accepted a proposal by the Blackwoods to take charge of a book store in Toronto, Canada. In 1860 he succeeded to this business as a member of the firm of Rollo & Adam, who were the publishers of the first of the more important Canadian periodicals, the "British American Magazine." Mr. Rollo retired in 1866, and it then became the firm of Adam, Stevenson, & Co. The business not proving successful, in 1876 it was discontinued, and Mr. Adam went to New York, where he helped to found the publishing house that has since been developed into the John W. Lovell Publishing Company. He returned to Toronto in 1878; in 1879 he established the "Canada Educational Monthly," which he edited for five years, and in 1880 assumed the editorship of the "Canada Monthly," which he and Prof. Goldwin Smith were instrumental in founding in 1872. In 1885 he published "The Northwest, its History and its Troubles." His other literary work includes a popular "School History of England and Canada," which was written in conjunction with W. J. Robertson.

ADAMS, Abigail (Smith), wife of John Adams, second president of the United States, b. in Weymouth, Mass., 23 Nov., 1744; d. in Quincy, Mass., 28 Oct., 1818. Her father, the Rev. William Smith, was for more than forty years minister of the Congregational church in Weymouth. Her mother, Elizabeth Quincy, was great-great-granddaughter of the eminent Puritan divine, Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, and great-grandniece of the Rev. John Norton, of Boston. She was among the most remarkable women of the revolutionary period. Her education, so far as books were concerned, was but scanty. Of delicate and nervous organization, she was so frequently ill during childhood and youth that she was never sent to any school; but her loss in this respect was not so great as might appear; for, while the New England clergymen at that time were usually men of great learning, the education of their daughters seldom went further than writing or arithmetic, with now and then a smattering of what passed current as music. In the course of her long life she became extensively acquainted with the best English literature, and she wrote in a terse, vigorous, and often elegant style. Her case may well be cited by those who protest against the exaggerated value commonly ascribed to the routine of a school education. Her early years were spent in seclusion, but among people of learning and political sagacity. On 25 Oct., 1764, she was married to John Adams, then a young lawyer practising in Boston, and for the next ten years her life was quiet and happy, though she shared the intense interest of her husband in the fierce disputes that were so soon to culminate in war. During this period she became the mother of a daughter and three sons. Ten years of doubt and anxiety followed during which Mrs. Adams was left at home in Braintree, while her husband was absent, first as a delegate to the continental congress, afterward on diplomatic business in Europe. In the zeal and determination with which John Adams urged on the declaration of independence he was staunchly supported by his brave wife, a circumstance that used sometimes to be jocosely alleged in explanation of his superiority in boldness to John Dickinson, the women of whose household were perpetually conjuring up visions of the headsman's block. In 1784 Mrs. Adams joined her husband in France, and early in the following year she accompanied him to London. With the recent loss of the American colonies rankling in the minds of George III. and his queen, it was hardly to be expected that much courtesy would be shown to the first minister from the United States or to his wife. Mrs. Adams was treated with rudeness, which she seems to have remembered vindictively. "Humiliation for Charlotte," she wrote some years later, "is no sorrow for me." From 1789 to 1801 her residence was at the seat of our federal government. The remainder of her life was passed in Braintree (in the part called Quincy), and her lively interest in public affairs was kept up till the day of her death. Mrs. Adams was a woman of sunny disposition, and great keenness and sagacity. Her letters are extremely valuable for the light they throw upon the life of the times. See "Familiar Letters of John Adams and his Wife, Abigail Adams, during the Revolution," with a memoir by C. F. Adams (New York, 1876).

A Adams

ADAMS, Alvin, expressman, b. in Andover, Vt., 16 June, 1804; d. in Watertown, Mass., 2 Sept., 1877. In 1840 he established an express route between New York and Boston, making his first trip on 4 May. A few months later, under the firm-name of Adams & Co., he associated with himself Ephraim Farnsworth, who took charge of the New York office. On the death of the latter, soon afterward, William B. Dinsmore succeeded to his place, and for several years subsequently the business was limited to New York, New London, Norwich, Worcester, and Boston. In 1854 the corporation of Adams Express Co. was formed by the union of Adams & Co., Harnden & Co., Thompson & Co., and Kinsley & Co., with Mr. Adams as president. Its business then rapidly extended throughout the south and west, and in 1870 to the far west. Mr. Adams was associated with the organization of the pioneer express throughout the mining camps of California in 1850; but on the consolidation of the companies in 1854, Adams & Co. disposed of their interest to the California Express Co. During the civil war the facilities that were afforded by Adams Express Co. were of the greatest value to the national government. Mr. Adams accumulated a large fortune. See "History of the Express Business," by A. L. Stimson (New York, 1881).

ADAMS, Amos, clergyman, b. in Medfield, Mass., 1 Sept., 1728; d. in Dorchester, 5 Oct., 1775. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752, and in September of the following year became pastor of a church in Roxbury, which he served until his death. He was secretary of the convention of ministers at Watertown, which in May, 1775, recommended the people to take up arms. Many of his sermons were published from 1756 to 1769, as well as two discourses on "Religious Liberty" (1767). The most notable of his writings were two discourses on the general fast, 6 April, 1769, in which he gave "A Concise Historical View of the Difficulties, Hardships, and Perils which Attended the Planting and Progressive Improvement in New England, with a Particular Account of its Long and Destructive Wars, Expensive Expeditions," etc. (republished in London, 1770).

ADAMS, Andrew, jurist, b. in Stratford, Conn., in January, 1736; d. in Litchfield, 26 Nov., 1797. He was graduated at Yale college in 1760, admitted to the bar in Fairfield co., and practised law for a time in Stamford, but in 1764 removed to Litchfield. He was a member of the legislature in 1776–'81, a delegate to congress in 1777–'80, and again in 1781–'82, as well as a member of the council in 1771. In 1789 he received the appointment of judge of the supreme court, of which he was made chief justice in 1793. He was an adroit and able lawyer and a learned judge.

ADAMS, Benjamin, lawyer, b. in Worcester, Mass., in 1765; d. in Uxbridge, 28 March, 1837. He was graduated at Brown university in 1788, and became a lawyer; was member of the legislature from 1809 to 1814, state senator in 1814–'15, and again in 1822–'25, and went to congress in 1816, where he remained until 1821.

ADAMS, Charles, lawyer, b. in Arlington, Vt., 12 March, 1785; d. in Burlington, 13 Feb., 1861. He prepared himself for college by the light of his father's forge, and was a member of the first class that was graduated from the university of Vermont in 1804. He became a prominent lawyer, and was a constant contributor to newspapers on political questions. He was the friend and adviser of Gen. Wool during the Canadian difficulties of 1838, and wrote a history of the events connected with that rebellion under the title of "The Patriot War." The work appeared in parts in the local press, but was never issued in book form.

ADAMS, Charles Baker, geologist, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 11 Jan., 1814; d. in St. Thomas, W. I., 19 Jan., 1853. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1834, and studied for two years at Andover theological seminary. Later he was associated with Prof. Edward Hitchcock in a geological survey of New York. In 1837 he became tutor in Amherst college, and in 1838 was made professor of chemistry and natural history in Middlebury college, Vt. From 1845 to 1848 he was state geologist of Vermont, and published annual reports of his work. In 1847 he was chosen professor of astronomy and zoölogy in Amherst college. Between 1844 and 1851 he made journeys to Panama and the West Indies for scientific purposes. He was the author of eleven numbers of "Contributions to Conchology," monographs of "Stoastoma" and "Vitrinella," "Catalogue of Shells Collected in Panama" (New York, 1852), and, with Alonzo Gray, "Elements of Geology" (1852).

ADAMS, Charles Follen, author, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 21 April, 1842. He received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen entered into mercantile pursuits. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted in the 13th Massachusetts infantry; was in all the battles in which his regiment participated, was wounded at Gettysburg, taken prisoner; released, and detailed for hospital duty. Since 1872 he has been known as a writer of German dialect poems, chiefly humorous. The first that appeared was "The Puzzled Dutchman" in "Our Young Folks" in 1872. This was followed by various others of which "Leedle Yawcob Strauss" (1876) became immediately a favorite. Mr. Adams is a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and has published in a volume "Leedle Yawcob Strauss and other Poems" (Boston, 1877).

ADAMS, Charles Francis, diplomatist, son of John Quincy Adams, b. in Boston, 18 Aug., 1807; d. there, 21 Nov., 1886. When two years old he was taken by his father to St. Petersburg, where he learned German, French, and Russian. Early in 1815 he travelled all the way from St. Petersburg to Paris with his mother in a private carriage, a difficult journey at that time, and not unattended with danger. His father was soon afterward appointed minister to England, and the little boy was placed at an English boarding-school. The feelings between British and Americans was then more hostile than ever before or since, and young Adams was frequently called upon to defend with his fists the good name of his country. When he returned after two years to America, his father placed him in the Boston Latin school, and he was graduated at Harvard college in 1825, shortly after his father's inauguration as president of the United States. He spent two years in Washington, and then returned to Boston, where he studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1828. The next year he married the youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, whose elder daughters were married to Edward Everett and Rev. Nathaniel Frothingham. From 1831 to 1836 Mr. Adams served in the Massachusetts legislature. He was a member of the whig party, but, like all the rest of his vigorous and free-thinking family, he was extremely independent in politics and inclined to strike out into new paths in advance of the public sentiment. After 1836 he came to differ more and more widely with the leaders of the whig party with whom he had hitherto acted. In 1848 the newly organized free-soil party, consisting largely of democrats, held its convention at Buffalo and nominated Martin Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president. There was no hope of electing these candidates, but this little party grew, six years later, into the great republican party. In 1858 he was elected to congress by the republicans of the 3d district of Massachusetts, and in 1860 he was reëlected. In the spring of 1861 President Lincoln appointed him minister to England, a place which both his father and his grandfather had filled before him. Mr. Adams had now to fight with tongue and pen for his country as in school-boy days he had fought

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with fists. It was an exceedingly difficult time for an American minister in England. Though there was much sympathy for the U. S. government on the part of the workmen in the manufacturing districts and of many of the liberal constituencies, especially in Scotland, on the other hand the feeling of the governing classes and of polite society in London was either actively hostile to us or coldly indifferent. Even those students of history and politics who were most friendly to us failed utterly to comprehend the true character of the sublime struggle in which we were engaged—as may be seen in reading the introduction to Mr. E. A. Freeman's elaborate "History of Federal Government, from the Formation of the Achæan League to the Disruption of the United States" (London, 1862). Difficult and embarrassing questions arose in connection with the capture of the confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, the negligence of Lord Palmerston's government in allowing the "Alabama" and other confederate cruisers to sail from British ports to prey upon American commerce, and the ever manifest desire of Napoleon III. to persuade Great Britain to join him in an acknowledgment of the independence of the confederacy. The duties of this difficult diplomatic mission were discharged by Mr. Adams with such consummate ability as to win universal admiration. No more than his father or grandfather did he belong to the school of suave and crafty, intriguing diplomats. He pursued his ends with dogged determination and little or no attempt at concealment, while his demeanor was haughty and often defiant. His unflinching firmness bore down all opposition, and his perfect self-control made it difficult for an antagonist to gain any advantage over him. His career in England from 1861 to 1868 must be cited among the foremost triumphs of American diplomacy. In 1872 it was attempted to nominate him for the presidency of the United States, as the candidate of the liberal republicans, but Horace Greeley secured the nomination. He was elected in 1869 a member of the board of overseers of Harvard college, and was for several years president of the board. He has edited the works and memoirs of his father and grandfather, in 22 octavo volumes, and published many of his own addresses and orations.—**John Quincy,** lawyer, eldest son of Charles Francis Adams, b. in Boston, 22 Sept., 1833. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1853, and admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1855. During the civil war he was on Gov. Andrew's staff. He was elected to the legislature by the town of Quincy in 1866, but failed to secure a reëlection the following year because he had declared his approval of Andrew Johnson's policy. In 1869 and 1870 he was again a member of the legislature. In 1867 and 1871 he was democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and was defeated. In 1877 he was chosen a member of the corporation of Harvard.—**Charles Francis,** Jr., lawyer, second son of Charles Francis Adams, b. in Boston, 27 May, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856, and admitted to the bar in 1858. He served in the army throughout the whole of the civil war, and was mustered out in July, 1865, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He has since devoted his attention chiefly to railroad matters, and in 1869 was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners of Massachusetts. In 1871, in connection with his brother, Henry Adams, he published "Chapters of Erie and other Essays." He has since published an instructive book on railway accidents. He was elected in 1882 a member of the board of overseers of Harvard college, and in 1884 president of the Union Pacific railway.—**Henry,** author, third son of Charles Francis Adams, b. in Boston, 16 Feb., 1838. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858, and was his father's private secretary in London from 1861 to 1868. From 1870 till 1877 he was assistant professor of history in Harvard college, and was one of the ablest instructors the university has known during the present generation, possessing to an extraordinary degree the power of inciting his pupils to original work. He again resided in London for a few years, and is now living in Washington, D. C., where he is writing a history of Jefferson's administration. He has published "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" (Boston, 1876); "Documents relating to New England Federalism, 1800–1815" (1877); "Life of Albert Gallatin" (Philadelphia, 1879); "Writings of Albert Gallatin," edited (3 vols., 1879); and "John Randolph" (Boston, 1882). —**Brooks,** lawyer, fourth son of Charles Francis Adams, b. in Quincy, Mass., 24 June, 1848, graduated at Harvard college in 1870, admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873. He has published articles in the "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals, and is the author of "The Emancipation of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1886).

ADAMS, Charles Kendall, educator, b. in Derby, Vt., 24 Jan., 1835. When twenty years of age he moved to Iowa, and subsequently entered the university of Michigan, graduating in 1861. He became assistant professor there in 1863, and five years later was elected to the full professorship of history. In 1869 he founded the history seminary at Ann Arbor. In 1881 he became a non-resident professor of history at Cornell university, and in 1885 succeeded Andrew D. White as its president. He has published papers and pamphlets on historical and educational subjects, and is the author of "Democracy and Monarchy in France" (New York, 1874) and a "Manual of Historical Literature" (New York, 1882). He has also edited "Representative British Orations" (3 vols., New York, 1884).

ADAMS, Daniel, author, b. in Townsend, Mass., 29 Sept., 1773; d. in Keene, N. H., 8 June, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1797, studied medicine, and settled in Leominster to practise his profession. Here he published an oration on the death of Washington, and began the preparation of his school-books, including the "Scholar's Arithmetic," "Grammar," and "Understanding Reading," which were issued from his own press. In 1806 he removed to Boston and opened a select school, and also edited the "Medical and Agricultural Register." He settled in Mount Vernon in 1813, resumed his practice, and revised his arithmetic, which was then published as "Adams's New Arithmetic." He also edited a newspaper called "The Telescope." In 1846 he settled in Keene, N. H., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the author of many school-books, principally on mathematics. From 1838 till 1840 he served as a state senator, and he was for some time president of the New Hampshire Bible Society and also of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

ADAMS, Edwin, actor, b. in Medford, Mass., 3 Feb., 1834; d. in Philadelphia, 25 Oct., 1877. He made his *début* 29 Aug., 1853, at the National theatre in Boston, acting Stephen in 'The Hunchback." In November he appeared at the Howard athenæum as Bernardo in "Hamlet," and thence he went to Philadelphia, where he appeared, 20 Sept., 1854, as Charles Woodley in "The Soldier's Daughter."

He played also at the St. Charles theatre, Baltimore, where he achieved his first great success. About 1860 he appeared in Buffalo as Hamlet, and subsequently with Miss Kate Bateman and Mr. J. W. Wallack at the Winter Garden in New York; and afterward in all the principal cities in the United States as a star. In 1866 he returned to New York, and in Wallack's old theatre, the Broadway, played Robert Landry in the "Dead Heart," and Adrian de Teligny in the "Heretic." At the opening of Booth's theatre, 3 Feb., 1867, he appeared as Mercutio, and shortly afterward enacted Narcisse, Iago, Raphael, Rover, Claude Melnotte, and Enoch Arden, this last character becoming a great favorite. He appeared with Edwin Booth during the season of 1869–'70 in several of Shakespeare's plays, then visited Australia, where his health failed, and, returning to San Francisco, received a generous benefit, 27 May, 1876, followed by others in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere. He possessed a voice of wonderful richness, strength, and melody, and was regarded as one of the best light comedians on the stage. His wife, a clever actress and graceful *danseuse*, retired from the stage several years ago.

ADAMS, Eliphalet, clergyman, b. in Dedham, Mass., 26 March, 1677; d. in New London, Conn., 4 Oct., 1753. He was the son of Rev. William Adams, the second minister of Dedham, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1694, preached in various places without settlement for ten years, and in 1709 was ordained a Congregational minister in New London, Conn. He was a man of learning, and was an eminent Hebraist. A diary kept by him for several years is preserved in the "Massachusetts Historical Collection," iv, 1. Having become interested in the welfare of the Indians in the region, he acquired their language. As a preacher he was popular, and various of his sermons were delivered before bodies educational and political. Many of them were published, the principal ones being, one on the death of Rev. James Noyes, of Stonington, 1706; election sermons, 1710 and 1713; a discourse occasioned by a storm, 1717; Thanksgiving sermon, 1721; on the death of Gov. Saltonstall, 1724; on the ordination of Rev. William Gager, 1725; on the ordination of Thos. Clap, 1726, and a discourse before young men, 1727.

ADAMS, Ezra Eastman, author, b. in Nashua, N. H., about 1814; d. in Oxford, Pa., 3 Nov., 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1826, and in 1840 became chaplain to the seamen at Havre, France. After ten years of assiduous labor, he made an extensive tour in Europe, and then returned to America. In 1854 he became pastor of the Pearl st. Congregational church in Nashua, N. H., whence in 1860 he went to Philadelphia and entered the service of the foreign evangelical society. Soon afterward he took charge of an enterprise that developed into the Broad st. church of that city. From 1867 till his death he was professor of theology in Lincoln university, near Oxford, Pa., and in 1870 he began editorial work on the "Presbyterian." He was the author of several poems of merit.

ADAMS, F. W., physician and musician, b. in 1787; d. in Montpelier, Vt., in 1859. He was a good performer on the violin, and early turned his attention to violin-making. He conceived the opinion that the superior tones of the Amati and Stradivarius instruments were due to their having been made of old and seasoned wood, and accordingly he searched the forests of northern Vermont and Canada for maple and pine, taking his wood from partially decayed trees, and constructed 140 violins, some of which were remarkable for their powerful and sweet tones, especially those made from the oldest woods.

ADAMS, Hannah, author, b. in Medfield, Mass., in 1755; d. in Brookline, 15 Nov., 1832. She was the first woman in America who made literature a profession. Showing at an early age a fondness for study, she acquired a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin from divinity students boarding with her father, who was himself a man of literary tastes. He became bankrupt when she was in her seventeenth year, and she and her brothers and sisters were obliged to provide for themselves. During the war of the revolution she supported herself by making lace, and afterward by teaching. She was a woman of varied learning and indomitable perseverance. Her principal work was a "View of Religious Opinions" (1784), in which she gave a comprehensive survey of the various religions of the world. It was divided into: 1. An Alphabetical Compendium of the Denominations among Christians; 2. A Brief Account of Paganism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Deism; 3. An Account of the Different Religions of the World. The work passed through several editions, and was reprinted in England. In the fourth edition she changed the title to "Dictionary of Religions." She wrote also a "History of New England" (1799) and "Evidences of Christianity" (1801). Her writings brought her little pecuniary profit, yet they secured her many friends, among them the Abbé Grégoire, with whom she carried on an extensive correspondence, and also received his aid in preparing her "History of the Jews" (1812). In 1814 she published a "Controversy with Dr. Morse," and in 1826 "Letters on the Gospels." She was simple in her manners and of rare modesty. A voyage from Boston to Nahant, about ten miles, was her only journey by water, and a trip to Chelmsford her farthest by land. During the closing years of her life she enjoyed an annuity provided by friends in Boston, and at her death was buried in Mount Auburn, the first person whose body was placed in that cemetery. Her autobiography, edited with additions by Mrs. Hannah F. Lee, was published in Boston in 1832.

ADAMS, Henry A., Jr., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania in 1833. He entered the naval school at Annapolis in 1849, and was graduated in 1851; became a passed midshipman in 1854, and a master the following year, when, while attached to the sloop of war "Levant," he took part in the engagement with the forts at the mouth of Canton river, China. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1856, and was on the "Brooklyn" at the passage of forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the capture of New Orleans in April, 1862. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander and transferred to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, he participated in both the attacks on Fort Fisher, and received the encomium from Admiral Porter in his official despatch of 28 Jan., 1865, "I recommend the promotion of Lieut.-Com. H. A. Adams, without whose aid we should have been brought to a standstill more than once. He volunteered for anything and everything." After the taking of Richmond he was one of the party that accompanied President Lincoln on his entry into the city. He was commissioned as commander in July, 1866, and was ordered to the store-ship "Guard," of the European squadron, where he remained during 1868–'9, and was afterward assigned to duty in 1870 in the navy-yard at Philadelphia.

ADAMS, Herbert Baxter, educator, b. in Amherst, Mass., 16 April, 1850. His early training

was in the Amherst schools and in Phillips Exeter academy. He was graduated at Amherst in 1872, and received the degree of Ph. D. at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1876. He was fellow in history in Johns Hopkins university from 1876 to 1878, associate from 1878 to 1883, and was appointed associate professor in 1883. He has been secretary of the American historical association since its foundation in 1884. In 1873 he went to Europe and devoted three years to travel and study. His principal writings are "The Germanic Origin of the New England Towns"; "Saxon Tithing-Men in America"; "Norman Constables in America"; "Village Communities"; "Methods of Historical Study," and "Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States." All these papers are published in the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," edited by Prof. Adams, 4 vols. (Baltimore, 1883–'86).

ADAMS, Isaac, inventor, b. in Rochester, N. H., in 1803; d. in Sandwich, N. H., 19 July, 1883. His education was limited. At an early age he was a factory operative, and afterward learned the trade of cabinet maker, but in 1824 went to Boston and sought work in a machine shop. In 1828 he invented the printing-press that bears his name. It was introduced in 1830, and came into almost universal use, being still so popular as to warrant its manufacture in more than thirty different sizes. He improved it in 1834, making it substantially what it now is. The distinctive feature of his presses is that the impression is given by lifting a flat bed with its form against a stationary platen. The sheets are fed by hand. He engaged with his brother Seth in the manufacture of these and other machines, and acquired a competency. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1840. His last years were spent in retirement.

ADAMS, James Hopkins, statesman, b. in South Carolina about 1811; d. near Columbia, S. C., 27 July, 1861. He was graduated at Yale in 1831. In 1832, during the "nullification" excitement, he strongly opposed the nullifiers in the legislature. After serving in the state senate for several sessions, he was elected governor for the term of 1855–'57. He was one of the state commissioners that were chosen, after the ordinance of secession was passed, to treat with the president concerning the disposition of United States property in South Carolina.

ADAMS, Jasper, educator, b. in Medway, Mass., 27 Aug., 1793; d. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Oct., 1841. He was graduated at Brown university in 1815, and studied theology at Andover. In 1819 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Brown university, and during the same year was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church. He became president of the college of Charleston in 1824, and of Geneva, N. Y. (now Hobart) college in 1826. Again, from 1828 to 1836, he was in charge of the college of Charleston. He was chaplain and professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point from 1838 to 1840, and subsequently was in charge of a seminary at Pendleton, S. C. He published sermons and addresses, and a "Moral Philosophy" (New York, 1838).

ADAMS, John, clergyman, b. 1704; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 23 Jan., 1740. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, became pastor of a church in Newport, R. I., April 11, 1828, and afterward settled in Philadelphia. He was well known as an author and linguist, and is described as "master of nine languages, and conversant with Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish authors." His poems (Boston, 1745) include a metrical version of the Book of Revelation. A satirical poem on the love of money was published separately.

ADAMS, John, second president of the United States, b. in that part of the town of Braintree, Mass., which has since been set off as the town of Quincy, 31 Oct., 1735; d. there, 4 July, 1826. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, received a grant of about 40 acres of land in Braintree in 1636, and soon afterward emigrated from Devonshire, England, with his eight sons. John Adams, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of John Adams and Susanna Boylston, daughter of Peter Boylston, of Brookline. His father, one of the selectmen of Braintree and a deacon of the church, was a thrifty farmer, and at his death in 1760 his estate was appraised at £1,330 9s. 6d., which in those days might have been regarded as a moderate competence. It was the custom of the family to send the eldest

son to college, and accordingly John was graduated at Harvard in 1755. Previous to 1773 the graduates of Harvard were arranged in lists, not alphabetically or in order of merit, but according to the social standing of their parents. In a class of twenty-four members John thus stood fourteenth. One of his classmates was John Wentworth, afterward royal governor of New Hampshire, and then of Nova Scotia. After taking his degree and while waiting to make his choice of a profession, Adams took charge of the grammar school at Worcester. It was the year of Braddock's defeat, when the smouldering fires of a century of rivalry between France and England broke out in a blaze of war which was forever to settle the question of the primacy of the English race in the modern world. Adams took an intense interest in the struggle, and predicted that if we could only drive out "these turbulent Gallics," our numbers would in another century exceed those of the British, and all Europe would be unable to subdue us. In sending him to college his family seem to have hoped that he would become a clergyman; but he soon found himself too much of a free thinker to feel at home in the pulpit of that day. When accused of Arminianism, he cheerfully admitted the charge. Later in life he was sometimes called a Unitarian, but of dogmatic Christianity he seems to have had as little as Franklin or Jefferson. "Where do we find," he asks, "a precept in the gospel requiring ecclesiastical synods, convocations, councils, decrees, creeds, confessions, oaths, subscriptions, and whole cart-loads of other trumpery that we find religion encumbered with in these days?" In this mood he turned from the ministry and began the study of law at Worcester. There was then a strong prejudice against lawyers in New England, but the profession throve lustily nevertheless, so litigious were the people. In 1758 Adams began the practice of his profession in Suffolk co., having

his residence in Braintree. In 1764 he was married to Abigail Smith, of Weymouth, a lady of social position higher than his own and endowed with most rare and admirable qualities of head and heart. In this same year the agitation over the proposed stamp act was begun, and on the burning questions raised by this ill-considered measure Adams had already taken sides. When James Otis in 1761 delivered his memorable argument against writs of assistance, John Adams was present in the court-room, and the fiery eloquence of Otis wrought a wonderful effect upon him. As his son afterward said, "it was like the oath of Hamilcar administered to Hannibal." In his old age John Adams wrote, with reference to this scene, "Every man of an immense crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take arms against writs of assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the child Independence was born." When the stamp act was passed, in 1765, Adams took a prominent part in a town-meeting at Braintree, where he presented resolutions which were adopted word for word by more than forty towns in Massachusetts. The people refused to make use of stamps, and the business of the inferior courts was carried on without them, judges and lawyers agreeing to connive at the absence of the stamps. In the supreme court, however, where Thomas Hutchinson was chief justice, the judges refused to transact any business without stamps. This threatened serious interruption to business, and the town of Boston addressed a memorial to the governor and council, praying that the supreme court might overlook the absence of stamps. John Adams was unexpectedly chosen, along with Jeremiah Gridley and James Otis, as counsel for the town, to argue the case in favor of the memorial. Adams delivered the opening argument, and took the decisive ground that the stamp act was *ipso facto* null and void, since it was a measure of taxation which the people of the colony had taken no share in passing. No such measure, he declared, could be held as binding in America, and parliament had no right to tax the colonies. The governor and council refused to act in the matter, but presently the repeal of the stamp act put an end to the disturbance for a while. About this time Mr. Adams began writing articles for the Boston "Gazette." Four of these articles, dealing with the constitutional rights of the people of New England, were afterward republished under the somewhat curious title of "An Essay on the Canon and Feudal Law." After ten years of practice, Mr. Adams's business had become quite extensive, and in 1768 he moved into Boston. The attorney-general of Massachusetts, Jonathan Sewall, now offered him the lucrative office of advocate-general in the court of admiralty.

John Adams

This was intended to operate as an indirect bribe by putting Mr. Adams into a position in which he could not feel free to oppose the policy of the crown; such insidious methods were systematically pursued by Gov. Bernard, and after him by Hutchinson. But Mr. Adams was too wary to swallow the bait, and he stubbornly refused the pressing offer.

In 1770 came the first in the series of great acts that made Mr. Adams's career illustrious. In the midst of the terrible excitement aroused by the "Boston Massacre" he served as counsel for Capt. Preston and his seven soldiers when they were tried for murder. His friend and kinsman, Josiah Quincy, assisted him in this invidious task. The trial was judiciously postponed for seven months until the popular fury had abated. Preston and five soldiers were acquitted; the other two soldiers were found guilty of manslaughter, and were barbarously branded on the hand with a hot iron. The verdict seems to have been strictly just according to the evidence presented. For his services to his eight clients Mr. Adams received a fee of nineteen guineas, but never got so much as a word of thanks from the churlish Preston. An ordinary American politician would have shrunk from the task of defending these men, for fear of losing favor with the people. The course pursued by Mr. Adams showed great moral courage; and the people of Boston proved themselves able to appreciate true manliness by electing him as representative to the legislature. This was in June, 1770, after he had undertaken the case of the soldiers, but before the trial. Mr. Adams now speedily became the principal legal adviser of the patriot party, and among its foremost leaders was only less conspicuous than Samuel Adams, Hancock, and Warren. In all matters of legal controversy between these leaders and Gov. Hutchinson his advice proved invaluable. During the next two years there was something of a lull in the political excitement; Mr. Adams resigned his place in the legislature and moved his residence to Braintree, still keeping his office in Boston. In the summer of 1772 the British government ventured upon an act that went further than anything which had yet occurred toward driving the colonies into rebellion. It was ordered that all the Massachusetts judges holding their places during the king's pleasure should henceforth have their salaries paid by the crown and not by the colony. This act, which aimed directly at the independence of the judiciary, aroused intense indignation, not only in Massachusetts, but in the other colonies, which felt their liberties threatened by such a measure. It called forth from Mr. Adams a series of powerful articles, which have been republished in the 3d volume of his collected works. About this time he was chosen a member of the council, but the choice was negatived by Gov. Hutchinson. The five acts of parliament in April, 1774, including the regulating act and the Boston port bill, led to the calling of the first continental congress, to which Mr. Adams was chosen as one of the five delegates from Massachusetts. The resolutions passed by this congress on the subject of colonial rights were drafted by him, and his diary and letters contain a vivid account of some of the proceedings. On his return to Braintree he was chosen a member of the revolutionary provincial congress of Massachusetts, then assembled at Concord. This revolutionary body had already seized the revenues of the colony, appointed a committee of safety, and begun to organize an army and collect arms and ammunition. During the following winter the views of the loyalist party were set forth with great ability and elo-

quence in a series of newspaper articles by Daniel Leonard, under the signature of "Massachusettensis." He was answered most effectively by Mr. Adams, whose articles, signed "Novanglus," appeared weekly in the Boston "Gazette" until the battle of Lexington. The last of these articles, which was actually in type in that wild week, was not published. The series, which has been reprinted in the 4th volume of Mr. Adams's works, contains a valuable review of the policy of Bernard and Hutchinson, and a powerful statement of the rights of the colonies.

In the second continental congress, which assembled on May 10, Mr. Adams played a very important part. Of all the delegates present he was probably the only one, except his cousin, Samuel Adams, who was convinced that matters had gone too far for any reconciliation with the mother country, and that there was no use in sending any more petitions to the king. As there was a strong prejudice against Massachusetts on the part of the middle and southern colonies, it was desirable that her delegates should avoid all appearance of undue haste in precipitating an armed conflict. Nevertheless, the circumstances under which an army of 16,000 New England men had been gathered to besiege the British in Boston were such as to make it seem advisable for the congress to adopt it as a continental army; and here John Adams did the second notable deed of his career. He proposed Washington for the chief command of this army, and thus, by putting Virginia in the foreground, succeeded in committing that great colony to a course of action calculated to end in independence. This move not only put the army in charge of the only commander capable of winning independence for the American people in the field, but its political importance was great and obvious. Afterward in some dark moments of the revolutionary war, Mr. Adams seems almost to have regretted his part in this selection of a commander. He understood little or nothing of military affairs, and was incapable of appreciating Washington's transcendent ability. The results of the war, however, justified in every respect his action in the second continental congress.

During the summer recess taken by congress Mr. Adams sat as a member of the Massachusetts council, which declared the office of governor vacant and assumed executive authority. Under the new provisional government of Massachusetts, Mr. Adams was made chief justice, but never took his seat, as continental affairs more pressingly demanded his attention. He was always loquacious, often too ready to express his opinions, whether with tongue or pen, and this trait got him more than once into trouble, especially as he was inclined to be sharp and censorious. For John Dickinson, the leader of the moderate and temporizing party in congress, who had just prevailed upon that body to send another petition to the king, he seems to have entertained at this time no very high regard, and he gave vent to some contemptuous expressions in a confidential letter, which was captured by the British and published. This led to a quarrel with Dickinson, and made Mr. Adams very unpopular in Philadelphia. When congress reassembled in the autumn, Mr. Adams, as member of a committee for fitting out cruisers, drew up a body of regulations, which came to form the basis of the American naval code. The royal governor, Sir John Wentworth, fled from New Hampshire about this time, and the people sought the advice of congress as to the form of government which it should seem most advisable to adopt. Similar applications presently came from South Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Adams prevailed upon congress to recommend to these colonies to form for themselves new governments based entirely upon popular suffrage; and about the same time he published a pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on Government, Applicable to the Present State of the American Colonies." By the spring of 1776 the popular feeling had become so strongly inclined toward independence that, on the 15th of May, Mr. Adams was able to carry through congress a resolution that all the colonies should be invited to form independent governments. In the preamble to this resolution it was declared that the American people could no longer conscientiously take oath to support any government deriving its authority from the crown; all such governments must now be suppressed, since the king had withdrawn his protection from the inhabitants of the united colonies. Like the famous preamble to Townshend's act of 1767, this Adams preamble contained within itself the gist of the whole matter. To adopt it was to cross the Rubicon, and it gave rise to a hot debate in congress. Against the opposition of most of the delegates from the middle states the resolution was finally carried; "and now," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "the Gordian knot is cut." Events came quickly to maturity. On the 7th of June the declaration of independence was moved by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and seconded by John Adams. The motion was allowed to lie on the table for three weeks, in order to hear from the colonies of Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New York, which had not yet declared their position with regard to independence. Meanwhile three committees were appointed, one on a declaration of independence, a second on confederation, and a third on foreign relations; and Mr. Adams was a member of the first and third of these committees. On the 1st of July Mr. Lee's motion was taken up by congress sitting as a committee of the whole; and as Mr. Lee was absent, the task of defending it devolved upon Mr. Adams, who, as usual, was opposed by Dickinson. Adams's speech on that occasion was probably the finest he ever delivered. Jefferson called him "the colossus of that debate"; and indeed his labors in bringing about the declaration of independence must be considered as the third signal event of his career.

On the 12th of June congress established a board of war and ordnance, with Mr. Adams for its chairman, and he discharged the arduous duties of this office until after the surrender of Burgoyne. After the battle of Long Island, Lord Howe sent the captured Gen. Sullivan to Philadelphia, soliciting a conference with some of the members of the congress. Adams opposed the conference, and with characteristic petulance alluded to the unfortunate Sullivan as a decoy duck who had much better have been shot in the battle than sent on such a business. Congress, however, consented to the conference, and Adams was chosen as a commissioner, along with Franklin and Rutledge. Toward the end of the year 1777 Mr. Adams was appointed to supersede Silas Deane as commissioner to France. He sailed 12 Feb., 1778, in the frigate "Boston," and after a stormy passage, in which he ran no little risk of capture by British cruisers, he landed at Bordeaux, and reached Paris on the 8th of April. Long before his arrival the alliance with France had been consummated. He found a wretched state of things in Paris, our three commissioners there at loggerheads, one of them dabbling in the British funds and making a fortune

by privateering, while the public accounts were kept in the laxest manner. All sorts of agents were drawing bills upon the United States, and commanders of war vessels were setting up their claims for expenses and supplies that had never been ordered. Mr. Adams, whose habits of business were extremely strict and methodical, was shocked at this confusion, and he took hold of the matter with such vigor as to put an end to it. He also recommended that the representation of the United States at the French court should be intrusted to a single minister instead of three commissioners. As a result of this advice, Franklin was retained at Paris, Arthur Lee was sent to Madrid, and Adams, being left without any instructions, returned to America, reaching Boston 2 Aug., 1779. He came home with a curious theory of the decadence of Great Britain, which he had learned in France, and which serves well to illustrate the mood in which France had undertaken to assist the United States. England, he said, "loses every day her consideration, and runs toward her ruin. Her riches, in which her power consisted, she has lost with us and never can regain. She resembles the melancholy spectacle of a great, wide-spreading tree that has been girdled at the root." Such absurd notions were quite commonly entertained at that time on the continent of Europe, and such calamities were seriously dreaded by many Englishman in the event of the success of the Americans.

Immediately on reaching home Mr. Adams was chosen delegate from Braintree to the convention for framing a new constitution for Massachusetts; but before the work of the convention was finished he was appointed commissioner to treat for peace with Great Britain, and sailed for France in the same French frigate in which he had come home. But Lord North's government was not ready to make peace, and, moreover, Count Vergennes contrived to prevent Adams from making any official communication to Great Britain of the extent of his powers. During Adams's stay in Paris a mutual dislike and distrust grew up between himself and Vergennes. The latter feared that if negotiations were to begin between the British government and the United States, they might lead to a reconciliation and reunion of the two branches of the English race, and thus ward off that decadence of England for which France was so eagerly hoping. On the other hand, Adams quite correctly believed that it was the intention of Vergennes to sacrifice the interests of the Americans, especially as concerned with the Newfoundland fisheries and the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, in favor of Spain, with which country France was then in close alliance. Americans must always owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Adams for the clear-sightedness with which he thus read the designs of Vergennes and estimated at its true value the purely selfish intervention of France in behalf of the United States. This clearness of insight was soon to bear good fruit in the management of the treaty of 1783. For the present, Adams found himself uncomfortable in Paris, as his too ready tongue wrought unpleasantness both with Vergennes and with Franklin, who was too much under the French minister's influence. On his first arrival in Paris, society there had been greatly excited about him, as it was supposed that he was "the famous Mr. Adams" who had ordered the British troops out of Boston in March, 1770, and had thrown down the glove of defiance to George III. on the great day of the Boston tea-party. When he explained that he was only a cousin of that grand and picturesque personage, he found that fashionable society thenceforth took less interest in him.

In the summer of 1780 Mr. Adams was charged by congress with the business of negotiating a Dutch loan. In order to give the good people of Holland some correct ideas as to American affairs, he published a number of articles in the Leyden "Gazette" and in a magazine entitled "La politique hollandaise"; also "Twenty-six Letters upon Interesting Subjects respecting the Revolution in America," now reprinted in the 7th volume of his works. Soon after Adams's arrival in Holland, England declared war against the Dutch, ostensibly because of a proposed treaty of commerce with the United States in which the burgomaster of Amsterdam was implicated with Henry Laurens, but really because Holland had joined the league headed by the empress Catharine of Russia, designed to protect the commerce of neutral nations and known as the armed neutrality. Laurens had been sent out by congress as minister to Holland; but, as he had been captured by a British cruiser and taken to the tower of London, Mr. Adams was appointed minister in his place. His first duty was to sign, as representing the United States, the articles of the armed neutrality. Before he had got any further, indeed before he had been recognized as minister by the Dutch government, he was called back to Paris, in July, 1781, in order to be ready to enter upon negotiations for peace with the British government. Russia and Austria had volunteered their services as mediators between George III. and the Americans; but Lord North's government rejected the offer, so that Mr. Adams had his journey for nothing, and presently went back to Holland. His first and most arduous task was to persuade the Dutch government to recognize him as minister from the independent United States. In this he was covertly opposed by Vergennes, who wished the Americans to feel exclusively dependent upon France, and to have no other friendships or alliances. From first to last the aid extended by France to the Americans in the revolutionary war was purely selfish. That despotic government wished no good to a people struggling to preserve the immemorial principles of English liberty, and the policy of Vergennes was to extend just enough aid to us to enable us to prolong the war, so that colonies and mother country might alike be weakened. When he pretended to be the disinterested friend of the Americans, he professed to be under the influence of sentiments that he did not really feel; and he thus succeeded in winning from congress a confidence to which he was in no wise entitled. But he could not hoodwink John Adams, who wrote home that the duke de la Vauguyon, the French ambassador at the Hague, was doing everything in his power to obstruct the progress of the negotiations; and in this, Adams correctly inferred, he was acting under secret instructions from Vergennes. As a diplomatist Adams was in a certain sense Napoleonic; he introduced new and strange methods of warfare, which disconcerted the perfidious intriguers of the old school, of which Vergennes and Talleyrand were typical examples. Instead of beating about the bush and seeking to foil trickery by trickery (a business in which the wily Frenchman would doubtless have proved more than his match), he went straight to the duke de la Vauguyon and bluntly told him that he saw plainly what he was up to, and that it was of no use, since "no advice of his or of the count de Vergennes, nor even a requisition from the king, should re-

strain me." The duke saw that Adams meant exactly what he said, and, finding that it was useless to oppose the negotiations, "fell in with me, in order to give the air of French influence" to them. Events worked steadily and rapidly in Adams's favor. The plunder of St. Eustatius early in 1781 had raised the wrath of the Dutch against Great Britain to fever heat. In November came tidings of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. By this time Adams had published so many articles as to have given the Dutch some idea as to what sort of people the Americans were. He had some months before presented a petition to the states general, asking them to recognize him as minister from an independent nation. With his wonted boldness he now demanded a plain and unambiguous answer to this petition, and followed up the demand by visiting the representatives of the several cities in person and arguing his case. As the reward of this persistent energy, Mr. Adams had the pleasure of seeing the independence of the United States formally recognized by Holland on the 19th of April, 1782. This success was vigorously followed up. A Dutch loan of $2,000,000 was soon negotiated, and on the 7th of October a treaty of amity and commerce, the second which was ratified with the United States as an independent nation, was signed at the Hague. This work in Holland was the fourth signal event in John Adams's career, and, in view of the many obstacles overcome, he was himself in the habit of referring to it as the greatest triumph of his life. "One thing, thank God! is certain," he wrote; "I have planted the American standard at the Hague. There let it wave and fly in triumph over Sir Joseph Yorke and British pride. I shall look down upon the flagstaff with pleasure from the other world."

Mr. Adams had hardly time to finish this work when his presence was required in Paris. Negotiations for peace with Great Britain had begun some time before in conversations between Franklin and Richard Oswald, a gentleman whom Lord Shelburne had sent to Paris for the purpose. One British ministry had already been wrecked through these negotiations, and affairs had dragged along slowly amid endless difficulties. The situation was one of the most complicated in the history of diplomacy. France was in alliance at once with Spain and with the United States, and her treaty obligations to the one were in some respects inconsistent with her treaty obligations to the other. The feeling of Spain toward the United States was intensely hostile, and the French government was much more in sympathy with the former than with the latter. On the other hand, the new British government was not ill-disposed toward the Americans, and was extremely ready to make liberal concessions to them for the sake of thwarting the schemes of France. In the background stood George III., surly and irreconcilable, hoping that the negotiations would fail; and amid these difficulties they doubtless would have failed had not all the parties by this time had a surfeit of bloodshed. The designs of the French government were first suspected by John Jay, soon after his arrival in Paris. He found that Vergennes was sending a secret emissary to Lord Shelburne under an assumed name; he ascertained that the right of the United States to the Mississippi valley was to be denied; and he got hold of a despatch from Marbois, the French secretary of legation at Philadelphia, to Vergennes, opposing the American claim to the Newfoundland fisheries. As soon as Jay learned these facts he proceeded, without the knowledge of Franklin, to take steps toward a separate negotiation between Great Britain and the United States. When Adams arrived in Paris, Oct. 26, he coincided with Jay's views, and the two together overruled Franklin. Mr. Adams's behavior at this time was quite characteristic. It is said that he left Vergennes to learn of his arrival through the newspapers. It was certainly some time before he called upon him, and he took occasion, besides, to express his opinions about republics and monarchies in terms that courtly Frenchman thought very rude. Adams agreed with Jay that Vergennes should be kept as far as possible in the dark until everything was completed, and so the negotiation with Great Britain went on separately. The annals of modern diplomacy have afforded few stranger spectacles. With the indispensable aid of France we had just got the better of England in fight, and now we proceeded amicably to divide territory and commercial privileges with the enemy, and to make arrangements in which our not too friendly ally was virtually ignored. In this way the United States secured the Mississippi valley, and a share in the Newfoundland fisheries, not as a privilege but as a right, the latter result being mainly due to the persistence of Mr. Adams. The point upon which the British commissioners most strongly insisted was the compensation of the American loyalists for the hardships they had suffered during the war; but this the American commissioners resolutely refused. The most they could be prevailed upon to allow was the insertion in the treaty of a clause to the effect that congress should recommend to the several state governments to reconsider their laws against the tories and to give these unfortunate persons a chance to recover their property. In the treaty, as finally arranged, all the disputed points were settled in favor of the Americans; and, the United States being thus virtually detached from the alliance, the British government was enabled to turn a deaf ear to the demands of France and Spain for the surrender of Gibraltar. Vergennes was outgeneralled at every turn. On the part of the Americans the treaty of 1783 deserves to be ranked as one of the most brilliant triumphs of modern diplomacy. Its success was about equally due to Adams and to Jay, whose courage in the affair was equal to their skill, for they took it upon themselves to disregard the explicit instructions of congress. Ever since March, 1781, Vergennes had been intriguing with congress through his minister at Philadelphia, the chevalier de la Luzerne. First he had tried to get Mr. Adams recalled to America. Failing in this, he had played his part with such dexterous persistence as to prevail upon congress to send most pusillanimous instructions to its peace commissioners. They were instructed to undertake nothing whatever in the negotiations without the knowledge and concurrence of "the ministers of our generous ally, the king of France," that is to say, of the count de Vergennes; and they were to govern themselves entirely by his advice and opinion. Franklin would have followed these instructions; Adams and Jay deliberately disobeyed them, and earned the gratitude of their countrymen for all coming time. For Adams's share in this grand achievement it must certainly be cited as the fifth signal event in his career.

By this time he had become excessively homesick, and as soon as the treaty was arranged he asked leave to resign his commissions and return to America. He declared he would rather be "carting street-dust and marsh-mud" than waiting where he was. But business would not let him go. In September, 1783, he was commissioned,

along with Franklin and Jay, to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain. A sudden and violent fever prostrated him for several weeks, after which he visited London and Bath. Before he had fully recovered his health he learned that his presence was required in Holland. In those days, when we lived under the articles of confederation, and congress found it impossible to raise money enough to meet its current expenses, it was by no means unusual for the superintendent of finance to draw upon our foreign ministers and then sell the drafts for cash. This was done again and again, when there was not the smallest ground for supposing that the minister upon whom the draft was made would have any funds wherewith to meet it. It was part of his duty as envoy to go and beg the money. Early in the winter Mr. Adams learned that drafts upon him had been presented to his bankers in Amsterdam to the amount of more than a million florins. Less than half a million florins were on hand to meet these demands, and, unless something were done at once, the greater part of this paper would go back to America protested. Mr. Adams lost not a moment in starting for Holland, but he was delayed by a succession of terrible storms on the German ocean, and it was only after fifty-four days of difficulty and danger that he reached Amsterdam. The bankers had contrived to keep the drafts from going to protest, but news of the bickerings between the thirteen states had reached Holland. It was believed that the new nation was going to pieces, and the regency of Amsterdam had no money to lend it. The promise of the American government was not regarded as valid security for a sum equivalent to about $300,000. Adams was obliged to apply to professional usurers, from whom, after more humiliating perplexity, he succeeded in obtaining a loan at exorbitant interest. In the meantime he had been appointed commissioner, along with Franklin and Jefferson, for the general purpose of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign powers. As his return to America was thus indefinitely postponed, he sent for his wife, with their only daughter and youngest son, to come and join him in France, where the two elder sons were already with him. In the summer of 1784 the family was thus re-united, and began house-keeping at Auteuil, near Paris. A treaty was successfully negotiated with Prussia, but, before it was ready to be signed, Mr. Adams was appointed minister to the court of St. James, and arrived in London in May, 1785. He was at first politely received by George III., upon whom his bluff and fearless dignity of manner made a considerable impression. His stay in England was, however, far from pleasant. The king came to treat him with coldness, sometimes with rudeness, and the royal example was followed by fashionable society. The American government was losing credit at home and abroad. It was unable to fulfil its treaty engagements as to the payment of private debts due to British creditors, and as to the protection of the loyalists. The British government, in retaliation, refused to surrender the western posts of Ogdensburg, Oswego, Niagara, Erie, Sandusky, Detroit, and Mackinaw, which by the treaty were to be promptly given up to the United States. Still more, it refused to make any treaty of commerce with the United States, and neglected to send any minister to represent Great Britain in this country. It was generally supposed in Europe that the American government would presently come to an end in general anarchy and bloodshed; and it was believed by George III. and the narrow-minded politicians, such as Lord Sheffield, upon whose coöperation he relied, that, if sufficient obstacles could be thrown in the way of American commerce to cause serious distress in this country, the United States would repent of their independence and come straggling back, one after another, to their old allegiance. Under such circumstances it was impossible for Mr. Adams to accomplish much as minister in England. During his stay there he wrote his "Defence of the American Constitutions," a work which afterward subjected him at home to ridiculous charges of monarchical and anti-republican sympathies. The object of the book was to set forth the advantages of a division of the powers of government, and especially of the legislative body, as opposed to the scheme of a single legislative chamber, which was advocated by many writers on the continent of Europe. The argument is encumbered by needlessly long and sometimes hardly relevant discussions on the history of the Italian republics.

Finding the British government utterly stubborn and impracticable, Mr. Adams asked to be recalled, and his request was granted in February, 1788. For the "patriotism, perseverance, integrity, and diligence" displayed in his ten years of service abroad he received the public thanks of congress. He had no sooner reached home than he was elected a delegate from Massachusetts to the moribund continental congress, but that body expired before he had taken his seat in it. During the summer the ratification of the new constitution was so far completed that it could be put into operation, and public attention was absorbed in the work of organizing the new government. As Washington was unanimously selected for the office of president, it was natural that the vice-president should be taken from Massachusetts. The candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency were voted for without any separate specification, the second office falling to the candidate who obtained the second highest number of votes in the electoral college. Of the 69 electoral votes, all were registered for Washington, 34 for John Adams, who stood second on the list; the other 35 votes were scattered among a number of candidates. Adams was somewhat chagrined at this marked preference shown for Washington. His chief foible was enormous personal vanity, besides which he was much better fitted by temperament and training to appreciate the kind of work that he had himself done than the military work by which Washington had won independence for the United States. He never could quite understand how or why the services rendered by Washington were so much more important than his own. The office of vice-president was then more highly esteemed than it afterward came to be, but it was hardly suited to a man of Mr. Adams's vigorous and aggressive temper. In one respect, however, he performed a more important part while holding that office than any of his successors. In the earlier sessions of the senate there was hot debate over the vigorous measures by which Washington's administration was seeking to reëstablish American credit and enlist the conservative interests of the wealthier citizens in behalf of the stability of the government. These measures were for the most part opposed by the persons who were rapidly becoming organized under Jefferson's leadership into the republican party, the opposition being mainly due to dread of the possible evil consequences that might flow from too great an increase of power in the federal government. In these debates the senate was very

evenly divided, and Mr. Adams, as presiding officer of that body, was often enabled to decide the question by his casting vote. In the first congress he gave as many as twenty casting votes upon questions of most vital importance to the whole subsequent history of the American people, and on all these occasions he supported Washington's policy. During Washington's administration grew up the division into the two great parties which have remained to this day in American politics—the one known as federalist, afterward as whig, then as republican; the other known at first as republican and afterward as democratic. John Adams was by his mental and moral constitution a federalist. He believed in strong government. To the opposite party he seemed much less a democrat than an aristocrat. In one of his essays he provoked great popular wrath by using the phrase "the well-born." He knew very well that in point of hereditary capacity and advantages men are not equal and never will be. His notion of democratic equality meant that all men should have equal rights in the eye of the law. There was nothing of the communist or leveller about him. He believed in the rightful existence of a governing class, which ought to be kept at the head of affairs; and he was supposed, probably with some truth, to have a predilection for etiquette, titles, gentlemen-in-waiting, and such things. Such views did not make him an aristocrat in the true sense of the word, for in nowise did he believe that the right to a place in the governing class should be heritable; it was something to be won by personal merit, and should not be withheld by any artificial enactments from the lowliest of men, to whom the chance of an illustrious career ought to be just as much open as to "the well-born." At the same time John Adams differed from Jefferson and from his cousin, Samuel Adams, in distrusting the masses. All the federalist leaders shared this feeling more or less, and it presently became the chief source of weakness to the party. The disagreement between John Adams and Jefferson was first brought into prominence by the breaking out of the French revolution. Mr. Adams expected little or no good from this movement, which was like the American movement in no respect whatever except in being called a revolution. He set forth his views on this subject in his "Discourses on Davila," which were published in a Philadelphia newspaper. Taking as his text Davila's history of the civil wars in France in the 16th century, he argued powerfully that a pure democracy was not the best form of government, but that a certain mixture of the aristocratic and monarchical elements was necessary to the permanent maintenance of free government. Such a mixture really exists in the constitution of the United States, and, in the opinion of many able thinkers, constitutes its peculiar excellence and the best guarantee of its stability. These views gave great umbrage to the extreme democrats, and in the election of 1792 they set up George Clinton, of New York, as a rival candidate for the vice-presidency; but when the votes were counted Adams had 77, Clinton 50, Jefferson 4, and Aaron Burr 1. During this administration Adams, by his casting vote, defeated the attempt of the republicans to balk Jay's mission to England in advance by a resolution entirely prohibiting trade with that country. For a time Adams quite forgot his jealousy of Washington in admiration for the heroic strength of purpose with which he pursued his policy of neutrality amid the furious efforts of political partisans to drag the United States into a rash and desperate armed struggle in support either of France or of England.

In 1796, as Washington refused to serve for a third term, John Adams seemed clearly marked out as federalist candidate for the succession. Hamilton and Jay were in a certain sense his rivals; but Jay was for the moment unpopular because of the famous treaty that he had lately negotiated with England, and Hamilton, although the ablest man in the federalist party, was still not so conspicuous in the eyes of the masses of voters as Adams, who besides was surer than any one else of the indispensable New England vote. Having decided upon Adams as first candidate, it seemed desirable to take the other from a southern state, and the choice fell upon Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, a younger brother of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. Hamilton now began to scheme against Mr. Adams in a manner not at all to his credit. He had always been jealous of Adams because of his stubborn and independent character, which made it impossible for him to be subservient to a leader. There was not room enough in one political party for two such positive and aggressive characters. Already in the election of 1788 Hamilton had contrived to diminish Adams's vote by persuading some electors of the possible danger of a unanimous and therefore equal vote for him and Washington. Such advice could not have been candid, for there was never the smallest possibility of a unanimous vote for Mr. Adams. Now in 1796 he resorted to a similar stratagem. The federalists were likely to win the election, but had not many votes to spare; the contest was evidently going to be close. Hamilton accordingly urged the federalist electors, especially in New England, to cast all their votes alike for Adams and Pinckney, lest the loss of a single vote by either one should give the victory to Jefferson, upon whom the opposite party was clearly united. Should Adams and Pinckney receive an exactly equal number of votes, it would remain for a federalist congress to decide which should be president. The result of the election showed 71 votes for John Adams, 68 for Jefferson, 59 for Pinckney, 30 for Burr, 15 for Samuel Adams, and the rest scattering. Two electors obstinately persisted in voting for Washington. When it appeared that Adams had only three more votes than Jefferson, who secured the second place instead of Pinckney, it seemed on the surface as if Hamilton's advice had been sound. But from the outset it had been clear (and no one knew it better than Hamilton) that several southern federalists would withhold their votes from Adams in order to give the presidency to Pinckney, always supposing that the New England electors could be depended upon to vote equally for both. The purpose of Hamilton's advice was to make Pinckney president and Adams vice-president, in opposition to the wishes of their party. This purpose was suspected in New England, and while some of the southern federalists voted for Pinckney and Jefferson, eighteen New Englanders, in voting for Adams, withheld their votes from Pinckney. The result was the election of a federalist president with a republican vice-president. In case of the death, disability, or removal of the president, the administration would fall into the hands of the opposite party. Clearly a mode of election that presented such temptations to intrigue, and left so much to accident, was vicious and could not last long. These proceedings gave rise to a violent feud between John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, which ended in breaking up the federalist party, and has left

a legacy of bitter feelings to the descendants of those illustrious men.

The presidency of John Adams was stormy. We were entering upon that period when our party strife was determined rather by foreign than by American political issues, when England and France, engaged in a warfare of Titans, took every occasion to browbeat and insult us because we were supposed to be too feeble to resent such treatment. The revolutionary government of France had claimed that, in accordance with our treaty with that country, we were bound to support her against Great Britain, at least so far as concerned the defence of the French West Indies. The republican party went almost far enough in their sympathy with the French to concede these claims, which, if admitted by our government, would immediately have got us into war with England. On the other hand, the hatred felt toward France by the extreme federalists was so bitter that any insult from that power was enough to incline them to advocate war against her and in behalf of England. Washington, in defiance of all popular clamor, adhered to a policy of strict neutrality, and in this he was resolutely followed by Adams. The American government was thus obliged carefully and with infinite difficulty to steer between Scylla and Charybdis until the overthrow of Napoleon and our naval victories over England in 1812–'14 put an end to this humiliating state of things. Under Washington's administration Gouverneur Morris had been for some time minister to France, but he was greatly disliked by the anarchical group that then misruled that country. To avoid giving offence to the French republic, Washington had recalled Morris and sent James Monroe in his place, with instructions to try to reconcile the French to Jay's mission to England. Instead of doing this, Monroe encouraged the French to hope that Jay's treaty would not be ratified, and Washington accordingly recalled him and sent Cotesworth Pinckney in his place. Enraged at the ratification of Jay's treaty, the French government not only gave a brilliant ovation to Monroe, but refused to receive Pinckney, and would not even allow him to stay in Paris. At the same time, decrees were passed discriminating against American commerce. Mr. Adams was no sooner inaugurated as president than he called an extra session of congress, to consider how war with France should be avoided. It was decided to send a special commission to France, consisting of Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry. The directory would not acknowledge these commissioners and treat with them openly; but Talleyrand, who was then secretary for foreign affairs, sent some of his creatures to intrigue with them behind the scenes. It was proposed that the envoys should pay large sums of money to Talleyrand and two or three of the directors, as bribes, for dealing politely with the United States and refraining from locking up American ships and stealing American goods. When the envoys scornfully rejected this proposal, a new decree was forthwith issued against American commerce. The envoys drew up an indignant remonstrance, which Gerry hesitated to sign. Wearied with their fruitless efforts, Marshall and Pinckney left Paris. But, as Gerry was a republican, Talleyrand thought it worth while to persuade him to stay, hoping that he might prove more compliant than his colleagues. In March, 1798, Mr. Adams announced to congress the failure of the mission, and advised that the preparations already begun should be kept up in view of the war that now seemed almost inevitable. A furious debate ensued, which was interrupted by a motion from the federalist side, calling on the president for full copies of the despatches. Nothing could have suited Mr. Adams better. He immediately sent in copies complete in everything except that the letters X., Y., and Z. were substituted for the names of Talleyrand's emissaries. Hence these papers have ever since been known as the "X. Y. Z. despatches." On the 8th of April the senate voted to publish these despatches, and they aroused great excitement both in Europe and in America. The British government scattered them broadcast over Europe, to stir up indignation against France. In America a great storm of wrath seemed for the moment to have wrecked the republican party. Those who were not converted to federalism were for the moment silenced. From all quarters came up the war-cry, "Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute." A few excellent frigates were built, the nucleus of the gallant little navy that was by and by to win such triumphs over England. An army was raised, and Washington was placed in command, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Gerry was recalled from France, and the press roundly berated him for showing less firmness than his colleagues, though indeed he had not done anything dishonorable. During this excitement the song of "Hail, Columbia" was published and became popular. On the 4th of July the effigy of Talleyrand, who had once been bishop of Autun, was arrayed in a surplice and burned at the stake. The president was authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal, and for a time war with France actually existed, though it was never declared. In February, 1799, Capt. Truxtun, in the frigate "Constellation," defeated and captured the French frigate "L'Insurgente" near the island of St. Christopher. In February, 1800, the same gallant officer in a desperate battle destroyed the frigate "La Vengeance," which was much his superior in strength of armament. When the directory found that their silly and infamous policy was likely to drive the United States into alliance with Great Britain, they began to change their tactics. Talleyrand tried to crawl out by disavowing his emissaries X. Y. Z., and pretending that the American envoys had been imposed upon by irresponsible adventurers. He made overtures to Vans Murray, the American minister at the Hague, tending toward reconciliation. Mr. Adams, while sharing the federalist indignation at the behavior of France, was too clear-headed not to see that the only safe policy for the United States was one of strict neutrality. He was resolutely determined to avoid war if possible, and to meet France half-way the moment she should show symptoms of a return to reason. His cabinet were so far under Hamilton's influence that he could not rely upon them; indeed, he had good reason to suspect them of working against him. Accordingly, without consulting his cabinet, on 18 Feb., 1799, he sent to the senate the nomination of Vans Murray as minister to France. This bold step precipitated the quarrel between Mr. Adams and his party, and during the year it grew fiercer and fiercer. He joined Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and Davie, of North Carolina, to Vans Murray as commissioners, and awaited the assurance of Talleyrand that they would be properly received at Paris. On receiving this assurance, though it was couched in rather insolent language by the baffled Frenchman, the commissioners sailed Nov. 5. On reaching Paris, they found the directory overturned by Napoleon, with whom as first consul they succeeded in ad-

justing the difficulties. This French mission completed the split in the federalist party, and made Mr. Adams's reëlection impossible. The quarrel with the Hamiltonians had been further embittered by Adams's foolish attempt to prevent Hamilton's obtaining the rank of senior major-general, for which Washington had designated him, and it rose to fever-heat in the spring of 1800, when Mr. Adams dismissed his cabinet and selected a new one. Another affair contributed largely to the downfall of the federalist party. In 1798, during the height of the popular fury against France, the federalists in congress presumed too much upon their strength, and passed the famous alien and sedition acts. By the first of these acts, aliens were rendered liable to summary banishment from the United States at the sole discretion of the president; and any alien who should venture to return from such banishment was liable to imprisonment at hard labor for life. By the sedition act any scandalous or malicious writing against the president or either house of congress was liable to be dealt with in the United States courts and punished by fine and imprisonment. This act contravened the constitutional amendment that forbids all infringement of freedom of speech and of the press, and both acts aroused more widespread indignation than any others that have ever passed in congress. They called forth from the southern republicans the famous Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798–'99, which assert, though in language open to some latitude of interpretation, the right of a state to "nullify" or impede the execution of a law deemed unconstitutional.

In the election of 1800 the federalist votes were given to John Adams and Cotesworth Pinckney, and the republican votes to Jefferson and Burr. The count showed 65 votes for Adams, 64 for Pinckney, and 1 for Jay, while Jefferson and Burr had each 73, and the election was thus thrown into the house of representatives. Mr. Adams took no part in the intrigues that followed. His last considerable public act, in appointing John Marshall to the chief justiceship of the United States, turned out to be of inestimable value to the country, and was a worthy end to a great public career. Very different, and quite unworthy of such a man as John Adams, was the silly and puerile fit of rage in which he got up before daybreak of the 4th of March and started in his coach for Massachusetts, instead of waiting to see the inauguration of his successful rival. On several occasions John Adams's career shows us striking examples of the demoralizing effects of stupendous personal vanity, but on no occasion more strikingly than this. He went home with a feeling that he had been disgraced by his failure to secure a reëlection. Yet in estimating his character we must not forget that in his resolute insistence upon the French mission of 1799 he did not stop for a moment to weigh the probable effect of his action upon his chances for reëlection. He acted as a true patriot, ready to sacrifice himself for the welfare of his country, never regretted the act, and always maintained that it was the most meritorious of his life. "I desire," he said, "no other inscription over my grave-stone than this: Here lies John Adams, who took upon himself the responsibility of the peace with France in the year 1800." He was entirely right, as all disinterested writers now agree.

After so long and brilliant a career, he now passed a quarter of a century in his home at Quincy (as that part of Braintree was now called) in peaceful and happy seclusion, devoting himself to literary work relating to the history of his times. In 1820 the aged statesman was chosen delegate to the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts, and labored unsuccessfully to obtain an acknowledgment of the equal rights, political and religious, of others than so-called Christians. His friendship with Jefferson, which had been broken off by their political differences, was resumed in his old age, and an interesting correspondence was kept up between the two. As a writer of English, John Adams in many respects surpassed all his American contemporaries; his style was crisp, pungent, and vivacious. In person he was of middle height, vigorous, florid, and somewhat corpulent, quite like the typical John Bull. He was always truthful and outspoken, often vehement and brusque. Vanity and loquacity, as he freely admitted, were his chief foibles. Without being quarrelsome, he had little or none of the tact that avoids quarrels; but he harbored no malice, and his anger, though violent, was short-lived. Among American public men there has been none more upright and honorable. He lived to see his son president of the United States, and died on the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of independence and in the ninety-first year of his age. His last words were, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But by a remarkable coincidence, Jefferson had died a few hours earlier the same day. See "Life and Works of John Adams," by C. F. Adams (10 vols., Boston, 1850–'56); "Life of John Adams," by J. Q. and C. F. Adams (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1871); and "John Adams," by J. T. Morse, Jr. (Boston, 1885).

The portrait that forms the frontispiece of this volume is from a painting by Gilbert Stuart, which was executed while Mr. Adams was president and is now in the possession of his grandson. The one on page 16 was taken when he was a youth. The houses represented on page 15 are those in which President John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams were born.

ADAMS, John, educator, son of a revolutionary officer of the same name, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 18 Sept., 1772; d. 24 April, 1863. He was graduated at Yale in 1795, and taught for three years at the academy in his native town. In 1800 he became rector of Plainfield, N. J., academy, and in 1803 principal of Bacon academy, Colchester, Conn. In June, 1810, he was chosen principal of Phillips Andover academy, where he remained for twenty-three years, and, in addition to his regular duties, took part in the organization of several of the great charitable associations that have attained national importance. He resigned his office in 1833, and went to Illinois, where he established several hundred Sunday-schools. He received the degree of LL. D. from Yale in 1854.

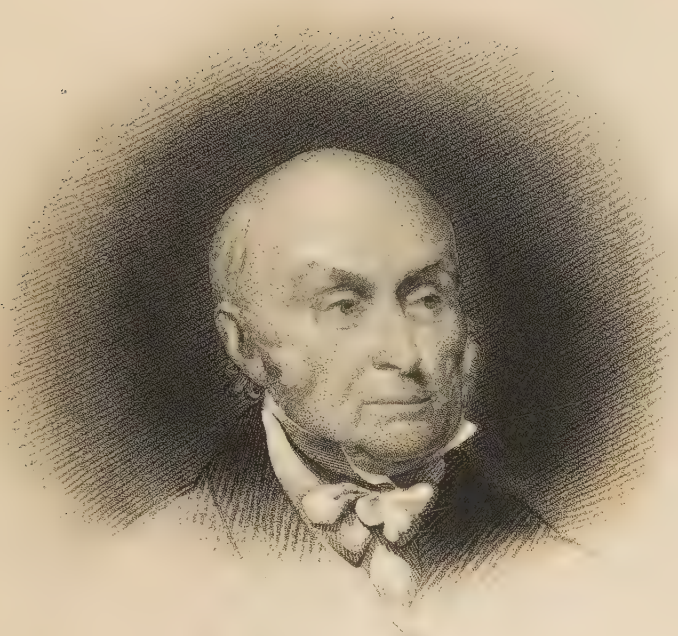
ADAMS, John, sailor, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 Nov., 1796; d. in Allston, Mass., 17 March, 1886. He was the last survivor of all who witnessed the victory gained by Hull in the "Constitution" over Dacres in the "Guerriere," 19 Aug., 1812. He was subsequently captured and confined in Dartmoor prison till the end of the war. For nearly half a century afterward he followed the sea, commanding some of the finest merchantmen that sailed from Boston.

ADAMS, John, soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1825; killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., 30 Nov., 1864. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, and joined the 1st dragoons. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico, 16 March, 1848, after several years of frontier duty was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 9 Oct., 1851, and in 1853 served as aide to the governor of Minnesota with the rank of lieu-

tenant-colonel. He was promoted captain of 1st dragoons, 30 Nov., 1856, but resigned 31 May, 1861, and became a confederate major-general.

ADAMS, John F., clergyman, b. in Stratham, N. H., 23 May, 1790; d. in Greenland, N. H., 11 June, 1881. He began to preach in 1812, and joined the New England Methodist conference. He served as a circuit rider in the backwoods of Maine, and so distinguished himself by zeal and ability that he was repeatedly assigned as presiding elder to important stations at Boston and Lynn, and the larger towns of eastern New England. In the anti-slavery agitation he took a prominent part in favor of emancipation, and he was four times chosen as a delegate to the general conference.

ADAMS, John Quincy, sixth president of the United States, b. in Braintree, Mass., 11 July, 1767; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Feb., 1848. He was named for his mother's grandfather, John Quincy. In his eleventh year he accompanied his father to France, and was sent to school near Paris, where his proficiency in the French language and other studies soon became conspicuous. In the following year he returned to America, and back again to France with his father, whom, in August, 1780, he accompanied to Holland. After a few months at school in Amsterdam, he entered the university of Leyden. Two years afterward John Adams's secretary of legation, Francis Dana, was appointed minister to Russia, and the boy accompanied him as private secretary. After a stay of fourteen months, as Catharine's government refused to recognize Mr. Dana as minister, young Adams left St. Petersburg and travelled alone through Sweden, Denmark, and northern Germany to France, spending six months in the journey. Arriving in Paris, he found his father busy with the negotiation of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and was immediately set to work as secretary, and aided in drafting the papers that "dispersed all possible doubt of the independence of his country." In 1785, when his father was appointed minister to England, he decided not to stay with him in London, but to return at once to Massachusetts in order to complete his education at Harvard college. For an American career he believed an American education to be best fitted. Considering the immediate sacrifice of pleasure involved, it was a remarkably wise decision in a lad of eighteen. But Adams's character was already fully formed; he was what he remained throughout his life, a Puritan of the sternest and most uncompromising sort, who seemed to take a grim enjoyment in the performance of duty, especially when disagreeable. Returning home, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1788, and then studied law in the office of Theophilus Parsons, afterward chief justice of Massachusetts. In 1791 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began the practice of law, the tedium of which he relieved by writing occasional articles for the papers. Under the signature of "Publicola" he criticised some positions taken by Thomas Paine in his "Rights of Man"; and these articles, when republished in England, were generally attributed to his father. In a further series of papers, signed "Marcellus," he defended Washington's policy of neutrality; and in a third series, signed "Columbus," he discussed the extraordinary behavior of Citizen Genet, whom the Jacobins had sent over to browbeat the Americans into joining France in hurling defiance at the world. These writings made him so conspicuous that in 1794 Washington appointed him minister to Holland, and two years later made an appointment transferring him to Portugal. Before he had started for the latter country his father became president of the United States and asked Washington's advice as to the propriety of promoting his own son by sending him to Berlin. Washington in strong terms recommended the promotion, declaring that in his opinion the young man would prove to be the ablest diplomat in the American service. In the fall of 1797 Mr. Adams accordingly took up his residence at the capital of Prussia. Shortly before this he had married Miss Louisa Johnson, a niece of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland. During his residence at Berlin Mr. Adams translated Wieland's "Oberon" into English. In 1798 he was commissioned to make a commercial treaty with Sweden. In 1800 he made a journey through Silesia, and wrote an account of it, which was published in London and afterward translated into German and French. When Jefferson became president, Mr. Adams's mission terminated. He resumed the practice of law in Boston, but in 1802 was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and next year was chosen to the senate of the United States instead of Timothy Pickering. The federalist party was then rent in twain by the feud between the partisans of John Adams and those of Hamilton, and the reception of the younger Adams in the senate was far from flattering. Affairs grew worse when, at the next vacancy, Pickering was chosen to be his uncongenial colleague. Mr. Adams was grossly and repeatedly insulted. Any motion he might make was sure to be rejected by the combined votes of republicans and Hamiltonians, though frequently the same motion, made soon afterward by somebody else, would be carried by a large majority. A committee of which he was a member would make and send in its report without even notifying him of its time and place of meeting. At first Mr. Adams was subjected to such treatment merely because he was the son of his father; but presently he rendered himself more and more amenable to it by manifesting the same independence of party ties that had made his father so unpopular. Independence in politics has always been characteristic of the Adams family, and in none has this been more strongly marked than in John Quincy Adams. His first serious difference with the federalist party was occasioned by his qualified approval of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana, a measure that was bitterly opposed and fiercely censured by nearly all the federalists, because it was feared it would add too much strength to the south. A much more serious difference arose somewhat later, on the question of the embargo. Questions of foreign rather than of domestic policy then furnished the burning subjects of contention in the United States. Our neutral commerce on the high seas, which had risen to very considerable proportions, was plundered in turn by England and by France, until its very existence was threatened. In May, 1806, the British government declared the northern coast of Europe, from Brest to the mouth of the Elbe, to be blockaded. By the Russian proclamation of 1780, which was then accepted by all civilized nations except Great Britain, such paper blockades were illegal; but British ships none the less seized and confiscated American vessels bound to any port on that coast. In November Napoleon issued his Berlin decree making a paper blockade of the whole British coast, whereupon French cruisers began seizing and confiscating American vessels on their way from British to French ports. Two months later England issued an order in council, forbidding neutrals to trade between any of her enemy's ports; and this was followed by orders decreeing fines or confiscation to all neutral ships



J. Q. Adams.

daring to violate the edict. In December, 1807, Napoleon replied with the Milan decree, threatening to confiscate all ships bound to England, or which should have paid a fine to the British government or submitted to search at the hands of a British commander. All these decrees and orders were in flagrant violation of international law, and for a time they made the ocean a pandemonium of robbery and murder. Their effect upon American commerce was about the same as if both England and France had declared war against the United States. Their natural and proper effect upon the American people would have been seen in an immediate declaration of war against both England and France, save that our military weakness was then too manifest to make such a course anything but ridiculous. Between the animus of the two bullies by whom we were thus tormented there was little to choose; but in two respects England's capacity for injuring us was the greater. In the first place, she had more ships engaged in this highway robbery than France, and stronger ones; in the second place, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between Americans and Englishmen, she was able to add the crowning wickedness of kidnapping American seamen. The wrath of the Americans was thus turned more against England than against France; and never perhaps in the revolutionary war had it waxed stronger than in the summer of 1807, when, in full sight of the American coast, the "Leopard" fired upon the "Chesapeake," killed and wounded several of her crew, and violently carried away four of them. For this outrage the commander of the "Leopard" was promoted in the British service. In spite of all these things, the hatred of the federalists for France was so great that they were ready to put up with insult added to injury rather than attack the power that was warring against Napoleon. So far did these feelings carry them that Mr. John Lowell, a prominent federalist of Boston, was actually heard to defend the action of the "Leopard." Such pusillanimity incensed Mr. Adams. "This was the cause," he afterward said, "which alienated me from that day and forever from the councils of the federal party." He tried to persuade the federalists of Boston to hold a meeting and pledge their support to the government in any measures, however serious, that it might see fit to adopt in order to curb the insolence of Great Britain. But these gentlemen were too far blinded by party feeling to respond to the call; whereupon Mr. Adams attended a republican meeting, at which he was put upon a committee to draft and report such resolutions. Presently the federalists bowed to the storm of popular feeling and held their meeting, at which Mr. Adams was also present and drafted resolutions. For his share in the proceedings of the republicans it was threatened that he should "have his head taken off for apostasy." It was never of much use to threaten Mr. Adams. An extra session of congress was called in October to consider what was to be done. Mr. Jefferson's government was averse to war, for which the country was ill prepared, and it was thought that somewhat milder measures might harass England until she would submit to reason. For a year and a half a non-importation act had been in force; but it had proved no more effective than the non-importation agreements of 1768 and 1774. Now an embargo was laid upon all the shipping in American ports. The advantage of such a measure was very doubtful; it was damaging ourselves in the hope of damaging the enemy. The greatest damage fell upon the maritime states of New England, and there the vials of federalist wrath were poured forth with terrible fury upon Mr. Jefferson and the embargo. But the full measure of their ferocity was reserved for Mr. Adams, who had actually been a member of the committee that reported the bill, and had given it his most earnest support. All the choicest epithets of abuse were showered upon him; few men in our history have been more fiercely berated and reviled. His term of service in the senate was to expire on 3 March, 1809. In the preceding June the Massachusetts legislature chose Mr. Lloyd to succeed him, a proceeding that was intended and accepted as an insult. Mr. Adams instantly resigned, and Mr. Lloyd was chosen to fill the remainder of his term. In the course of the next month the republicans of his congressional district wished to elect him to the house of representatives, but he refused. In 1806 Mr. Adams had been appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard college, and in the intervals of his public duties had delivered lectures there, which were published in 1810, and for a time were held in esteem.

One of Mr. Madison's first acts on succeeding to the presidency in 1809 was to nominate Mr. Adams minister to Russia. Since Mr. Dana's failure to secure recognition in 1782, the United States had had no minister in that country, and the new mission was now to be created. The senate at first declined to concur in creating the mission, but a few months later the objectors yielded, and Mr. Adams's nomination was confirmed. He was very courteously received by Alexander I., and his four years and a half in Russia passed very pleasantly. His diary gives us a vivid account of the Napoleonic invasion and its disastrous ending. In the autumn of 1812 the czar offered his services as mediator between the United States and Great Britain. War had only been declared between these powers three months before, but the American government promptly accepted the proposal, and, in the height of the popular enthusiasm over the naval victories of Hull and Decatur, sent Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard to St. Petersburg to act as commissioners with Mr. Adams. The British government refused to accept the mediation of Russia, but proposed instead an independent negotiation, to which the United States agreed, and the commissioners were directed to meet at Ghent. Much time was consumed in these arrangements, while we were defeating England again and again on the sea, and suffering in return some humiliating reverses on land, until at last the commissioners met at Ghent, in August, 1814. Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to the American commission, while England was represented by Lord Gambier, Dr. Adams, and Mr. Goulburn. After four months of bitter wrangling, from which no good result could have been expected, terms of peace were suddenly agreed upon in December. In warding off the British attempts to limit our rights in the fisheries Mr. Adams played an important part, as his father had done in 1782. The war had been a drawn game, neither side was decisively victorious, and the treaty apparently left things much as before. Nothing was explicitly done to end the pretensions of England to the right of search and the impressment of seamen, yet the naval victories of the United States had taught the British a lesson, and these pretensions were never renewed. The treaty was a great disappointment to the British people, who had hoped to obtain some advantages, and Mr. Adams, for his share in it, was reviled by the London press in a tone which could not but be regarded as a compliment to his powers. After the conclusion of the treaty he visited Paris and wit-

nessed the return of Napoleon from Elba and the exciting events that followed up to the eve of Waterloo. Here his wife and children joined him, after a tedious journey from St. Petersburg, not without distress and peril by the way. By this time Mr. Adams had been appointed commissioner, with Clay and Gallatin, to negotiate a new commercial treaty with England. This treaty was completed on 13 July, 1815; but already, on 26 May, when Mr. Adams arrived in London, he had received the news of his appointment as minister to England. The series of double coincidences in the Adams family between missions to England and treaties with that power is curious. First John Adams is minister, just after his share in the treaty that concluded the revolutionary war, then

his son, just after the treaty that concluded the war of 1812–'15, and then the grandson is minister during the civil war and afterward takes part in the treaty that disposed of the Alabama question.

After an absence of eight years, John Quincy Adams was called back to his native land to serve as secretary of state under President Monroe. A new era in American politics was dawning. The war which had just been concluded has sometimes been called our second war of independence; certainly the year 1815, which saw the end of the long strife between France and England, marks an important era in American history. Our politics ceased to be concerned mainly with foreign affairs. So suddenly were men's bones of political contention taken away from them that Monroe's presidency is traditionally remembered as the "era of good feeling." So far as political parties were concerned, such an epithet is well applied; but as between prominent individuals struggling covertly to supplant one another, it was anything rather than an era of good feeling. Mr. Adams's principal achievement as secretary of state was the treaty with Spain, whereby Florida was ceded to the United States in consideration of $5,000,000, to be applied to the liquidation of outstanding claims of American merchants against Spain. By the same treaty the boundary between Louisiana and Mexico was established as running along the Sabine and Red rivers, the upper Arkansas, the crest of the Rocky mountains, and the 42d parallel. Mr. Adams defended the conduct of Gen. Jackson in invading Spanish Florida and hanging Arbuthnot and Ambrister. He supported the policy of recognizing the independence of the revolted colonies of Spanish America, and he was the principal author of what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine," that the American continent is no longer open to colonization by European powers. His official report on weights and measures showed remarkable scientific knowledge. Toward the close of Monroe's first term came up the first great political question growing out of the purchase of Louisiana: Should Missouri be admitted to the union as a slave-state, and should slavery be allowed or prohibited in the vast territory beyond? After the Missouri compromise had passed through congress, and been submitted to President Monroe for his signature, two questions were laid before the cabinet. First, had congress the constitutional right to prohibit slavery in a territory? and, secondly, in prohibiting slavery "forever" in the territory north of Mason and Dixon's line, as prolonged beyond the Mississippi river, did the Missouri bill refer to this district only so long as it should remain under territorial government, or did it apply to such states as might in future be formed from it? To the first question the cabinet replied unanimously in the affirmative. To the second question Mr. Adams replied that the term "forever" really meant forever; but all his colleagues replied that it only meant so long as the district in question should remain under territorial government. Here for the first time we see Mr. Adams taking that firm stand in opposition to slavery which hereafter was to make him so famous.

Mr. Monroe's second term of office had scarcely begun when the question of the succession came into the foreground. The candidates were John Quincy Adams, secretary of state; William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury; John C. Calhoun, secretary of war; and Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives. Shortly before the election Gen. Jackson's strength began to loom up as more formidable than the other competitors had supposed. Jackson was then at the height of his popularity as a military hero, Crawford was the most dexterous political manager in the country. Clay was perhaps the most persuasive orator. Far superior to these three in intelligence and character, Mr. Adams was in no sense a popular favorite. His manners were stiff and disagreeable; he told the truth bluntly, whether it hurt or not; and he never took pains to conciliate any one. The best of men in his domestic circle, outside of it he had few warm friends, but he seemed to have a talent for making enemies. When Edward Everett asked him if he was "determined to do nothing with a view to promote his future election to the presidency as the successor of Mr. Monroe," he replied that he "should do absolutely nothing," and from this resolution he never swerved. He desired the presidency as much as any one who was ever chosen to that high office; but his nature was such that unless it should come to him without scheming of his own, and as the unsolicited expression of popular trust in him, all its value would be lost. Under the circumstances, it was a remarkable evidence of the respect felt for his lofty character and distinguished services that he should have obtained the presidency at all. The result of the election showed 99 votes for Jackson, 84 for Adams, 41 for Crawford, 37 for Clay. Mr. Calhoun, who had withdrawn from the contest for the presidency, received 182 votes for the vice-presidency, and was elected. The choice of the president was thrown into the house of representatives, and Mr. Clay now used his great influence in favor of Mr. Adams, who was forthwith elected. When Adams afterward made Clay his secretary of state, the disappointed partisans of Jackson pretended that there had been a bargain between the two, that Adams had secured Clay's assistance by promising him the first place in the cabinet, and thus, according to a usage that seemed to be establishing itself, placing him in the line of succession for the next presidency. The peppery John Randolph characterized this supposed bargain as "a coalition between Blifil and Black

George, the Puritan and the blackleg." There never was a particle of foundation for this reckless charge, and it has long since been disproved.

During Monroe's administration the Federalist party had become extinct. In the course of John Quincy Adams's administration the new division of parties into Whigs and Democrats began to grow up, the Whigs favoring internal improvements, the national bank, and a high tariff on importations, while the Democrats opposed all such measures on the ground that they were incompatible with a strict construction of the constitution. In its relation to such questions Mr. Adams's administration was Whig, and thus arrayed against itself not only all the southern planters, but also the ship-owners of New England and the importers of New York. But a new and powerful tendency now came in to overwhelm such an administration as that of Adams. The so-called "spoils system" was already germinating, and the time had come when it could be put into operation. Mr. Adams would have nothing to say to such a system. He would not reward the men who worked for him, and he would not remove from office the men who most vigorously opposed him. He stood on his merits, asked no favors and granted none; and was, on the whole, the most independent president we have had since Washington. Jackson and his friends promised their supporters a share in the government offices, in which a "clean sweep" was to be made by turning out the present incumbents. The result of the election of 1828 showed that for the time Jackson's method was altogether the more potent; since he obtained 178 electoral votes, against 83 for Adams.

Louisa Catherine Adams

The close of his career as president was marked by an incident that increased the odium in which Mr. Adams was held by so many of the old federalist families of Boston. In the excitement of the election the newspapers devoted to Jackson swarmed with mischievous paragraphs designed to injure Adams's reputation. Among other things it was said that, in 1808, he had suspected some of the federalist leaders of entertaining a scheme for carrying New England out of the union, and, fearing that such a scheme would be promoted by hatred of the embargo, and that in case of its success the seceded states would almost inevitably be driven into alliance with Great Britain, he communicated his suspicions to President Jefferson and other leading republicans. These tales, published by unscrupulous newspapers twenty years after the event, grossly distorted what Mr. Adams had actually said and done; and thirteen eminent Massachusetts federalists addressed to him an open letter, demanding that he should bring in a bill of particulars supported by evidence. Adams replied by stating the substance of what he had really said, but declining to mention names or to point out the circumstances upon which his suspicion had been based. In preserving this reticence he was actuated mainly by unwillingness to stir up a furious controversy under circumstances in which it could do no good. But his adversaries made the mistake of attributing his forbearance to dread of ill consequences to himself, a motive by which, it is safe to say, Mr. Adams was never influenced on any occasion whatever. So the thirteen gentlemen returned to the attack. Mr. Adams then wrote out a full statement of the case, completely vindicating himself, and bringing forward more than enough evidence to justify any such suspicions as he had entertained and guardedly stated. After finishing this pamphlet he concluded not to publish it, but left it among his papers. It has lately been published by Prof. Henry Adams, in his "Documents relating to New England Federalism," and is not only of great historical importance, but is one of the finest specimens of political writing to be found in the English language.

Although now an ex-president, Mr. Adams did not long remain in private life. The greatest part of his career still lay before him. Owing to the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan, who had betrayed some of the secrets of the Masonic order, there was in some of the northern states a sudden and violent prejudice against the Freemasons and secret societies in general. An "anti-mason party" was formed, and by its votes Mr. Adams was, in 1831, elected to congress, where he remained, representing the same district of Massachusetts, until his death in 1848. He was shortly afterward nominated by the anti-masons for the governorship of Massachusetts, but was defeated in the legislature, there being no choice by the people. In congress he occupied a perfectly independent attitude. He was one of those who opposed President Jackson's high-handed treatment of the bank, but he supported the president in his firm attitude toward the South Carolina nullifiers and toward France. In 1835, as the French government delayed in paying over the indemnity of $5,000,000 which had been agreed upon by the treaty of 1831 for plunder of American shipping in the Napoleonic wars, Jackson threatened, in case payment should be any longer deferred, to issue letters of marque and reprisal against French commerce. This bold policy, which was successful in obtaining the money, enlisted Mr. Adams's hearty support. He defended Jackson as he had defended Jefferson on the occasion of the embargo; and this time, as before, his course was disapproved in Massachusetts, and he lost a seat in the U. S. senate. He had been chosen to that office by the state senate, but the lower house did not concur, and before the question was decided the news of his speech in favor of reprisals turned his supporters against him. He was thus left in the house of representatives more independent of party ties than ever, and was accordingly enabled to devote his energies to the aid of the abolitionists, who were now beginning to appear conspicuously upon the scene. At that time it was impossible for the opponents of slavery to effect much. The only way in which they could get their case before congress was by presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Unwilling to receive such petitions, or to allow any discussion on the dreaded question, congress in 1836 enacted the cowardly "gag-rule," that "all petitions, memorials, resolutions, or papers relating in any way or to any extent whatsoever to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table; and that no further

action whatever shall be had thereon." After the yeas and nays had been ordered on this, when Mr. Adams's name was called he rose and said: "I hold the resolution to be a direct violation of the constitution of the United States, the rules of this house, and the rights of my constituents." The house sought to drown his words with loud shrieks and yells of "Order!" "Order!" but he raised his voice to a shout and defiantly finished his sentence. The rule was adopted by a vote of 117 to 68, but it did more harm than good to the pro-slavery party. They had put themselves in an untenable position, and furnished Mr. Adams with a powerful weapon which he used against them without mercy. As a parliamentary debater he has had few if any superiors; in knowledge and dexterity there was no one in the house who could be compared with him; he was always master of himself, even at the white heat of anger to which he often rose; he was terrible in invective, matchless at repartee, and insensible to fear. A single-handed fight against all the slave-holders in the house was something upon which he was always ready to enter, and he usually came off with the last word. Though the vituperative vocabulary of the English language seemed inadequate to express the hatred and loathing with which the pro-slavery party regarded him, though he was more than once threatened with assassination, nevertheless his dauntless bearing and boundless resources compelled the respect of his bitterest opponents, and members from the south, with true chivalry, sometimes confessed it. Every session he returned to the assault upon the gag-rule, until the disgraceful measure was rescinded in 1845. This part of Mr. Adams's career consisted of a vast number of small incidents, which make a very interesting and instructive chapter in American history, but can not well be epitomized. He came to serve as the rallying-point in congress for the ever-growing anti-slavery sentiment, and may be regarded, in a certain sense, as the first founder of the new republican party. He seems to have been the first to enunciate the doctrine upon which Mr. Lincoln afterward rested his great proclamation of emancipation. In a speech in congress in 1836 he said: "From the instant that your slave-holding states become the theatre of war—civil, servile, or foreign—from that instant the war powers of the constitution extend to interference with the institution of slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with." As this principle was attacked by the southern members, Mr. Adams from time to time reiterated it, especially in his speech of 14 April, 1842, on the question of war with England and Mexico, when he said: "Whether the war be civil, servile, or foreign, I lay this down as the law of nations: I say that the military authority takes for the time the place of all municipal institutions, slavery among the rest. Under that state of things, so far from its being true that the states where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the president of the United States, but the commander of the army has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves."

After the rescinding of the gag-rule Mr. Adams spoke less frequently. In November, 1846, he had a shock of paralysis, which kept him at home four months. On 21 Feb., 1848, while he was sitting in the house of representatives, came the second shock. He was carried into the speaker's room, where he lay two days, and died on the 23d. His last words were: "This is the last of earth; I am content." See "Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams," by William H. Seward (Auburn, 1849); "Life of John Quincy Adams," by Josiah Quincy (Boston, 1858); "Diary of John Quincy Adams," edited by Charles F. Adams, 12 vols., 8vo (Philadelphia, 1874–'7); and "John Quincy Adams," by John T. Morse, Jr. (Boston, 1882).

The steel portrait of Mr. Adams, facing page 24, is from a picture by Marchant, in the possession of the New York Historical Society. The mansion represented on page 26 is the Adams homestead at Quincy, in which the presidents lived, now the summer residence of Charles Francis Adams.

ADAMS, Julius Walker, civil engineer, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 Oct., 1812. He entered West Point academy in 1830, but was never graduated. After acting as assistant engineer of various railroads, from 1832 to 1844, he was at Cochituate water-works, Boston, in 1846, and in the same year became superintending engineer of the Erie railway. He removed to Kentucky in 1852, was chief engineer of the Central railroad, and in 1855 of the Memphis and Ohio railroad. He had charge of the establishment of a system of sewers in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1856, and in 1860 was engineer of the water-works at New Haven, Conn. During the civil war he was colonel of the 67th New York volunteers, and was wounded at Fair Oaks. Since then he has been chief engineer of the city works of Brooklyn, projector of the East River suspension bridge, and for six years consulting engineer to the department of public works, New York. He has been president of the American society of civil engineers, and has published "Sewers and Drains," and various scientific papers.—His son, **Julius W.,** b. in Westfield, Mass., in April, 1840, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Nov., 1865, was graduated at West Point in 1861, served there as assistant instructor of infantry tactics till June, 1862, was wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines's Mills, promoted captain in August, 1862, and served at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where he commanded a regiment, and the second battle of Cold Harbor, where he received wounds that caused his death.

ADAMS, Nehemiah, clergyman, b. in Salem, Mass., 19 Feb., 1806; d. 6 Oct., 1878. He was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and at Andover theological seminary in 1829. His first pastoral charge, beginning immediately after his graduation, was the first church of Cambridge, as the colleague of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D. On 26 March, 1834, he became pastor of the Essex st. church, Boston, a relation which lasted until his death. He took a prominent part in the theological and ecclesiastical controversies of his time, and for many years was an officer of the American tract society, and of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. His "South Side View of Slavery" (Boston, 1854), and his correspondence with Governor Wise, of Virginia, on kindred topics, the best-known of his works, called out many unfavorable comments from the anti-slavery press. His "Sable Cloud" (Boston, 1863), "a Southern tale with Northern Comments," provoked similar discussion. He also wrote "The Cross in the Cell," "Scriptural Argument for Endless Punishment," "Broadcast," and "At Eventide." In 1869, in consequence of his failing health, his people procured an associate pastor and gave Dr. Adams a long leave of absence. He made a voyage round the world and described it in "Under the Mizzenmast" (1871).

ADAMS, Robert H., senator, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., in 1792; d. in Natchez, Miss., 2 July, 1830. He was graduated at Washington college, Lexington, Ky., was admitted to the bar, and practised in

Knoxville, Tenn., and afterward in Natchez, where he settled in 1819. He was a member of the legislature in 1828, and was elected a U. S. senator from Mississippi to fill the vacancy that had been caused by the death of Thomas B. Reed, serving from 8 Feb. to 31 May, 1830.

ADAMS, Samuel, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Sept., 1722; d. there, 2 Oct., 1803. Among the grandsons of Henry Adams, the emigrant from Devonshire, were Joseph Adams, of Braintree, and John Adams, of Boston, a sea-captain. The former was grandfather of President John Adams; the latter was grandfather of Samuel Adams, the statesman. The second son of Capt. John Adams, b. 6 May, 1689, was named Samuel, and in 1713 married Mary Fifield. Of their twelve children, only two, besides the illustrious Samuel, survived their father. The elder Samuel Adams was a man of wealth and influence. He owned a large estate on Purchase street, with a noble mansion fronting on the harbor, and here the younger Samuel Adams was born. The father was always a leader. He was justice of the peace, deacon of the old South church, selectman, and member of the legislature, where he made himself prominent in the quarrels with Gov. Shute. About 1724, in company with some friends, mostly sea-captains, shipwrights, and persons otherwise connected with the shipping interest, which was then very powerful, he founded a political club designed "to lay plans for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power." This institution was known as the "caulkers' club," whence the term "caucus" is supposed to have been derived. It was evidently from his father that the younger Samuel inherited the political tastes and aptitudes which, displayed amid the grand events of the revolution, were to make him on the whole the most illustrious citizen that Massachusetts has ever produced. Young Adams was educated first at the Boston Latin school, then at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1740. Very little is known of his college life, except that he was noted as a diligent student. He was fond of quoting Greek and Latin, after the pedantic fashion of the time. In 1743, being then twenty-one years of age and a candidate for the master's degree, he chose as the subject for his Latin thesis the question, "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate if the commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved"; and this question he answered in the affirmative. History has not told us how this bold doctrine affected Gov. Shirley and the other officers of the crown who sat there on commencement day and listened to it. It was the wish of the elder Samuel that his son should become a clergyman; but the son had no taste for theology and preferred the law. In those days, however, the law was hardly considered a respectable profession by old-fashioned New Englanders; and after a short time Samuel yielded to his mother's objections and entered the counting-house of Thomas Cushing, a prominent merchant, father of an eminent revolutionary leader. Shortly afterward his father gave him £1,000 with which to set up in business for himself. He lent half of this to a friend, who never returned it, and lost the other half in bad bargains. Then he became partner with his father in a brewery, but the business did not prosper. About this time the father lost the greater part of his fortune in a wildcat banking enterprise. In 1690, at the time of the disastrous expedition of Sir William Phips against Quebec, Massachusetts had issued paper money, with the inevitable results. Coin was driven from circulation, and there was a great inflation of prices, with frequent and disastrous fluctuations. This led to complaints from British merchants trading to Massachusetts, and the governor was ordered by the board of trade to veto any further issue. A quarrel ensued between the governor and the legislature, and, as the governor proved inexorable, two joint-stock banking companies were devised to meet the emergency. The one known as the "silver scheme," and patronized chiefly by merchants, undertook to issue £110,000 in notes, to be redeemed in silver at the end of ten years; the other, which was known as the land-bank, or "manufactory scheme," undertook to issue £150,000, redeemable in produce after twenty years. It was with the latter scheme that Mr. Adams's father was connected. There were 800 stockholders, and they not only controlled the Massachusetts legislature, but succeeded in compassing Gov. Belcher's removal. Their plans were nipped in the bud, however, by an act of parliament extending to the colonies an act of the reign of George I. forbidding the incorporation of joint-stock companies with more than six partners. The two Massachusetts companies were thus obliged to suspend operations and redeem their scrip; and, as the partners were held individually liable, they were quickly ruined. Thus the wealth of the elder Adams melted away in a moment. The friends of the bank denounced this act of parliament as a violation of the chartered rights of the colony; and the question as to the extent of the authority of parliament in America began to be agitated. So in a certain sense Samuel Adams may be said to have inherited his quarrel with the British government. After the death of his father in 1748 he carried on the brewery by himself, and obtained from his political enemies the nickname of "Sammy the maltster." Presently, when he was made tax-collector for the town of Boston, these wits devised for him the epithet of "Sammy the publican." His office made him personally acquainted with everybody in Boston, and his qualities soon won for him great influence. He had all the courage and indomitable perseverance of his cousin, John Adams, but without his bluntness of manner. As an adroit political manager he was not surpassed by Jefferson, whom he resembled in his thorough-going democracy. He had a genuine sympathy for men with leather aprons and hands browned by toil; he knew how to win their confidence, and never abused it, for he was in no sense a demagogue. In the town-meeting he soon became a power, yet it was not until his forty-second year that his great public career began. In May, 1764, he drafted the instructions given by the town of Boston to its newly-chosen representatives with reference to Grenville's proposed stamp-act. These instructions were the first public protest in America against the right of parliament to tax the colonies. Next year he was himself elected to the legislature, where he remained till 1774, officiating as clerk of the house, and draft-

Sam'l Adams

ing most of the remarkable state-papers of that period of fierce agitation. In the controversies first with Gov. Bernard, then with his successor, Hutchinson, Samuel Adams was always foremost. On the passage of the Townshend acts in 1767, Adams wrote the petition of the Massachusetts legislature to the king, the letter of instructions to their agent in England, and the circular letter addressed to the other colonies, inviting their aid in the defence of the common rights of Americans. The king was especially enraged by this circular letter, and Gov. Bernard was directed to order the legislature to rescind it under penalty of instant dissolution. After several days' discussion the legislature, by a vote of 92 to 17, refused to rescind. This obstinacy had much to do with the decision of the British government to send troops to Boston in the hope of overawing the people of that town. On the morning after the famous "massacre" of 5 March, 1770, Mr. Adams was appointed chairman of a committee to communicate the votes of the town-meeting to the governor and council. More than 5,000 persons were present at the town-meeting, which was held in the old South meeting-house, and all the neighboring streets were crowded. Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson, with the council, and Col. Dalrymple, commander of the two regiments, sat in the old state-house at the head of King street. When Adams presented the demand of the town-meeting that the soldiers should be removed to the castle in the harbor, Hutchinson at first disclaimed any authority in the matter; but Adams reminded him that as acting governor of Massachusetts he was commander-in-chief of all troops within the province. Hutchinson consulted a while with Dalrymple, and at length replied that the colonel was willing to remove one of the regiments in order to appease the indignation of the people. The committee, led by Adams, returned to the church with this message, and as they proceeded through the crowded street, Adams, bowing to right and left, passed along the watchword, "Both regiments or none!" When the question was put to vote in the church, 5,000 voices shouted, "Both regiments or none!" Armed with this ultimatum, Adams returned to the state-house and warned Hutchinson that if he failed to remove both regiments before nightfall he did so at his peril. Hutchinson was as brave and as obstinate as Adams, but two regiments were powerless in presence of the angry crowd that filled Boston, and before sunset they were removed to the castle. These troops were ever afterward known in parliament as the "Sam Adams regiments."

In 1772 the government ventured upon a step that went further than anything that had yet been done toward driving Massachusetts into rebellion. It was ordered that the judges, holding their offices at the king's pleasure, should henceforth be paid by the crown and not by the colony. This act, which aimed directly at the independence of the judiciary, aroused intense indignation. The judges were threatened with impeachment if they should dare to accept a penny from the crown. Mr. Adams now had recourse to a measure that organized the American revolution. The people of Boston, in town-meeting, asked Hutchinson to convene the legislature to decide what should be done about the judges' salaries. On his refusal, Adams proposed that the towns of Massachusetts should appoint "committees of correspondence" to consult with each other about the common welfare. Such a step was strictly legal, but it virtually created a revolutionary legislative body, which the governor could neither negative, dissolve, nor prorogue. Within a few months eighty towns had chosen their committees of correspondence, and the system was in full operation. Hutchinson at first scoffed at it, for he did not see to what it was leading. The next spring Dabney Carr, of Virginia, moved that intercolonial committees of correspondence should be formed, and this was soon done. But one more step was needed. It was only necessary that the intercolonial committees should assemble in one place, and there would be a continental congress speaking in the name of the united colonies, and, if need be, superseding the royal governments. By such stages was formed the revolutionary government that declared the independence of the United States and administered the affairs of the new nation until 1789. It was Samuel Adams who took the first step toward its construction, though the idea had been first suggested in 1765 by the great preacher Jonathan Mayhew. In order to provoke the colonies to assemble in a continental congress, it was only necessary that the British government should take the aggressive upon some issue in which all the colonies were equally interested. The sending of the tea-ships in 1773 was such an act of aggression, and forced the issue upon the colonists. The management of this delicate and difficult affair, down to the day when Massachusetts virtually declared war by throwing the tea into the harbor, was entirely in the hands of the committees of correspondence of Boston and five neighboring towns, with the expressed consent of the other Massachusetts committees and the general approval of the country. In this bold act of defiance Samuel Adams was from first to last the leading spirit. He had been the first of American statesmen to come to the conclusion that independence was the only remedy for the troubles of the time; and since 1768 he had acted upon this conviction without publicly avowing it. The "Boston tea-party" made war inevitable. In April, 1774, parliament retorted with the acts for closing the port of Boston and annulling the charter of Massachusetts. This alarmed all the colonies, and led to the first meeting of the continental congress. In this matter the other colonies invited Massachusetts to take the lead, and the work was managed by Mr. Adams with his accustomed shrewdness and daring. When the legislature met at Salem, 17 June, 1774, in conformity to the new acts of parliament, he locked the door, put the key into his pocket, and carried through the measures for assembling a congress at Philadelphia in September. A tory member, feigning sudden illness, was allowed to go out, and ran straight to the governor with the news. The governor lost no time in drawing up the writ dissolving the legislature, but when his clerk reached the hall he found the door locked and could not serve the writ. When the business was accomplished the legislature adjourned *sine die*. It was the last Massachusetts legislature assembled in obedience to the sovereign authority of Great Britain. The acts of April were henceforth entirely disregarded in Massachusetts.

Samuel Adams and his cousin John were delegates to the first continental congress. They knew that Massachusetts was somewhat dreaded and distrusted by the other colonies, especially by Pennsylvania and New York, on account of her forwardness in opposing the British government. While there was genuine sympathy with her situation, there was at the same time great reluctance to bringing on a war. The rigid puritanism of Massachusetts was also held in disrepute. Samuel Adams felt it necessary to be conciliatory, and it was easy for him to be so, for he was large-minded and full of tact. A motion to open the proceedings

of the congress with prayer was opposed by John Jay, on the ground that Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers could hardly be expected to unite in formal worship. Then Samuel Adams got up and said, with perfect sincerity, that "he was no bigot and could hear a prayer from a gentleman of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but he had heard that Mr. Duché deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duché, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the congress." This was a politic move, for it pleased the Episcopalians, who were the dominant sect in New York, Virginia, and South Carolina; and it produced an excellent impression in Philadelphia, where Duché was the most popular preacher of the day. It was thought that the men of New England were not so stiff-necked as had been generally supposed, and there was a reaction of feeling in their favor.

Toward the end of the following winter Gen. Gage received peremptory orders from the ministry to arrest Samuel Adams and "his willing and ready tool," John Hancock, and send them over to London to be tried for high treason. A London newspaper predicted that their heads would soon be exposed on Temple Bar. It was intended to seize them at Lexington on the morning of 19 April, but, forewarned by Paul Revere, they escaped to Woburn and made their way to Philadelphia in time for the second session of the continental congress. For the next eight years Mr. Adams took an active and important part in the work of the congress. Probably no other man did so much as he to bring about the declaration of independence. He had a considerable share in framing the state constitution of Massachusetts adopted in 1780. After the close of the war he opposed the strengthening of the federal government, through fear of erecting a tyranny that might swallow up the local governments. Like Patrick Henry, R. H. Lee, and others who had been foremost in urging on the revolution, he was ranked among the anti-federalists. Unlike the two Virginians just mentioned, however, he did not actively oppose the new constitution of 1787. In the Massachusetts convention of 1788, for considering the federal constitution, he was by far the most influential member. For two weeks he sat in silence listening to the arguments of other members. Then he decided to support the constitution and urge its ratification unconditionally, but with a general understanding that Massachusetts would submit to the new congress sundry amendments equivalent in effect to a bill of rights. His decision carried the convention in favor of ratification by the narrow majority of 187 yeas to 168 nays. But for this ratification on the part of Massachusetts the constitution would not have been adopted, and of all the great services rendered by Samuel Adams to his country none was greater than this. The example of Massachusetts in proposing amendments was followed by other states, and it was thus that the first ten amendments, declared in force 15 Dec., 1791, originated. In 1789 Mr. Adams was chosen lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, Hancock being governor. There were many who urged his claims for the vice-presidency under Washington, but the preference was given to his cousin as more fully in sympathy with the federalist party. He was chosen governor of Massachusetts in 1794, and served in that capacity till 1797. His political opinions resembled those of Jefferson. His last years were spent in his house on Winter street, Boston, as he had been obliged to part with his paternal mansion on Purchase street. His personal appearance is thus described by Mr. Wells: "His stature was a little above the medium height. He wore a tie-wig, cocked hat, buckled shoes, knee-breeches, and a red cloak, and held himself very erect, with the ease and address of a polite gentleman. On stopping to speak with any person in the street his salutation was formal yet cordial. His gestures were animated, and in conversation there was a slight tremulous motion of the head. His complexion was florid, and his eyes dark blue. The eyebrows were heavy, almost to bushiness, and contrasted remarkably with the clear forehead, which, at the age of seventy, had but few wrinkles. The face had a benignant but careworn expression, blended with a native dignity (some have said majesty) of countenance which never failed to impress strangers." In conversation he was entertaining, and possessed a great fund of anecdote. He was frugal, temperate, and incorruptible. His capacity for work, as seems to have been the case with all of his illustrious family, was prodigious. In religion, unlike his cousin John, he was a strict Calvinist. He was twice married, first in 1749 to Elizabeth Checkley, daughter of the pastor of the new South church. She died in 1757, and in 1764 he married Elizabeth Wells, daughter of an English merchant who had settled in Boston in 1723. His only son, Samuel, was graduated at Harvard college in 1771, studied medicine with the famous Dr. Joseph Warren, served as surgeon in the army throughout the war, and thereby ruined his health and died in 1788. Samuel Adams left only female descendants. An excellent statue of him in bronze, by Miss Whitney, stands in Dock square, and his portrait by Copley hangs in Faneuil hall. His life has been written by W. V. Wells, "Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams" (3 vols., Boston, 1865), and by J. K. Hosmer, "Samuel Adams" (Boston, 1885).

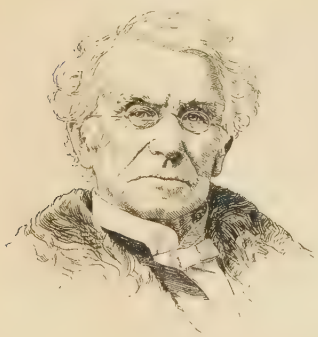
ADAMS, Samuel, military surgeon, b. in Maine; d. in Galveston, Texas, 9 Sept., 1867. He entered the national army 16 April, 1862, and, after a year spent in the active duties of the permanent hospitals, joined the army of the Potomac and served constantly with it until it was disbanded. During his field service he rose from the rank of regimental surgeon to that of medical inspector of the ninth army corps, receiving also a brevet for "meritorious conduct at the capture of Petersburg." During one of the closing battles of the war, at a time when the brilliant and rapid series of federal successes tended to obscure acts of individual gallantry, Dr. Adams distinguished himself by riding along the advanced line of combatants, and, under the fire of the enemy, dressing the wounds of Gen. Potter, who could not be removed from the spot where he fell, and, but for the action of Surgeon Adams, would have lost his life. At the close of the war Surgeon Adams received an invitation from a wealthy and well-known gentleman to accompany his family on a European tour as his physician; but an application for leave of absence was refused by the war department, on the ground that his services could not be spared. Soon afterward he was ordered to Texas, where yellow fever was epidemic, and his last days were spent among the victims of the disease, of which he died. He was highly esteemed for his Christian character.

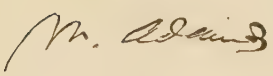
ADAMS, Seth, inventor, b. in Rochester, N. H., 13 April, 1807; d. in Newton, Mass., 7 Dec., 1873. He was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, and after he had attained his majority he removed to Boston, where he worked in a machine shop. In 1831 he established a business for the manufacture of machinery, and two years later he became interested

in the printing-press invented by his brother Isaac, and subsequently obtained the exclusive right of making it. In 1836 he enlarged his shops in order to produce the famous power presses lately invented by his brother, the interests of the two brothers were united, and the firm of I. & S. Adams was established, which continued until 1856. In 1849 he took charge of the Adams sugar refinery, which for many years was the largest but one of its kind in the United States. He accumulated a very large fortune, a portion of which he left for the establishment of the Adams nervine asylum in West Roxbury, Mass., for hypochondriacs. He also gave a considerable sum of money to Bowdoin college. For some time he was a member of the city council and of the board of public works. A massive monument has been erected to his memory in his native town.

ADAMS, Stephen, senator, b. in Franklin co., Tenn.; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 11 May, 1857. He was a member of the state senate of Tennessee, afterward studied law, and began practice in Mississippi, where he took a prominent part in politics. He was elected to the state house of representatives, was a member of congress in 1845–'7, and became a judge of the circuit court in 1848. In 1852, on the resignation of Jefferson Davis, who gave up his seat to become candidate for governor, he was chosen as a state-rights democrat to serve out the term in the U. S. senate, which expired in 1857.

ADAMS, William, clergyman, b. in Colchester, Conn., 25 Jan., 1807; d. at Orange Mountain, N. J., 31 Aug., 1880. His father was John Adams, LL. D., principal of the Bacon academy at Colchester, whence he removed in 1810 to assume charge of the Phillips academy at Andover, Mass. His mother was Elizabeth Ripley, a lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford. He was prepared for college at Andover and was graduated at Yale in 1827, counting among his classmates Horace Bushnell, Henry Durant, Judges Edwards, Hageboom, Gould, and Welch, and N. P. Willis. He studied for the ministry at Andover theological seminary, under Prof. Moses Stuart, on whom he delivered a memorial discourse in New York 25 Jan., 1852. He was graduated in 1830, and in February, 1831, was ordained pastor of the evangelical Congregational church in Brighton, Mass., where he remained until April, 1834. In August, 1834, he took charge of the Central Presbyterian church in Broome street, N. Y. He was moderator of the new-school general assembly at Washington in 1852. The university of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1842, and Princeton college that of LL. D. in 1869. In 1853 his congregation founded the Madison square Presbyterian church, whose pastorate he resigned in October, 1873, after nearly forty years of consecutive service in one church, to accept the presidency of the Union theological seminary in the city of New York, in connection with the professorship of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology. He was instrumental in advancing the prosperity of that institution and giving it an assured independence. In 1871 he went as a delegate from the evangelical alliance to the emperor of Russia to secure liberty of worship to the dissenters from the Greek church in the Baltic provinces, and succeeded in his mission. In the same year he acted as delegate from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of America to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, and to the Free church assembly. In 1877 he was a delegate to the general council of the Presbyterian church in Edinburgh, responding to the address of welcome by the lord provost of that city. Dr. Adams's chief characteristic was a broad catholicity; he abhorred dogma and sectarianism. It was natural, therefore, to find him, from 1869 to 1871, a leader of the new-school branch of the Presbyterian church, in the efforts to reunite the two divisions of that church into one body, and he was chosen to address the old-school assembly that met in New York in June, 1869, as the representative of this new-school branch. In the same spirit he delivered the address of welcome to the foreign delegates to the evangelical alliance, which met in New York, 3 Oct., 1873, and the following passage therefrom shows his creed: "We meet to express and manifest our Christian unity. Divers are the names we bear both as to countries and churches—German, French, Swiss, Dutch, English, Scotch, Irish, Lutheran, Reformed, Anglican, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, Independent—but we desire and intend to show that amid all this variety of form and circumstance there is a real unity of faith and life; believing, according to the familiar expression of our common Christian creed, 'in the Holy Catholic Church' and the communion of saints." On 5 Oct., 1873, was held in his church at Madison square a communion service in which representatives from every denomination and almost every nation on earth took part. Criticism having been made on the dean of Canterbury for assisting at this service, Dr. Adams published a reply that silenced all animadversion. As he opened the exercises of this alliance, he was chosen to close them at its final meeting in the Academy of Music. His last sermon was delivered 6 June, 1880, before the graduating class at West Point. He was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, who always attended his church when passing through New York. From a conference in his study, brought about by a sermon delivered on the duty of employers to their employees, sprang the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, and the many kindred associations. He was prominent in the council of the American Bible society, the American board of foreign missions, and the American tract society. He was president of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and for fifteen years president of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, a class of unfortunates in whom he took great interest. He edited the works of Robert Hall (4 vols., New York, 1830), and was the author of "The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise" (1859); a biographical sketch of Isaac Taylor, prefacing the "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry" (1861); "Thanksgiving, Memories of the Day and Helps to the Habit" (1865); "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men" (1868), and other works.





ADAMS, William, educator, b. in Monaghan, Ireland, 3 July, 1813. He entered Trinity college, Dublin, at the age of sixteen, and became a scholar

of the house in 1833. He read law and medicine each for a year, and was for a time with his uncle at Ballyhaise as an accountant. In 1838 he entered the General theological seminary in New York, graduating in 1841. He was one of the founders of Nashotah mission, afterward Nashotah theological seminary, in Wisconsin, where he went in September, 1841. During the following winter he contributed to an English publication an article on the church's duties to her emigrants, which attracted much attention. Since the foundation of the seminary he has been professor of systematic divinity. He has published "Mercy to Babes" (New York, 1847); "Christian Science" (Philadelphia, 1850); and "A New Treatise on Baptismal Regeneration" (New York, 1871), and has contributed largely to periodical literature, writing principally on theological topics.

ADAMS, William Forbes, bishop, of the American Episcopal church, b. in Ireland, 2 Jan., 1833. He came to the United States at the age of eight, and was ordained deacon 15 Dec., 1859, and priest in July of the following year. While rector of a parish in the diocese of Louisiana he was nominated in the house of bishops, 2 Nov., 1874, and elected missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona. He was consecrated in St. Paul's church, New Orleans, 17 Jan., 1875, and entered upon his work; but, in consequence of physical infirmity, his resignation was offered and accepted, 15 Oct., 1877. He is now (1886) rector of Holy Trinity parish, Vicksburg, Miss.

ADAMS, William Taylor ("Oliver Optic"), author, b. in Medway, Mass., 30 July, 1822. He was for twenty years a teacher in the public schools of Boston, fourteen years a member of the school committee of Dorchester, and one year a member of the legislature. He has devoted most of his life to writing for the young, with whom he has a warm sympathy. His career began in 1850, and he has produced a thousand stories in newspapers, exclusive of his books. In earlier life he edited the "Student and Schoolmate," and in 1881 "Our Little Ones," but he is best known as an editor by his "Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls." He published his first book in 1853, "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave, or the Heir of Bellevue," which had a large sale, and was followed by "In-doors and Out," a collection of stories. The "Riverdale Series" (6 vols.) for boys was completed in 1862. His other works, mainly in series, include "The Boat Club," "Woodville," "Young America Abroad," "Starry Flag," "Onward and Upward," "Yacht Club," and "Great Western." His published works comprise about one hundred volumes. He has written two novels for older readers, "The Way of the World" and "Living too Fast."

ADET, Pierre Auguste, French diplomatist, b. in Nevers in 1763; d. in 1832. He left the artillery service to devote himself to the study of chemistry, and afterward engaged in politics and became minister to the United States in 1795. In 1797 he broke off diplomatic relations, presenting the note of the Directory declaring that France would treat neutrals as they allowed themselves to be treated by the English. Before returning to his own country he issued an address to the American people, intended to inflame them against the policy of their government.

ADLER, Felix, author, b. in Alzey, Germany, 13 Aug., 1851. He is the son of a Hebrew rabbi. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1870, and subsequently studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, obtaining the degree of Ph. D. After his return to the United States he was professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature at Cornell university from 1874 to May, 1876, when he established a new religious society in New York, called the Society of Ethical Culture, to which he speaks regularly on Sundays. He published in 1877 a series of discourses expounding his views, under the name of "Creed and Deed," and he has contributed many papers to periodical literature.

ADLER, George J., philologist, b. in Germany in 1821; d. in New York, 24 Aug., 1868. He was brought to New York at the age of twelve, and was graduated at the university of New York in 1844, in which institution he was professor of German from 1846 till 1854. He compiled a German-and-English dictionary, the first edition of which appeared in New York in 1848, and also a German grammar and other text-books, and published a lecture entitled "Poetry of the Arabs of Spain" (New York, 1868); "Wilhelm von Humboldt's Linguistic Studies" (1868); and a translation, with notes, of Fauriel's "History of Provençal Poetry." He was insane, with occasional lucid intervals, for the last eight years of his life, and died in Bloomingdale asylum.

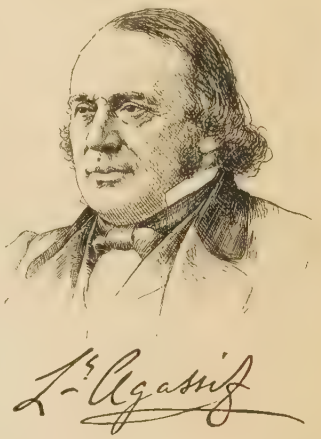
ADRAIN, Robert, mathematician, b. in Carrickfergus, Ireland, 30 Sept., 1775; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 10 Aug., 1843. He took part in the Irish rebellion of 1798, received a severe wound, and escaped to America. He taught school in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, contributed to scientific journals, and from 1810 to 1813 was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in Rutgers college, then until 1825 in Columbia college, and from 1827 to 1834 was professor of mathematics in the university of Pennsylvania. He edited Hutton's "Mathematics," published essays on the figure and magnitude of the earth and on gravity, and was editor from 1825 to 1829 of the "Mathematical Diary."—His son, **Garnett B.,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 20 Dec., 1816; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 17 Aug., 1878. He was graduated at Rutgers college in 1833, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. He was elected to congress from New Jersey in 1856, and reëlected in 1858, serving in the house as chairman of the committee on engraving.

AGASSIZ, Alexander, naturalist, b. in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 17 Dec., 1835. He is the only son of Louis Agassiz by his first wife, and he followed his father to the United States in 1849. His early education was received abroad, and after his arrival in this country he prepared for Harvard, graduating in 1855. Then he studied engineering at the Lawrence scientific school, where in 1857 he received the degree of B. S., after which he took a further course in the chemical department, and also gave instruction in his father's school for young ladies. Early in 1859 he went to California as an assistant on the coast survey. He collected specimens for the museum at Cambridge, and visited the prin-

A. Agassiz.

cipal mines. In 1860 he returned to Cambridge and became assistant in zoölogy at the museum, taking charge of it in 1865 during his father's absence in Brazil. In 1865 he became engaged in coal-mining in Pennsylvania, and during the following year in the copper mines of Lake Superior, where he was engaged until 1869 as superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla mines. He developed these deposits until they became the most successful copper mines in the world, and from the wealth they have brought to him he has made gifts to Harvard amounting to over $500,000. During 1869–'70 he visited Europe and examined the museums and collections of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Scandinavia. On his return in 1870 he resumed his duties at the museum in Cambridge, of which he was made curator, on the death of his father in 1874, and remained as such until 1885, when he resigned, owing to ill health. During the summer of 1873 he acted as director of the Anderson school of natural history, and in 1875 he visited the western coast of South America, examining the copper mines of Peru and Chili, and making an extended survey of Lake Titicaca and collecting for the Peabody museum a great number of Peruvian antiquities. He afterward went to Scotland to assist Sir Wyville Thompson in arranging the collections made during the exploring expedition of the "Challenger," part of which he brought to this country. He wrote one of the final reports on the zoölogy of the expedition, that on *Echini*. From 1876 to 1881 his winters were spent in deep-sea dredging expeditions in connection with the coast survey, the steamer "Blake" having been placed at his disposal for this purpose. Mr. Agassiz was a fellow of Harvard college till 1885, and has served as an overseer. He is a member of the national academy of sciences, of the American association for the advancement of science, being its vice-president during the Boston meeting of 1880, of the American academy of sciences, and of numerous other scientific societies of this country and Europe. His publications, in the form of pamphlets, reports, and contributions to scientific periodicals and the proceedings of societies, are very numerous, and are principally on subjects connected with marine zoölogy. Most of these are to be found in the bulletins and memoirs of the museum at Cambridge. It has been said that he is "the best authority in the world on certain forms of marine life." He is the author, with Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, of "Seaside Studies in Natural History" (Boston, 1865); of "Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay" (1871), and of the fifth volume of "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," left incomplete by his father.

AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rodolphe, naturalist, b. in Motier, canton Fribourg, Switzerland, 28 May, 1807; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 14 Dec., 1873. His father was pastor of the Protestant parish of Motier, a profession which his forefathers had for six generations; his mother, Mlle. Rose Mayor, was the daughter of a physician residing in Cudrefin, canton de Vaud. His first studies at home were directed by his mother, who was a woman of high endowments and rare culture. At the age of ten years he and his younger brother were sent to the gymnasium at Biel, in the neighboring canton of Bern; here he acquired the ancient and modern languages, which later became so valuable to him in his biological investigations. Very early in life Agassiz showed a fondness for natural science, and in his boyhood days he began collecting specimens. His leisure time at the gymnasium was similarly occupied, and his first collection of fishes dates from this period. During the vacations spent at Orbe (Fribourg), whither his father had been transferred, he became intimate with a young clergyman named Fivaz, who encouraged his interest in natural history and led him to the active study of botany. He continued his education in the college at Lausanne (1823), and in 1824 began the study of medicine in Zurich. Thence he went to Heidelberg, where he devoted his principal attention to anatomy under the famous Tiedemann, and in 1827 to Munich, where he came under the influence of Schelling, Oken, Martius, Döllinger, Wagler, Zuccarini, Fuchs, and von Kobell. Döllinger especially, at whose house he occupied a room, recognized the high talent of his pupil, and fostered his long-cherished plan of devoting himself exclusively to zoölogy. While at Munich, Agassiz organized the club called the "Little Academy," and became its presiding officer. It was before this society that Born, Rudolphi, Michaelis, Schimper, and Braun first disclosed their latest discoveries, and even Döllinger made his new ideas known there before they were published. Martins, then lately returned from Brazil, where he had been sent on a scientific exploring expedition, intrusted young Agassiz, on the death of Spix, with the description of the fishes that had been collected. This work, completed when he had scarcely reached his twenty-first year, was dedicated to Cuvier, and published in Latin (Munich, 1829). The brilliant accomplishment of so arduous an undertaking at once gained him a reputation as one of the first ichthyologists. His attention was then directed to fossil fishes, and those at the museum in Munich, as well as such other paleontological collections as were available in central Germany, were carefully studied.



Meanwhile he had not neglected his medical studies, and in 1829 he received the doctor's degree in medicine from Munich, and in philosophy from Erlangen in 1830. His second great undertaking was the "Natural History of the Fresh-water Fishes of Europe," in the preparation of which he was assisted pecuniarily by the publisher, Cotta, of Stuttgart. It was never completed, but was partially published in 1839–'40. After receiving his degrees, he spent some time in Vienna, attending the hospitals, and pursuing his studies of the fossil fishes by examining the collections in the imperial museum. By the liberality of his uncle, François Mayor, and of Christinat, a friend of Agassiz's father, he was enabled to continue his studies, and spent two years (1831–'2) in Paris. This city was then the great scientific centre of Europe, and its collections were the richest and most celebrated on the continent. Men who were eminent as specialists were attracted to the capital, and formed part of the brilliant circle under the leadership of the distinguished Humboldt. Cuvier, the great French naturalist, received the young Agassiz with

enthusiasm. The valuable treasures of the Paris museum were at his service, and the material collected for years by Cuvier for his work on fishes was freely transferred to the young naturalist. The development theory of Geoffroy, then recently advanced, was opposed by Cuvier with all the power of his science and detailed knowledge. Agassiz accepted the ideas of his master, and firmly adhered to them throughout his life, and in later years, when the development theory advanced by Darwin came into prominence, he was uncompromising in his efforts against its promulgation. Humboldt also became his firm friend and patron, aiding him materially in the publication of his work. Among his associates were Owen, Milne-Edwards, Rud. Wagner, and Johannes Müller.

In 1832, shortly after the death of Cuvier, he returned to Switzerland and became professor of natural history in the college at Neuchâtel. His labors on the fossil fishes were gradually approaching completion, the first of the five quarto volumes, "Recherches sur les poissons fossiles," appearing in 1833 and the last in 1843. This was undoubtedly Agassiz's most important contribution to science, and forms, with Cuvier's, Valenciennes', and Johannes Müller's works, the foundation of our present knowledge of fishes. In this book one thousand species were completely, and seven hundred partially, figured and described. At Neufchâtel he gathered around him young and talented pupils, and the little city became one of the chief seats of science in Switzerland. He created the natural history museum, and was the chief founder of the scientific society, which issued the first volume of its memoirs in 1835. During the summers frequent scientific excursions were made in the Jura and the Alps. These expeditions led to his study of the glaciers, and in 1840 he published his first "Études sur les glaciers," which gave the results of his observations during the eight preceding summers. He had erected a station on the middle of the Aar glacier at a height of 8,000 feet above the sea and twelve miles from any human habitation, and from this now celebrated Hôtel des Neufchâtelois he conducted his experiments. In 1847 he published his "Système glaciaire," in which he thoroughly discussed the chief phenomena of glaciers and more fully developed his views on their earlier extension. In the mean while he had also devoted considerable attention to the echinoderms, and in 1836 and 1837 published special memoirs on them. His monograph on living and fossil echinoderms, published in parts, was first issued in 1839; portions of this work were prepared by Desor and by Valentin. In 1834, in 1835, and in 1840, Agassiz visited England to obtain material for his work on fossil fishes, and as a result he published monographs on the "Fossil Fishes of the Devonian System" (1844), and on the "Fishes of the London Clay" (1845).

In 1846 he came to the United States, partly to make himself familiar with the geology and natural history of this country, in fulfilment of a mission suggested to the king of Prussia by Humboldt, and partly to deliver a series of lectures on "Comparative Embryology," at the Lowell institute, Boston. The lectures met with a most cordial reception, and by special request he delivered an additional course on glacial phenomena. He then visited New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and other cities, in search of material for his report. In 1847 Supt. A. D. Bache placed at his disposal the use of the steamer "Bibb," belonging to the coast survey. This led to a scientific cruise along the coast of Massachusetts, and some years later (1850–'1) to a more extended trip to the coral reefs of Florida. In this manner he became thoroughly familiar with the marine life along our shores. The liberality of this offer affording him such valuable facilities for the continuation of his studies, and the enthusiasm with which he was everywhere greeted, induced him to make the United States his home. The Prussian government released him from his scientific mission, and he accepted, in 1848, the chair of zoölogy and geology in the Lawrence scientific school at Cambridge, Mass., a professorship specially created for him by Mr. Lawrence. At Cambridge, as abroad, he attracted brilliant young men, enthusiasts in science, many of whom to-day are among the leading naturalists in this country. Of these, besides his son Alexander, may be mentioned Bickmore, Clark, Hartt, Hyatt, Lyman, Morse, Niles, Packard, Putnam, Scudder, Shaler, Stimpson, Tenney, Verrill, Wilder, and Ward. He prepared during 1848, with Dr. A. A. Gould, "Principles of Zoölogy," a text-book for the use of schools and colleges. In the summer of the same year, with twelve of his pupils, he made an exploring expedition to Lake Superior, and the results were published in a volume entitled "Lake Superior; its Physical Characteristics," etc. (1850).

In succeeding years he traversed the entire country, lecturing in all the larger cities and accumulating vast collections of specimens, which constituted the foundation of the natural history museum in Cambridge. From 1851 to 1854 he was professor of comparative anatomy and zoölogy in the medical college in Charleston, S. C., and during this time he studied the marine animals of the southern coast, also visiting the adjoining states; but, as the climate did not agree with him, he returned to Cambridge. In 1854 he brought to a successful termination, by the publication of a fourth volume, the "Bibliographia Zoölogiæ et Geologiæ," which he had begun in 1848 with H. E. Strickland. This work contains a full list of all the periodicals devoted to zoölogy and geology, and an alphabetical list of authors and their works in the same departments. It was the complement of his "Nomenclator Zoölogicus," which appeared in 1842–'46. Agassiz next began to collect material for the publication of a magnificent work to be called "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." In 1857 the first volume appeared, containing as an introduction his well-known "Essay on Classification," in which the question of development was considered in a manner directly in opposition to the now generally accepted theory of descent. Of this work, projected on a gigantic scale, only four volumes ever appeared during his life; the fifth, left incomplete, was issued by his son. His attention was then turned to his collections, which had accumulated in great bulk, and, unclassified, were stored wherever available accommodation could be obtained. In June, 1859, the museum of comparative zoölogy was founded, with Agassiz as its curator, and until his death much of his time was devoted to the classification and arrangement of the specimens.

In 1865, his health having become somewhat impaired by constant work, he was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, a Boston merchant, to visit Brazil. Here again he made great collections, which now enrich the museum at Cambridge, and a journal of his trip was published in 1867. He was appointed in 1868 a non-resident professor of natural history in Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., and there delivered a course of lectures. In 1871, the coast survey, having occasion to send the new war steamer "Hassler" around

Cape Horn to operate on the Pacific coast, extended to Agassiz an invitation to make the voyage in the interest of science. The expedition, with a competent corps of assistants, sailed in December and reached San Francisco late in August. Much valuable scientific information was accumulated, new facts concerning the glacial phenomena of South America were obtained, careful observations of the temperature of the water and deep-sea soundings were regularly made, and great collections of fishes, reptiles, mollusks, and other specimens of natural history were gathered, a large portion of which were added to his museum in Cambridge. The gift of Penikese island and money for its endowment, by John Anderson, of New York, in 1873, made possible the establishment of the Penikese island school of natural history. This summer school, affording opportunities for the study of specimens direct from nature without the intervention of text-books, was the accomplishment of a long-cherished project of Agassiz's. The first season was enthusiastically passed, and at its end the pupils bade farewell to the master, who, a few months later, after a short illness, died in Cambridge. His grave in Mt. Auburn is marked by a boulder from the glacier of the Aar, and shaded by pine-trees brought from Switzerland.

Agassiz received the degree of LL. D. from the universities of Edinburgh and Dublin before he was thirty years of age. In 1836 he was elected to the French academy of sciences, and in the same year he was made a fellow of the royal society of London. He was also a member of nearly all the learned and scientific societies in Europe. In the United States, he was a member of the American association for the advancement of science, of the American academy of arts and sciences, of the Boston natural history society, and of many other scientific organizations. He was also an original member of the national academy of sciences.

In addition to the works already enumerated, there appeared, under the title of "The Structure of Animal Life" (Boston, 1852), a collection of newspaper extracts of lectures delivered extemporaneously. This book was never revised by him, and contains numerous errors. Agassiz also published "Methods of Study in Natural History" (Boston, 1863); "Geological Studies" (two series, Boston, 1866–'76); and "Journal in Brazil" (Boston, 1868), in conjunction with Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, who has edited "Louis Agassiz: His Life and Correspondence" (Boston, 1886). His contributions of scientific memoirs to transactions and proceedings of various societies were numerous. A complete list of them may be found in the catalogue of scientific papers published by the royal society of London.

AGNEW, Cornelius Rea, physician, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1830. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1849, studied medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers at the college of physicians and surgeons, and received his degree in 1852. During the following year he was house surgeon, and subsequently curator, at the New York hospital. After studying in Europe, he was surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary until 1864. In 1858 he was appointed surgeon-general of the state of New York, and at the outbreak of the civil war he became medical director of the New York state volunteer hospital, in which capacity he performed most efficient service. He was a prominent member of the U. S. sanitary commission, and much of its success must be attributed to his labors. In 1868 he established an ophthalmic clinic in the college of physicians and surgeons, and during the following year he was elected clinical professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the same institution. He founded in 1868 the Brooklyn eye and ear hospital, and in 1869 the Manhattan eye and ear hospital. For several years he was one of the managers of the New York state hospital for the insane, at Poughkeepsie. Dr. Agnew has taken considerable interest in the educational institutions of New York city. In 1859 he was elected a trustee of the public schools, and subsequently he was president of the board. In 1864 he was associated in the establishment of the Columbia college school of mines, and in 1874 became one of the trustees of the college. In 1872 he was elected president of the State medical society. He has contributed numerous papers to the current medical journals, most of which are devoted to diseases of the eye and ear, and he has also published brief monographs and a "Series of American Clinical Lectures," edited by E. C. Seguin, M. D. (New York, 1875).

AGNEW, James, British soldier, killed in the battle of Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777. He came to Boston in the latter part of 1775, holding the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded a brigade in 1776, and was engaged at Brooklyn heights, in the Danbury expedition, and at Brandywine, where he was wounded.

AGRAMONTE, Ignacio, Cuban revolutionist, b. in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1841; d. 11 May, 1873. He studied law in Havana, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. When the insurrection against Spanish rule broke out in the eastern part of the island in 1868, Agramonte took a prominent part in the uprising of the Camagüey district in November, and in February, 1869, he was appointed secretary to the provisional government of the insurrectionists. He was also a member of the Cuban congress, and one of the signers of the act freeing the slaves in the island. Finally he took the field, and held a commission as major-general of the forces operating in the Camagüey district, where he distinguished himself in many bloody contests with the Spanish troops. He fell in the battle of Jimaguayú.

AGUADO, Pedro (ah-goo-ah'-do), Spanish Franciscan monk, b. in Valdemoro, near Madrid, in the 16th century. He went to South America, where he wrote an interesting book that was published under the title of "Descubrimiento pacificación y población de la provincia de Santa Marta y Nuevo reino de Granada."

AGÜERO, Joaquin de, Cuban revolutionist, b. in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1816; d. there 12 Aug., 1851. In 1843 he freed all his slaves. In 1851 he headed an insurrection against the Spanish government, in the central part of the island, was defeated after a desperate contest, and was captured and shot, together with his principal followers.

AGÜEYNABA (ahg-way-nah'-ba). **I.** Sachem of the island of Porto Rico when the Spaniards, under command of Juan Ponce de Leon, took possession of that part of the West Indies. He was friendly to Ponce, and accompanied him in an expedition to Santo Domingo. Soon after returning to his native land he died, in 1510. **II.** Sachem, brother of the preceding, whom he succeeded early in 1511. He promoted rebellion among his fellow-Indians, who attacked the Spaniards and killed many of them. At first the Indians refused to follow him, fearing the result of a war, as they believed the Europeans to be immortal; but he convinced them of the contrary by having a young Spaniard kept under water until dead, and then preserved until

marks of decomposition became visible. Thus encouraged, the natives rebelled, but they were defeated, and the sachem fell in battle.

AGUILAR, María, Mexican author, b. in Atlixco, near Puebla, 3 March, 1695; d. 25 Feb., 1756. She entered the nunnery of Santa Rosa, of Puebla, at the age of nineteen, and in 1740 was elected abbess of her convent. Her conventional name was Sor María Águeda de San Ignacio, and she was highly esteemed for her scholarship and zeal. She wrote several religious books, which were printed in Puebla and in the city of Mexico.

AGUIRRE, José María (ah-geer'-rhe), Mexican lawyer, b. in the city of Mexico in 1778; d. in 1852. He was a priest, but the authorities gave him permission to practise law, which he had studied thoroughly. His extraordinary ability as a lawyer was such that, in fifty-two years of continuous practice at the bar, he only lost half a dozen cases. He distinguished himself specially in defending persons accused by the Inquisition.

AGUIRRE, Lope de, Spanish adventurer, lived in the 16th century. He accompanied Orsua in the search for Eldorado on the American continent, instigated him to seize upon the supreme command, and then murdered him and succeeded to his place. He committed a series of atrocious crimes, and finally met with a violent death.

AHUIZOTL (ah-we-sut'-l), king of the Aztecs, reigned toward the end of the 15th century; d. in 1502. He is reputed to have enlarged the empire, and built many canals and important buildings. He was constantly at war, and conquered Guatemala. According to tradition, 72,344 prisoners were immolated by his order in four days at the consecration of a temple in 1486.

AHUMADA Y VILLALON, Agustin de (ah-oo-mah'-dah), marquis of Las Amarillas, 42d viceroy of Mexico, d. 5 Feb., 1760. He assumed the office of viceroy 10 Nov., 1755, and distinguished himself by his honesty and zeal in eradicating abuses and introducing reforms. In his time happened the sudden eruption of a new volcano at Jorullo, near Pátzcuaro, when its ashes spread in large quantities and caused a great panic among the population of Querétaro. Ahumada died very poor in Cuernavaca, where he had gone for his health.

AIKEN, Charles Augustus, educator, b. in Manchester, Vt., 30 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1846 and at Andover theological seminary in 1853. From 1859 to 1866 he was professor of Latin at Dartmouth, and from 1866 to 1869 at Princeton college. From 1869 to 1871 he was president of Union college. Subsequently he held the chair of Christian ethics and apologetics in Princeton theological seminary.

AIKEN, William, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1806. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1825, and, after travelling several years, became an extensive rice-planter on Jehosse island, near Charleston. He was a member of the legislature from 1838 to 1840, state senator in 1842, governor of South Carolina in 1844, and representative in congress from 1851 to 1857. He contributed liberally to charitable and educational institutions. He took no part in secession, and was elected again to congress in 1866, but was not admitted to a seat.

AIKINS, James Cox, Canadian senator, b. in the township of Toronto, 30 March, 1823. He was educated at Victoria college, represented the county of Peel in the Canadian house of assembly from 1854 until 1861, was a member of the legislative council of Canada from 1862 until the union; became a member of the privy council 9 Dec., 1869; was secretary of state of Canada from 1869 until the resignation of the Macdonald government, 5 Nov., 1873; was appointed secretary of state a second time 19 Oct., 1878, and was called to the senate in May, 1867. Mr. Aikins is a liberal conservative.

AIKMAN, Alexander, journalist, b. in Scotland in 1755; d. at Prospect Pen, St. Andrews, Jamaica, in July, 1838. He came to Charleston, S. C., and learned the trade of a printer. When the American colonies revolted he left the country and established in Jamaica a loyalist newspaper, the "Jamaica Mercury," afterward called the "Royal Gazette." He was public printer in that colony, and sat for many years in the assembly.

AILLEBOUT, Louis d', French governor of Canada, d. in Quebec in 1660. He brought a company of colonists for the island of Montreal, and, after administering that province in the absence of Maisonneuve, was nominated governor of Three Rivers. From 1647 to 1651 he was governor of Canada. He negotiated unsuccessfully with the governors of the New England provinces for a white league against the Iroquois chiefs.

AINSLIE, Hew, Scottish-American poet, b. in Bargeny Mains, Ayrshire, 5 April, 1792; d. in Louisville, Ky., 11 March, 1878. He was sent to the Ayr academy to complete his education, but was compelled to leave that institution when fourteen years of age, in consequence of ill-health. Three years afterward he went to Glasgow and engaged in the study of law with a relative, but, as it proved uncongenial, he returned to Roslin, where his parents then resided, and engaged in landscape gardening. Soon afterward he was appointed a clerk in the register house, Edinburgh, and at intervals while so employed acted as amanuensis for Prof. Dugald Stewart, the last of whose works he copied for the press. He married in 1812, and emigrated to the United States in July, 1822. Three years after his arrival he was attracted by Robert Owen's peculiar social system as exemplified at New Harmony, Ind., but after a trial of it for a year he gave it up. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati and became partner in a brewery. A branch that he established in 1829 in Louisville was destroyed by an inundation of the Ohio in 1832, and a similar establishment erected by him the same year at New Albany was burned in 1834. Subsequently, till his retirement from business, he was employed in superintending the erection of mills, factories, and breweries in the western states. Ainslie's best-known book, "A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns" (1820), consists of a narrative embodying a number of sparkling lyrics. A collection of his Scottish songs and ballads, edited by his friend William Wilson, was issued in New York in 1855. Ainslie is one of the minor Scottish poets represented in "Whistle Binkie" (Glasgow, 1853) and in Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (New York, 1876). In 1864 he visited his native land and received gratifying evidences of esteem and friendship from literary men. His best-known poems are "The Ingle Side" and "On wi' the Tartan," which were much admired by Sir Walter Scott, who by mistake handed Ainslie, at the register house, several pages of the MS. of one of his early novels in place of a legal document. Sir Walter's confidence was never betrayed. Another circumstance that Ainslie recalled with pleasure was related by him on the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, to a large company assembled in Louisville, over which he presided, to celebrate the day so dear to all Scotchmen—the circumstance of his having had the honor of kissing "Bonnie Jean," widow of the great poet.

AINSWORTH, Laban, clergyman, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 19 July, 1757; d. in Jaffrey, N. H., 17 March, 1858. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1778, and was ordained pastor of the church at Jaffrey in 1782, where he remained until his death, seventy-six years. This is probably the longest pastorate on record.

AITKEN, Robert, publisher, b. in Scotland in 1734; d. in Philadelphia in July, 1802. He settled in Philadelphia in 1769, and published the "Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum," from January, 1775, till June, 1776, having Hopkinson and Witherspoon for contributors, and was imprisoned in 1777 for his attachment to the cause of independence. He printed the first American bible in 1782, losing money on the venture, and is reputed to have been the author of "An Inquiry Concerning the Principles of a Commercial System for the United States" (1787).

AKERLY, Samuel, physician, b. in 1785; d. on Staten Island, 6 July, 1845. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1804. He contributed to medical and scientific periodicals, was active in establishing institutions for deaf mutes and the blind, and published an "Essay on the Geology of the Hudson River" (1820) and "Observations on Deafness" (1821).

AKERMAN, Amos Tappan, lawyer, b. in New Hampshire in 1819. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1842, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and settled in Elberton, Ga., in 1850. He followed his state in secession in 1861, and served the confederate government in the quartermaster's department; but after the war he was a republican and reconstructionist. He was appointed district attorney for Georgia in 1866 and attorney-general of the United States in 1870, remaining in that office until 1872, when he resigned.

AKERS, Benjamin Paul (ā-kers), sculptor, b. in Saccarappa, Westbrook, Me., 10 July, 1825; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 May, 1861. No genius was ever more a special gift than his, since there could hardly be less congenial soil for the growth of an artist than a small Maine village sixty years ago. He had never seen an artist, nor even a statue or a bust when he began modelling. He had previously attempted painting, which did not satisfy him, and the first plaster cast that he ever saw was, he said, "a revelation" to him. In 1849 he went to Boston and took lessons in plaster casting from Carew, and returning home to Hollis, where his family then lived, he obtained some clay from a pottery and began modelling, space for the work being given him in the office of the village physician, who believed in his genius. His first work was a head of Christ, which was remarkably original and impressive, and was afterward ordered in marble by the United States minister to the Hague. Akers next made the bust of a respected townsman, of which in after years he said: "It was as ugly as Fra Angelico's devil, and was a remarkably faithful likeness." The next summer he took a studio in Portland, and for over two years labored diligently and conscientiously at what he now felt to be his real life-work. He made many portrait busts, among them being that of Gov. Gilman, of New Hampshire, Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, Prof. Sheppard, John Neal, Prof. Cleaveland, Samuel Appleton, of Boston, Henry W. Longfellow, and others of less note. He also produced several ideal works, among them a head of "Charlotte Corday" and a bas-relief of "Evening." In the autumn of 1852 he sailed for Europe, reaching Italy in December. He remained studying a year in Florence, making several busts, and a "Morning" as companion to his "Evening," and putting in marble several of his previous works. In the autumn of 1853 he returned to Portland, and that winter modelled the statue of "Benjamin in Egypt," which was exhibited at the World's Fair in New York, and was destroyed at the burning of the Portland custom-house the next year. Among his portrait busts at this time was a head of Judge Shepley. In October, 1854, he went to Washington, where he modelled busts of many of the noted men of the time, among them that of Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, speaker of the house, Judge McLean, of Cincinnati, Edward Everett, Sam Houston, and Gerrit Smith. In January, 1855, he again visited Europe, residing at times in Rome, Venice, Naples, Switzerland, Paris, and England, crossing the Alps on foot, and in the following two or three years produced his best-known works. These include "Peace," "Una and the Lion," "Girl Pressing Grapes," "Isaiah," Schiller's "Diver," "Reindeer," "Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," "Diana and Endymion," "Paul and Francesca," "Milton," and the "Dead Pearl-Diver." The last two works are described in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." During this time he also made many busts of Americans visiting Rome, and executed very many copies of antique busts and statues for the galleries of American and English patrons of art. The amount of labor which he crowded into a little more than two years was amazing; in fact, his constant toil on wet clay in a damp, sunless Roman studio, undermined a constitution naturally delicate, and he returned home in the summer of 1857 with his health seriously broken. He was unable to accomplish much in his art during the next two years, and in 1859 made another visit to Italy to recruit his failing strength, but returned the next year, without improvement, to Portland. Medical advice sent him to Philadelphia for the winter, but the change was not beneficial, and he died at thirty-six years of age, with his work, as he said, "just begun." He had much literary ability, and contributed papers on art and artists to the "Atlantic Monthly."

Paul Akers.

AKIN, Thomas Beamish, Canadian jurist, b. in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, 1 Feb., 1809. He studied law with the late Beamish Murdoch, author of the "History of Nova Scotia," was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised as a solicitor at Halifax. He was appointed a commissioner in 1857 for arranging and preserving the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history of the province of Nova Scotia, and has been twice elected a governor of King's college, Windsor, N. S. He is the author of several pamphlets, including "History of Halifax, N. S." (1847); "Rise and Progress of the Church of England in the British North American Provinces" (1849); and "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia" (1869).

ALAMÁN, Lucas (ah-la-man'), Mexican statesman, b. in the state of Guanajuato, 18 Oct., 1792; d. in Mexico, 2 June, 1853. He was educated at the college of La Concepcion and at the school of

mines of Mexico, and afterward travelled all over Europe. After the fall of Iturbide he became minister of foreign affairs, retiring when Iturbide returned to power in 1825. At this period he founded the museum of antiquities and natural history. Under Bustamente, Alamán became foreign minister again in 1830 and in 1837. He introduced European machinery and established a bank for the encouragement of industrial undertakings. He allied himself with Santa Anna when the latter returned to power in 1853, and became minister for foreign affairs and the chief instrument in the reactionary policy of fettering the press, restoring the property of the Jesuits and imposing insupportable burdens on the people. He was the author of the famous "Historia de Méjico" (1849–'52).

ALAMINOS, Antonio (ah-lah-mee'-nos), first naval officer of the Spanish fleet that discovered the peninsula of Yucatan in 1517. He distinguished himself by his services under the commands of Grijalba and Hernán Cortés, and was the first to pass the Bahama channel.

ALARCÓN, Hernando d' (ah-lar-kon'), Spanish navigator, b. early in the 16th century. He sailed from New Spain in May, 1540, with two ships and a tender along the western coast of America, under instructions from Mendoza, the viceroy, to aid the land expedition of Coronado, which set out at the same time, in search of the seven cities of Cibola. He made a careful survey of the shore-line of the Californian peninsula, previously supposed to be an island, and returned to New Spain in 1541, having failed to meet the land expedition according to the plan. He also discovered the Colorado river, ascended that difficult stream for 100 miles, and took possession of the country in the name of Charles V., distributing crosses among the natives as a missionary of the church, telling them that he was the "messenger of the sun." His charts and observations, supplementing those of Ulloa, accurately represented the configuration of California.

ALARCON Y MENDOZA, Juan Ruiz d', Mexican dramatist, b. in Tasco, Mexico, about 1580; d. in Spain, 4 Aug., 1639. He was educated in Spain, and in 1609 became a lawyer in his native country. In 1610 he was appointed teniente corregidor of the city of Mexico, and later president of the royal council of the Indies. In 1628 he published eight dramas, and in 1634 twelve more. "La verdad sospechosa," of which Corneille's "Menteur" was an adaptation, and "Las paredes oyen," which still keeps the stage in Spain, are his most famous plays. A new edition of his works was printed in Madrid in 1848–'52.

ALBA, Fernando d'. See IXTLILXOCHITL.

ALBANI, Marie Emma Lajeunesse, singer, b. at Chambly, near Montreal, in 1851. Her parents were French-Canadians. She was educated with her sisters in the convent of the Sacred Heart in Montreal, and was left motherless at an early age. Her first musical training came from her father, a skilful musician. In 1864 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where her singing in the cathedral attracted much attention. A concert was given for her benefit, and with the proceeds she was sent to Europe to complete her musical education. After studying two years in Paris, where she found a patroness in Baroness Lafitte, under the tuition of Duprez, and then in Milan under Lamperti, she made her *début* as an opera-singer in Messina in 1870. The name Albani was adopted out of compliment to the city where her musical promise was recognized and generously encouraged. She sang at Malta, and then, during the winter of 1871–'72, in the theatre of La Pergola at Florence. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," which had been damned in four Italian theatres, became a success with her, as were all the parts with which she identified herself. When her fame was established in Italy she appeared in the royal Italian opera in London. She sang in St. Petersburg with great success, and became a favorite in Paris and in the United States, as well as in London. She married Ernest Gye, the manager, in 1878. In 1883 she made a tour of the United States, and in May, 1886, sang the ode written by Tennyson for the opening of the colonial exhibition in London.

ALBEAR, Francisco, general, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1816. He distinguished himself as an engineer by the construction of several remarkable public works in Cuba, specially the Vento aqueduct, which supplies the city of Havana with water. He is the author of several memoirs on scientific subjects, among them one on the conveyance of water to supply large cities, which was awarded a first prize at the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

ALBEMARLE, Duke of (GEORGE MONCK), soldier, b. in 1608; d. in 1670. He was one of the proprietaries of Carolina, and afterward became palatine by appointment of Charles II. He was a successful general in Great Britain and on the continent. The early settlements along the coast of South Carolina were at first named in his honor; but Albemarle sound is all that now perpetuates the name in America. The family became extinct with the death of his son. Several histories of his life have been written, by Guizot, T. Skelton, T. Skinner, Gumble, and others.

ALBERT, John S., engineer, b. in 1835; d. in Philadelphia, 3 July, 1880. He entered the navy in 1855 from New York, and was appointed chief engineer in 1861, in which capacity he served during the war with credit.

ALBRIGHT, Jacob, clergyman, b. near Pottstown Pa., 1 May, 1759; d. in 1808. He was of German parentage (the name originally being Albrecht), and was brought up as a tile-burner. Beginning a religious life in 1790, and being successful as an exhorter, he soon became a Methodist minister. He made many converts, almost exclusively Germans, and in 1800 a separate church organization was created for them, Albright being their first presiding elder. He was appointed bishop in 1807. His denomination is now known as the "Evangelical Association," but in many places its adherents are named "Albrights."

ALCALÁ, Galiano Dionisio (al-kah-lah'), a brigadier-general of the Spanish naval troops, b. in Cabra, Spain, in 1762; d. in the battle of Trafalgar, 21 Oct., 1805. He made several exploring expeditions by order of the Spanish government, among them one to the straits of Magellan in 1785, and another to find a new passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean. Commanding the ship "Bahama," in 1805, he fought bravely against the English in Trafalgar until a cannon-ball killed him. His professional writings were many, the best known being his treatise called "Método de hallar la latitud en el mar por las atturas del sol."

ALCÁNTARA, Francisco Linares (al-cantah'-rah), Venezuelan statesman, b. in Furmero in 1830; d. 30 Nov., 1879. After attaining the highest rank in the army, he was appointed governor of the state of Aragua, and a few years later, in 1877, he was elected president of Venezuela. The period of his administration is generally known in that country under the name of *El Bienio* (the two years).

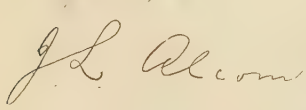
ALCEDO, Antonio (ahl-thay'-do), Spanish geographer, b. in America. He lived in the 18th

century. Very little is known about his life, but he wrote a valuable book, now very rare, entitled "Diccionario geográfico histórico de las Indias Occidentales ó América."

ALCIBAR, José, the last of the painters belonging to the old Mexican school. Very little is known about his life, but he executed many works of merit, especially two large paintings in the cathedral of Mexico, dated 1779. He must have lived to an old age, as he was already an artist working with Carrera fifty years before that time.

ALCOCER, Vidal, Mexican philanthropist, b. in the city of Mexico, 8 April, 1801; d. there 22 Nov., 1860. When very young he worked as a bookbinder, and then as a gunsmith, until he entered the army. He fought in the war of independence, at the end of which he retired, but afterward took part in the organization of troops for the war against the French, and then as a soldier in operations to defend his native city from the American army. His chief aim in life was to promote education among destitute children, in pursuit of which he organized, in 1846, an association which, in August, 1852, had established twenty schools for poor children in the city of Mexico, and from 1854 to 1858 the number of these schools was increased to thirty-three, with 7,000 boys and girls receiving a good elementary education.

ALCORN, James Lusk, statesman, b. near Golconda, Ill., 4 Nov., 1816. He early removed to Kentucky, and was educated at Cumberland college. For five years he was deputy sheriff of Livingston co., Ky., and in 1843 was elected to the legislature. In 1844 he removed to Mississippi and began the practice of law. From 1846 to 1865 he served in one branch or the other of the legislature. In 1852 he was chosen elector-at-large on the Scott ticket, and in 1857 was nominated as governor by the whigs. This he declined, and was a candidate for congress in that year, but was defeated by L. Q. C. Lamar. He was the founder of the levee system in his state, and in 1858 he became president of the levee board of the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta. In 1861 he was elected brigadier-general by the state convention, of which he was a member, but his commission was refused by Jefferson Davis on account of old political differences. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1865, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was elected governor in 1869 on the republican ticket, from which office he resigned on being elected to the U. S. senate, where he served for six years, from 4 Dec., 1871. In 1873 he was defeated as independent candidate for governor of his state.



ALCOTT, Amos Bronson educator, b. in Wolcott, Conn., 29 Nov., 1799. His father was a farmer. While yet a boy he was provided with a trunk of various merchandise, and set out to make his way in the south. He landed at Norfolk, Va., and went among the plantations, talking with the people and reading their books. They liked him as a companion, and were glad to hold discussions with him on intellectual subjects. They would keep him under their roofs for weeks, reading and conversing, while he forgot all about his commercial duties. But when he returned to the north his employer discovered he had not sold five dollars' worth of his stock. He relinquished his trade in 1823, and established an infant school, which immediately attracted attention. His method of teaching was by conversation, not by books. In 1828 he went to Boston and established another school, showing singular skill and sympathy in his methods of teaching young children. His success caused him to be widely known, and a sketch of him and his methods, under the title of "A Record

of Mr. Alcott's School," by E. P. Peabody, was published in Boston in 1834 (3d ed., revised, 1874). This was followed in 1836 by a transcript of the colloquies of the children with their teacher, in "Conversations with Children on the Gospel." His school was so far in advance of the thought of the day that it was denounced by the press, and as a result he gave it up and removed to Concord, Mass., where he devoted himself to the study of natural theology, reform in education, diet, and civil and social institutions. In order to disseminate his reformatory views more thoroughly, he went upon the lecture platform, where he was an attractive speaker, and his personal worth and originality of thought always secured him a respectful hearing. In 1842 he went to England, on the invitation of James P. Greaves, of London, the friend and fellow-laborer of Pestalozzi in Switzerland. Before his arrival Mr. Greaves died, but Mr. Alcott was cordially received by Mr. Greaves's friends, who had given the name of "Alcott House" to their school at Ham, near London. On his return to America, he brought with him two English friends, Charles Lane and H. G. Wright. Mr. Lane bought an estate near Harvard, in Worcester co., Mass., which he named "Fruitlands," and there all went for the purpose of founding a community, but the enterprise was a failure. Messrs. Lane and Wright soon returned to England, and the property was sold. Mr. Alcott removed to Boston, and afterward returned to Concord. He has since then led the life of a peripatetic philosopher, conversing in cities and villages, wherever invited, on divinity, human nature, ethics, dietetics, and a wide range of practical questions. These conversations, which were at first casual, gradually assumed a more formal character. The topics were often printed on cards, and the company met at a fixed time and place. Of late years they have attracted much attention. Mr. Alcott has all through his life attached great importance to diet and government of the body, and still more to race and

complexion. He has been regarded as a leader in the transcendental style of thought, but in later years has been claimed as a convert to orthodox Christianity. He has published "Tablets" (1868); "Concord Days," personal reminiscences of the town (1872); "Table Talk" (1877): and "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1877), besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, including papers entitled "Orphic Sayings" in "The Dial" (Boston, 1839–'42). After taking up his residence in Concord, he allowed the peculiarities of his mind to find expression in quaint and curious arrangement of his grounds. The fence enclosing them, built entirely by himself, is made wholly of pine boughs, knotted, gnarled, and twisted in every conceivable shape, no two pieces being alike. They seem to be the result of many years of fragmentary collection in his walks. The engraving presented on the previous page is a view of Mr. Alcott's home in Concord, Mass.

ALCOTT, Louisa May, author, b. in Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, 29 Nov., 1832. She is a daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott. When she was about two years of age her parents removed to Boston, and in her eighth year to Concord, Mass. At the age of eleven she was brought under the influence of the community that endeavored to establish itself near Harvard, in Worcester co. Thoreau was for a time her teacher; but she was instructed mainly by her father. She began to write for publication at the age of sixteen, but with no marked success for fifteen years. During that time she devoted ten years to teaching. In 1862 she went to Washington as a volunteer nurse, and for many months labored in the military hospitals. At this time she wrote to her mother and sisters letters containing sketches of hospital life and experience, which on her return were revised and published in book form (Boston, 1863), and attracted much attention. In 1866 she went to Europe to recuperate her health, which had been seriously impaired by her hospital work, and on her return in 1867 she wrote "Little Women," which was published the following year, and made her famous. The sales in less than three years amounted to 87,000 copies. Her characters are drawn from life, and are full of the buoyant, free, hopeful New England spirit which marks her own enthusiastic love for nature, freedom, and life. Her other stories are conceived in the same vein, and have been almost equally popular. They are: "Flower Fables or Fairy Tales" (Boston, 1855); "Hospital Sketches," her first book, now out of print, reissued with other stories (1869); "An Old-Fashioned Girl" (1869); "Little Men" (1871); a series called "Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag" (1871–'82), containing "My Boys," "Shawl Straps," "Cupid and Chow-Chow," "My Girls," "Jimmy's Cruise in the Pinafore," and "An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving"; "Work, A Story of Experience" (1873); "Eight Cousins" (1874); "Rose in Bloom" (1876); "Silver Pitchers" (1876); "Under the Lilacs" (1878); "Jack and Gill" (1880); "Moods" (1864), reissued in a revised edition (1881); "Proverb Stories" (1882); "Spinning-Wheel Stories" (1884); "Lulu's Library," the first of a new series (1885).

ALCOTT, May, artist (Mrs. Ernest Nierker), b. in Concord, Mass., in 1840. She is a daughter of A. B. Alcott. At the school of design in Boston, and in the studies of Krug, Rimmer, Hunt, Vautier, Johnston, and Müller she received the best attainable instruction, and subsequently divided her time between Boston, London, and Paris. Since her marriage she has lived mainly in Paris. Her strength is as a copyist and as a painter of still life, either in oils or water-colors. Her success as a copyist of Turner was such as to command the praise of Mr. Ruskin, and secure the adoption of some of her work for the pupils to copy at the South Kensington schools in London. In these branches of work she has few equals. She has published "Concord Sketches," with a preface by her sister (Boston, 1869).

ALCOTT, William Alexander, author, b. in Wolcott, Conn., 6 Aug., 1798; d. in Auburndale, Mass., 29 March, 1859. He supported himself in youth by working on a farm in summer and teaching in winter, studied medicine at Yale, and practised for several years. In 1832 he associated himself with William Woodbridge in the preparation of school geographies and atlases, and in editing the "Annals of Education" and the "Juvenile Rambles," the first weekly periodical for children published in America. His interest in improving the condition of the public schools led to his writing numerous articles on the subject, published in the Hartford and New Haven journals. For his paper "On the Construction of School-houses" he was awarded a premium from the American institute of instruction. About 1832 he removed to Boston, and there published the "Young Man's Guide," a book that exerted great influence by disseminating correct physiological principles. Upward of 100 books and pamphlets were published by him, including "The House I live in," "The Young Housekeeper," "The Library of Health" (6 vols.), "Moral Reform," "My Progress in Error," and a "Prize Essay on Tobacco." He spent his winters in travel, visiting school-houses, more than 20,000 of which he is said to have inspected, and lecturing. His name is identified with some of the most valuable reforms in education, morals, and physical training of the present century.

ALDAMA, Ignacio, Mexican patriot, b. in San Miguel el Grande, Guanajuato; d. in Monclova, 20 June, 1811. He was a lawyer, but devoted himself to commercial projects with marked success. From the beginning of the revolutionary war he joined Hidalgo, was soon promoted to the rank of general, and was then appointed minister to the United States, in hope of obtaining help from this nation. But, on reaching Bejar, he found that some insurgents, led by Lambrano, were preparing a revolt against the revolutionary authorities. These being overpowered by the new insurgents, 1 March, 1811, Aldama was arrested and sent to Monclova, where he was executed.

ALDANA, Ramón, Mexican poet, b. in Mérida de Yucatán, 30 June, 1832; d. in the city of Mexico, 16 Aug., 1882. He studied philosophy and law in his native city, but soon devoted himself to journalism and politics. He produced four dramas, which bear the titles "Honor y felicidad," "Nobleza de corazón," "Una prenda de venganza," and "La cubeza y el corazón," besides lyric poems, sonnets, and numerous literary articles.

ALDEN, Ebenezer, physician, b. in Randolph, Mass., 17 March, 1788; d. there 26 Jan., 1881. He was of the seventh generation from John Alden of Mayflower memory, and was graduated at Harvard in 1808. He was the last survivor of his class, which included his friends Richard Henry Dana, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina. He studied medicine at Dartmouth and at the university of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1812, and followed his profession throughout his life in his native town. He published "Historical Sketch of the Massachusetts Medical Society" (Boston, 1838); "Memoir of Mrs. M. A. O. Clark" (Boston, 1844); and the "Alden Memorial" (Boston, 1867). In October, 1881, a memorial brochure was published, containing a biographical sketch, with a portrait, of Dr. Alden, together with the funeral addresses.

ALDEN, Henry Mills, editor, b. in Mt. Tabor, Vt., 11 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Williams college in 1857, and at Andover theological seminary in 1860. In the winter of 1863–'4 he delivered before the Lowell institute of Boston a series of twelve lectures on "The Structure of Paganism." In 1869 he became managing editor of "Harper's Magazine." He is the author of "The Ancient Lady of Sorrow," a poem (1872), and, jointly with A. H. Guernsey, "Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion" (New York, 1862–'65), Mr. Guernsey writing the eastern campaigns and Mr. Alden the western.

ALDEN, Ichabod, soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 11 Aug., 1739; d. 10 Nov., 1778. He was a great-grandson of John Alden of the original Plymouth colony. Before the revolution he was lieutenant-colonel of the Plymouth regiment, and he held the same rank in Baldwin's regiment at the siege of Boston. Subsequently he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 7th Massachusetts regiment. He was killed by Indians at Cherry Valley, N. Y.

ALDEN, Isabella, author, b. in New York in 1841. Her maiden name was McDonald. She is the author of a popular juvenile series called the "Pansy Books," embracing nearly 60 titles, most of which are adapted to the use of Sunday-school libraries. Among the most popular of these are "An Endless Chain," "The King's Daughter," "Mary Burton Abroad," "Chautauqua Girls at Home," "Four Girls at Chautauqua," "New Year's Tangles," and "Six Little Girls." Mrs. Alden has from the beginning been identified with the Chautauqua system of instruction, and has also edited "Pansy," a juvenile publication.

ALDEN, James, naval officer, b. in Portland, Me., 31 March, 1810; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 6 Feb., 1877. He was appointed midshipman in 1828, and in that capacity accompanied the Wilkes exploring expedition around the world in 1838–'42. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1841, and served during the Mexican war, being present at the capture of Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, and Tabasco. In 1855–'56 he was actively engaged in the Indian war on Puget's sound. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in command of the steamer "South Carolina," reënforced Fort Pickens, Fla., and was in an engagement at Galveston, Texas. He commanded the sloop of war "Richmond" at the passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture of New Orleans (April, 1862), and was also at Port Hudson. He was made captain in 1863, and commanded the "Brooklyn," participating in the capture of Mobile bay (August, 1864) and in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned commodore in 1866, and two years later was placed in charge of the navy-yard at Mare island, Cal. In 1869 he was appointed chief of the bureau of navigation and detail in the navy department. He was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in 1871, and assigned command of the European squadron.

ALDEN, John, magistrate of the Plymouth colony, b. in England in 1599; d. in Duxbury, Mass., 12 Sept., 1687. He was hired as a cooper at Southampton, where the "Mayflower" was undergoing repairs, and signed the compact in her cabin in

1620. He married Priscilla Mullens in 1621, and the incident of his courtship has been made the subject of one of Longfellow's longer poems. His wisdom, integrity, and decision won for him the confidence of his associates, and, although the youngest of the pilgrims, he became one of the most important members of the colony. The "Mayflower," shown in the engraving, was a vessel of 180 tons.

ALDEN, Joseph, educator, b. in Cairo, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1807; d. in New York, 30 Aug., 1885. At the age of fourteen he began teaching in a public school and showed great ability in this direction. He was graduated at Union college in 1829, and studied at Princeton theological seminary, where for two years he was tutor. In 1834 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Williamstown, Mass., and subsequently (1835–'52) became professor of Latin, and then of rhetoric and political economy, in Williams college. From 1852 to 1857 he was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Lafayette college. In 1857 he became president of Jefferson college, and from 1867 to 1872 he was principal of the Albany, N. Y., normal school. He was a prolific writer, and prepared more than 70 volumes, mostly Sunday-school literature. Among his works are "The Example of Washington," "Citizen's Manual," "Christian Ethics," "The Science of Government," "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," and "First Steps in Political Economy." He was also a constant contributor to periodical literature and for some time editor of the New York "Observer" and of the Philadelphia "Christian Library."—His son, **William Livingston,** author, b. in Williamstown, Mass., 9 Oct., 1837, was educated at Lafayette and Jefferson colleges, graduating in 1858, and then studied law. He was for several years a contributor to the magazines, but has achieved his reputation principally by humorous editorials, of which those in the New York "Times" are the most famous. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. consul-general at Rome. To him is due the credit of introducing canoeing as a recreation into the United States, and in 1870 he founded the

"New York Canoe Club." His published works include "Domestic Explosives" (1878); "Shooting Stars" (1879); "Canoe and Flying Proa" (1880); "The Moral Pirates" (1881); "Life of Christopher Columbus" (1882); "The Cruise of the Ghost" (1882); "The Cruise of the Canoe Club" (1883); and "Adventures of Jimmy Brown" (1885).

ALDEN, Roger, soldier, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 11 Feb., 1754; d. in West Point, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Yale in 1773, and served in the revolutionary war as aide to Gen. Greene. Subsequently he became agent of the Holland Land Co., and resided at Meadville, Pa., from 1795 to 1825. He was appointed ordnance storekeeper at West Point, 20 Jan., 1825, and remained as such until his death. He was a great-grandson of John Alden.—His son, **Bradford R.,** soldier, was b. in Meadville, Pa., in 1800; d. in Newport, R. I., 10 Sept., 1870. After graduation at West Point in 1831 he passed through the usual experiences of young officers in camp and garrison life with the 4th Infantry. He was an instructor at West Point in 1833–'40, and then served for nearly two years as aide to Gen. Scott. After three years of garrison duty he was appointed commandant at West Point, 14 Dec., 1845, and remained there until 1 Nov., 1852. In the frontier service that followed, he led an important expedition against the Rouge river Indians, was severely wounded in action, 24 Aug., 1853, and resigned in consequence on the 29th of September in the same year. He never fully recovered from his wound, and was unable to serve in the civil war. He was a man of fine literary taste and culture, and passed several years of his civil life in Europe.

ALDEN, Timothy, clergyman, b. in Yarmouth, Mass., 28 Aug., 1771; d. in Pittsburg, 5 July, 1839. He studied at Harvard, distinguishing himself by his knowledge of oriental languages, and was graduated in 1774. From 1799 to 1805 he was pastor to the Congregational church in Portsmouth, N. H., where from 1800 to 1808 he taught school. Subsequently he conducted schools for young ladies in Boston, Newark, Cincinnati, and East Liberty, Pa. In 1817 he founded Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa., and became its first president, retiring in 1831. He published a collection of epitaphs and inscriptions (5 vols., 1814); "An Account of Sundry Missions among the Senecas" (1827); and other works, and prepared a valuable catalogue of the library of the New York historical society.

ALDEN, Timothy, inventor, b. in Barnstable, Mass., in 1819; d. in New York, 4 Dec., 1858. He was the sixth in descent from John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame. When very young, setting type in his brother's printing office, he said: "If I live, I will invent a machine to do this tiresome work." He labored steadily, devoted his leisure to study, and in 1846 began the construction of a composing and distributing machine. His idea was to arrange the type in cells around the circumference of a horizontal wheel. By the rotation of the wheel, several receivers are also made to rotate, and these pick up the proper types from their respective cells. His brother, Henry W. Alden, made many improvements after the death of the inventor.

ALDRICH, James, poet, b. in Suffolk co., N. Y., in 1810; d. in October, 1856. He entered early into mercantile life, but at twenty-six years of age, having had some success as a writer, he abandoned business for literature. Several popular periodicals were conducted by him, and in 1840 he established the "Literary Gazette," in which appeared many of his poems, which pleased the popular taste. Of these "A Death-Bed" is the best known, particular attention being called to it by Edgar A. Poe, who pointed out its striking resemblance to a poem by Hood on the same subject. In the latter part of his life he resumed his business pursuits. See Rufus W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America."

ALDRICH, Nelson Wilmarth, senator, b. in Foster, R. I., 6 Nov., 1841. He received an academic education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was president of the Providence common council in 1872–'3, a member of the Rhode Island general assembly in 1875–'6, serving in 1876 as speaker of the house of representatives, and was elected to congress in 1878 and 1880. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a republican, to succeed Gen. Burnside, and took his seat 5 Dec., 1881.

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey, author, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 11 Nov., 1836. His early youth was passed in Louisiana. He began a course of study preparatory to entering college, but, on the death of his father, he abandoned it to enter the counting-room of his uncle, a merchant in New York city. Here he remained three years, and here he began to contribute prose and verse to various journals. His "Ballad of Babie Bell" (1856) won immediate and universal favor, and this, with other successes, induced him to enter upon a literary career. At first he was a proof-reader, then a "reader" for a publishing-house. He became a frequent contributor to "Putnam's Magazine," the "Knickerbocker," and the weekly papers, and afterward to the New York "Evening Mirror." In 1856 he joined the staff of the New York "Home Journal," then under the management of Willis and Morris, with whom he remained three years. He was editor of "Every Saturday," Boston, so long as it was published, 1870–'4. For several years he had written almost exclusively for the "Atlantic Monthly," when in March, 1881, he became its editor. His published volumes of poetry are "The Dells" (1855); "The Ballad of Babie Bell" and other poems (1856); "The Course of True Love never did run Smooth" (1858); "Pampinea and other Poems" (1861); two collections of "Poems" (1863 and 1865); "Cloth of Gold and other Poems" (1874); "Flower and Thorn; Later Poems" (1876); an edition de luxe of his Lyrics and Sonnets (1880); and "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book" (1881). His prose works are "Daisy's Necklace" (1856); "Out of his Head, a Romance in Prose" (1862); "Story of a Bad Boy," which is in some degree autobiographical (1870); "Marjorie Daw and other People," short stories (1873); "Prudence Palfrey," a novel (1874); "The Queen of Sheba," a romance of travel (1877); "The Stillwater Tragedy" (1880); "From Ponkapog to Pesth" (1883); and "Mercedes" (1883). He has translated from the French, Bédollierre's "Story of a Cat." Complete collections of his prose writings

are published in England, France, and Germany, and translations of two of his novels and several of his short stories have appeared in the "Revue des deux Mondes."

ALDRIDGE, Ira, negro tragedian, known as the "African Roscius," d. in Lodez, Poland, 7 Aug., 1867. The place and date of his birth are unknown. Some biographers say he was born in Bellair, near Baltimore, about 1810; that he was a mulatto, apprenticed to a ship-carpenter; acquired a knowledge of German from German immigrants; accompanied Edmund Kean to England as his servant, where his natural talent for the stage was cultivated; and subsequently returned to the United States, where, in 1830–'31, he appeared on the stage in Baltimore, but was not successful; then returned to England and began a career of fame. Other biographers, claiming to be better informed, say that he was born in New York city about 1805, that his father was a full-blooded negro, a native chieftain of Senegal, who came to the United States, was converted and educated, and became the pastor of a colored church in New York. He intended that his son Ira should follow the same profession, but the boy had a passion for the stage, and demonstrated his ability in successful amateur performances. His father disapproved of his course, and sent him to England to be educated for the ministry. The son obeyed for a time, but his fondness for the stage soon took him away from his books. After some time spent in preparation, he made his *début* at the Royalty theatre in London as Othello, where he met with immediate success. In England he was generally preferred in those plays to which his color was appropriate. He was highly appreciated by Edmund Kean, and appeared at Belfast as Othello to Kean's Iago. As an interpreter of Shakespeare he was very generally regarded as one of the best and most faithful. He appeared at Covent Garden as Othello in 1833, and at the Surrey theatre in 1848. In 1852 he visited Germany, where he played three years, and in 1857 the king of Sweden invited him to visit Stockholm. On the continent he ranked as one of the ablest tragedians of his time. Honors were showered upon him wherever he appeared. He was presented by the king of Prussia with the first-class medal of arts and sciences, accompanied by an autograph letter from the emperor of Austria; the Grand Cross of Leopold; a similar decoration from the emperor of Russia; and a magnificent Maltese cross, with the medal of merit, from the city of Berne. Similar honors were conferred on him by other crowned heads of Europe. He was made a member of the Prussian academy of arts and sciences, and holder of the large gold medal; member of the imperial and arch-ducal institution of our lady of the manger in Austria; of the Russian hof-versamlung of Riga; honorary member of the imperial academy of arts and sciences in St. Petersburg, and many others. His head was of uncommon size, measuring twenty-three and a half inches in circumference. He left a widow, an English lady, in London. At the time of his death he was on his way to fill a professional engagement in St. Petersburg.

ALEGRE, Francisco J., Mexican author, b. in Vera Cruz, 12 Nov., 1729; d. 16 Aug., 1788. He was a Jesuit priest, and taught philosophy in Havana for seven years, and afterward canon law in Yucatan. And after finishing the "Historia de la Provincia de la Compañia de Jesús en la Nueva España," which Father Francisco Florencia had left incomplete, he went to Bologna, Italy, where he was in charge of a school for young Mexican Jesuits until his death. Alegre was author of twenty-three works, most of them in Latin, on rhetoric, mathematics, theology, history, and the Latin and Greek classics. Besides the Spanish and Mexican languages, he knew to perfection Latin, Greek, English, French, and Italian.

ALEMANY, Joseph Sadoc, archbishop, b. in Vich, in Catalonia, Spain, in 1814. He entered the Dominican order at the age of fifteen, and studied in the convents of Trumpt and Garona. He was ordained at Viterbo, Italy, in 1837, remained a year and a half at Viterbo as sub-master of novices, and was then appointed assistant pastor of the church of Minerva, in Rome, which office he continued to discharge up to 1841, when he volunteered for the American mission. After performing missionary duties in Nashville and Memphis, he was made provincial of the order in the state of Ohio in 1847. He attended the general chapter of the Dominicans in Italy in 1850, when his abilities attracted the attention of the papal court, and he was appointed bishop of Monterey the same year, and was consecrated in the church of San Carlo by Cardinal Franzoni. He at once left Rome, bringing with him some members of his order of both sexes, through whose agency he has founded several educational institutions in California. He was translated to the see of San Francisco in 1853, being its first archbishop. He resigned his archiepiscopal office in 1883, with the object of devoting the rest of his life to the reorganization of his order in Spain, and went to reside in a Dominican convent in Valencia. He is the author of a "Life of Saint Dominick."

ALENÇA, José Martiniano d' (ah-lane'-sa), Brazilian jurist, b. in Ceará in 1829; d. in Rio de Janeiro, 12 Dec., 1877. His law studies were pursued at São Paulo, and on their completion he went to Rio, where he became a frequent contributor to the journals of that city. He also wrote dramas and romances, some of which are based upon the Indian legends current in Brazil, and rank among the finest literary productions of the empire. In 1868 he was elected deputy for Ceará to represent the conservative party, and entered the cabinet as minister of justice. Two years later, when a candidate for senator, he was returned as one of the "triple list," but was not confirmed by the emperor. His reputation at the bar is one of the most brilliant in the history of his country. His poem "Iracema," and his romances of "Guarany" and "Urabijara," are the best known of his literary productions.

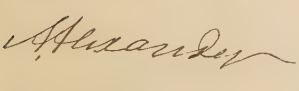
ALENCASTRE NOROÑA Y SILVA, Fernando (ah-len-kas'-tra), duke of Linares, 35th viceroy of Mexico, where he assumed command, 15 Jan., 1711. The same year snow fell for the first time recorded in Mexico, and there was a destructive earthquake. Alencastre showed himself most liberal and charitable toward the sufferers by the earthquake, as well as during the terrible famine and epidemic that scourged the country four years later. He established in Nuevo Leon a colony called San Felipe de Linares, and soon after this he left Mexico, 16 Aug., 1716.

ALEXANDER, Abraham, statesman, b. in North Carolina in 1718; d. near Charlotte, 23 April, 1786. He represented Mecklenburg co. in the colonial legislature prior to 1775, and when, early in 1775, Joseph Martin, the royalist governor, attempted to prevent a free expression of opinion, the people of the county met in the court-house at Charlotte, at the summons of Col. Thos. Polk, and elected Mr. Alexander permanent chairman. The dates of the preliminary meetings are not known.

On 31 May they unanimously adopted the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, substantially renouncing allegiance to the British crown and providing for a civil government upon a republican basis. This document, antedated by more than a year the formal declaration of 1776, and was itself preceded by several others, notably that of Mendon, Mass. It was in due form signed, was read to mass meetings of the people of North Carolina, and in August, 1775, was transmitted to Philadelphia by the hand of a special messenger.

ALEXANDER, Archer, freedman, b. near Richmond, Va., about 1810; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 Dec., 1879. He was a slave, and fled to St. Louis, then under martial law, in 1863, and was formally liberated the same year. He served as the model for "the freedman" in the bronze group by Thomas Ball, standing in the capitol grounds in Washington, and known as "Freedom's Memorial." In 1831 he was taken to Missouri by his young master. During the reign of terror in that state at the outbreak of the war he learned that the pro-slavery party had cut the timbers of a certain bridge so that it should break down under a train carrying a detachment of national troops about to pass over it. At the risk of his life he conveyed the information to a well-known union man, and the detachment was saved. Alexander was suspected as the informant and arrested by a pro-slavery committee. He made his escape to and secured employment in St. Louis under a provost marshal's certificate. Until the emancipation proclamation assured his permanent freedom he was in constant danger from kidnappers. Although almost wholly illiterate, he had a shrewd intelligence and was a skilled and efficient workman. A stone commemorating his capture as a fugitive slave has been raised on the spot where he was taken when making his escape from slavery. See "The Story of Archer Alexander" (Boston, 1886).

ALEXANDER, Archibald, educator, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 17 April, 1772; d. in Princeton, N. J., 22 Oct., 1851. His grandfather, of Scottish descent, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1736, and after a residence of two years removed to Virginia. William, father of Archibald, was a farmer and trader. At the age of ten Archibald was sent to the academy of Rev. William Graham at Timber Ridge meeting-house (since developed into Washington and Lee university), at Lexington. At the age of seventeen he became a tutor in the family of Gen. John Posey, of The Wilderness, twelve miles west of Fredericksburg, but after a few months resumed his studies with his former teacher. At this time his mind became influenced by a remarkable movement, still spoken of as "the great revival," and he turned his attention to the study of divinity. He was licensed to preach 1 Oct., 1791, ordained by the presbytery of Hanover 9 June, 1794, and for seven years was an itinerant pastor in Charlotte and Prince Edward cos.



In 1796 he became president of Hampden Sydney college, Va., but in 1801 resigned, and visited New York and New England. During his tour he went to see the Rev. Dr. Waddel, the celebrated blind preacher mentioned by Wirt in his "British Spy." The result of this visit was his marriage to Dr. Waddel's daughter Janetta. Immediately after he resumed his presidency, but, owing to insubordination among the students, retired, and became in 1807 pastor of the Pine st. Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the college of New Jersey in 1810, and in the same year he was elected president of Union college in Georgia, a fact which remained unknown even to his family until after his death. On the organization of the theological seminary at Princeton in 1812 Dr. Alexander was unanimously chosen as the leading professor. As the number of students increased and other professors were added to the faculty, he was enabled to direct his attention more particularly to the department of pastoral and polemic theology, in promoting which, with the general interests of the institution, he labored with zeal and success till his death, a period of nearly forty years. His powers both for pulpit oratory and polemic disquisition were extraordinary. He was always busy, and from 1829 to 1850 scarcely a number of the "Princeton Review" appeared without an article from his pen. His style was idiomatic and forcible. With the exception of occasional sermons and contributions to periodicals, he published nothing until he had entered his fifty-second year. His first work was "Outlines of the Evidences of Christianity" (1823), which has been translated into various foreign languages and is used as a text-book in colleges. It was reprinted in London in 1828, and again with a new edition in 1833, accompanied with introductory notes by Rev. John Morison, D. D. This was followed by a "Treatise on the Canon of the Old and New Testaments" (1826); "Lives of the Patriarchs" (1835); "Essays on Religious Experiences" (1840); "History of African Colonization" (1846); "History of the Log College" (1846); "History of the Israelitish Nation" (1852), and other works. He also contributed largely to periodicals. He left several works in manuscript, of which the "Outlines of Moral Science" (1852) was pronounced by the "Westminster Review" to be a "calm, clear stream of abstract reasoning, flowing from a thoughtful, well-instructed mind, without any parade of logic, but with an intuitive simplicity and directness which gives an almost axiomatic force." Other posthumous works were "Duties and Consolations of the Christian"; "Patriarchal Theology"; "History of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia"; "Biographical Sketches of Distinguished American Clergymen and Alumni of the College of New Jersey"; and "Church Polity and Discipline." He left five sons, of whom three became ministers, and one daughter. The eldest son wrote the life of his father, and edited his posthumous works (New York, 1854). —His son, **James Waddel,** clergyman, b. near Gordonsville, Louisa co., Va., 13 March, 1804; d. at the Red Sweet Springs, Va., 31 July, 1859. He received his academical training at Philadelphia, was graduated at Princeton in 1820, and studied theology in Princeton seminary. In 1824 he was appointed a tutor, and during the same year he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J. During 1825–'28 he was in charge of a church in Charlotte co., Va., and from 1828 to 1830 was pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Trenton, N. J. His health failing, he resigned this charge and became editor of "The Presbyte-

rian," in Philadelphia. He was professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in Princeton college from 1833 till 1844, when he assumed charge of the Duane st. church in New York city. From 1844 to 1851 he was professor of ecclesiastical history and church government in Princeton theological seminary, and in 1851 he was called to the pastorate of the Fifth ave. Presbyterian church, where he remained until his death. Among his published works are "Consolation"; "Thoughts on Family Worship"; "Plain Words to a Young Communicant"; a series of essays entitled "The American Mechanic and Workingman"; "Discourses on Christian Faith and Practice" (New York, 1858); "Gift to the Afflicted"; a biography of Dr. Archibald Alexander (New York, 1854); and more than thirty volumes for the American Sunday-school union. He was also a frequent contributor to the "Princeton Review" and the "Biblical Repertory." "Forty Years' Familiar Letters of James W. Alexander," was published by the surviving correspondent, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of Trenton, N. J. (2 vols., New York, 1880).—His son, **William Cowper,** lawyer, b. in Virginia in 1806; d. in New York city, 23 Aug., 1874, was graduated at Princeton in 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and soon gained a reputation for legal knowledge and eloquence and took part in political affairs. For several years he was president of the New Jersey state senate. He was nominated for governor, and lacked but a few votes of election. After being a member of the peace congress of 1861, over which he was frequently called to preside, he withdrew from politics and devoted himself entirely to the business of insurance, having been elected president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company when it was organized in 1859, of which he was president at the time of his death.—His son, **Joseph Addison,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 April, 1809; d. in Princeton, N. J., 28 Jan., 1860, was graduated at Princeton, with the first honor in his class, in 1826, and associated himself with R. B. Patton in the establishment of Edgehill seminary at Princeton. From 1830 to 1833 he was adjunct professor of ancient languages at Princeton, after which he spent some time abroad studying languages. In 1838 he was made professor of oriental literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1852 was transferred to the chair of biblical and ecclesiastical history, which he held until his death. He was master of almost all of the modern languages of Europe, and as an orientalist had few superiors. This great linguistic knowledge is shown in his numerous exegetical works, which include "The Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah" (1846), "The Later Prophecies of Isaiah" (1847), "Isaiah illustrated and explained" (1851), "The Psalms translated and explained" (1850), "Commentary on Acts" (1857), and "Commentary on Mark" (1858). He also published a series of "Essays on the Primitive Church Offices" (1851), and numerous articles in the "Biblical Repertory" and "Princeton Review." Since his death his "Sermons" have been published (1860), and also a "Commentary on Matthew" (1861), and "Notes on New Testament Literature," prepared in conjunction with Dr. Charles Hodge (2 vols., 1861). His biography, by his nephew, Henry Carrington Alexander, was published in 1869.—His son, **Samuel Davies,** clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., in 1819, was graduated at Princeton in 1838, and studied theology in Princeton seminary. He preached in various places, and in 1855 was settled over the Phillips Presbyterian Church in New York city. He has contributed numerous papers to the "Princeton Review," and published "Princeton College during the Eighteenth Century" (1872); and a "History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland."

ALEXANDER, Barton Stone, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1819; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 15 Dec., 1878. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Kentucky, was graduated in 1842, and became lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He superintended the repairs at various fortifications, and also in the erection of Minot's ledge lighthouse, at the entrance of Boston harbor. During the civil war he served as engineer in the construction of the defences of Washington, took part in the Manassas campaign of 1861, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run. He continued with the army of the Potomac, rendering important aid at the siege of Yorktown, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1862. In 1864 he was consulting engineer with Gen. Sheridan's army, and in 1865 was made brevet brigadier-general for meritorious services during the war. For the next two years he had charge of the construction of most of the public works in Maine, when he became senior engineer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and member of the Pacific board of engineers for fortification.

ALEXANDER, Caleb, clergyman, b. in Northfield, Mass., 22 July, 1775; d. in Onondaga, N. Y., 12 April, 1828. After graduation at Yale in 1777, he studied for the ministry and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Marlboro, N. Y., in 1781–'82. In April, 1786, he took charge of a church at Mendon, N. Y., but left it the same year. He next became principal of an academy at Onondaga, where he remained during the rest of his life. His published works include Latin and English grammars, an "Essay on the Deity of Christ" (1796), "Grammar Elements," a literal translation of Virgil into English prose (Worcester, 1796), the "Columbian Dictionary" (1800), and "Young Ladies' and Gentleman's Instructor."

ALEXANDER, Edmund B., soldier, b. about 1800. Long, faithful, and meritorious service in positions involving heavy responsibility and holding small promise of glory are among the best achievements of the soldier. Such services Col. Alexander rendered his country for forty-six years, dating from his graduation at West Point in 1823. After twenty years of frontier and garrison duty he had an opportunity for active service in Mexico, where he won a major's brevet at Cerro Gordo (18 April, 1847), and a lieutenant-colonel's at Contreras and Cherubusco (20 Aug., 1847). He became major of the 8th infantry 10 Nov., 1851, and colonel of the 10th infantry, a new regiment, 3 March, 1855. In 1857–'58 he commanded the Utah expedition until relieved by Gen. Johnston. During the civil war he was retained at St. Louis on provost-marshall's duty, involving delicate and responsible administration of important matters. He was placed on the retired list, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general, in 1869.

ALEXANDER, Francis, artist, b. in Connecticut in 1800. When eighteen years of age he began painting in water-color without an instructor. About 1820 he went to New York and prosecuted his art studies, as a pupil of Alexander Robertson. He worked for a few months in Providence, R. I., and subsequently opened a studio in Boston, where he gained great popularity as a portrait-painter. He went to Europe in 1831, finally taking up his residence in Florence. During the later years of his life he has not been active in his profession.

ALEXANDER, George, Canadian senator, b. in Banffshire, Scotland, 21 May, 1814. He was educated at Aberdeen university, emigrated to Canada, became president of the provincial agricultural association of Upper Canada in 1857, and continued a member of the board of arts and manufactures until 1867. He represented Gore division in the legislative council of Canada from 1858 until the union of the provinces, and was called to the senate 30 May, 1873. He is a conservative.

ALEXANDER, James, lawyer, b. in Scotland about 1690; d. in New York, 2 April, 1756. His American career began in 1715, when he was obliged to leave England on account of his active partisanship with the pretender in his vain attempt to seize the English crown. He became the first official recorder of the town of Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1718, but, having served as an officer of engineers in Scotland, he was appointed surveyor-general of New York and New Jersey. In his intervals of leisure he studied law and became eminent at the colonial bar. He was a constant contributor, with Chief Justice Morris, to the "New York Weekly Journal," established in 1733. In 1735 he was temporarily disbarred because he served as counsel for Peter Zenger, a popular printer of that day, who was accused of sedition, but he was reinstated on a change of administration two years later. He held many public offices, served for several years in the colonial legislature and council, and was attorney-general in 1721–'23, and secretary of the province of New York. He acquired large wealth, and was among the staunchest of the pre-revolutionary friends of civil liberty. In company with Franklin and others, he founded the American philosophical society. His son William was the "Lord Stirling" of revolutionary fame. In 1756 a ministerial project threatening the rights of the colony was proposed, and, when it came up for consideration at Albany, Sec. Alexander undertook the journey from New York to oppose the measure, although he was suffering from severe illness. His death resulted from the fatigue and exposure then incident to the trip.

ALEXANDER, John Henry, scientist, b. in Annapolis, Md., 26 June, 1812; d. in Baltimore, Md., 2 March, 1867. He was graduated at St. John's college in 1826, and studied law, but turned his attention to science. His first work was in engineering, and having submitted to the legislature a plan for the survey of Maryland, in connection with the geological survey, he became in 1834 the topographical engineer of his state. As such he was engaged until 1841, and during the intervening years he regularly prepared the annual reports. The opening of various iron and coal deposits was promoted by these reports, and by his efforts capital was enlisted in the working of the mines. As an authority on standards of weight and measure, his opinion was highly regarded, and he was associated in much of the work conducted under the direction of the coast survey during the superintendency of Hassler and Bache. In 1857 he was sent to England by the national government as delegate to the British commission on decimal coinage. His views on this subject were highly appreciated in this country, and he was about to be appointed director of the mint in Philadelphia when he died. He served on various government commissions, and his numerous reports are of great value. At various times he was professor of physics in St. James's college, Md., in the university of Pennsylvania, and in the university of Maryland. He was a member of many scientific societies, among them the American philosophical society of Philadelphia and the American association for the advancement of science, and he was one of the incorporators of the national academy of sciences. His published papers appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science and Arts." He edited three editions of Simms's "Treatise on Mathematical Instruments used in Surveying, Levelling, and Astronomy" (Baltimore, 1835, 1839, and 1848), and also Simms's "Treatise on Levelling" (1838). Among his larger works are "History of the Metallurgy of Iron," Parts 1 and 2 (1840–'42), and "Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern" (1850). He also wrote several collections of religious verse, of which "Intróits" (Philadelphia, 1844) and "Catena Dominica" (1854) were published. Several works in manuscript remained unpublished at the time of his death, of which the most important was "A Dictionary of English Surnames" (12 vols., 8vo). See "Biographical Memoir of John H. Alexander," by J. E. Hilgard, in vol. i of the "Biographical Memoirs" of the national academy of sciences; also "Life of J. H. Alexander," by William Pinkney (1867).

ALEXANDER, Nathaniel, physician, b. in Mecklenburg, N. C., in 1756; d. in Salisbury, 8 March, 1808. In 1776 he was graduated at Princeton. After studying medicine he entered the army and served through the latter part of the revolutionary war. At its close he began the practice of his profession in the high hills of Santee, whence he removed to Mecklenburg. He was for several years a member of the state legislature, was a member of congress in 1803–'5, and was elected by the legislature governor of North Carolina in 1805.

ALEXANDER, Stephen, astronomer, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 1 Sept., 1806. He was graduated at Union college in 1824 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, was a tutor at Princeton in 1833, and became adjunct professor of mathematics the year following, and professor of astronomy in 1840. From 1845 to 1854 he occupied the chair of mathematics, and afterward held the professorship of astronomy and mechanics until he retired in 1878. He has written a great number of scientific papers, some of which have been translated into other languages. He was chief of the expedition that went to the coast of Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of 18 July, 1860, and was the leader also of that sent to the west to observe the eclipse of August, 1869. His principal writings are "Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses," read before the American philosophical society in 1843; a paper on the "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848; another on the "Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars and several of the Nebulæ," read before the American Association in 1850; others on the "Form and Equatorial Diameter of the Asteroid Planets" and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be Confirmatory of the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace," presented to the National Academy of Science; a "Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System," which was published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1875.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, earl of Selkirk, b. in 1774; d. in Pau, France, 6 April, 1820. He was the founder of the Red river settlement, and wrote a volume on "Emigration," containing a statement respecting that attempt at colonization of the western territory of Canada (London, 1817).

ALEXANDER, Sir William, earl of Stirling, b. in 1580; d. in London, 12 Sept., 1640. When a

young man he was appointed tutor to the earl of Argyll and accompanied him abroad. At a later date he received the place of gentleman usher to Prince Charles, son of James VI. of Scotland, and continued in favor at court after the king became James I. of England. He attained reputation as a poet and writer of rhymed tragedies, and assisted the king in preparing the metrical version known as "The Psalms of King David, translated by King James," and published by authority of Charles I., in 1631, after his father's death. Sir William held a copyright of this version, but it was never remunerative. In view of the successful result in Ireland of the establishment of baronets of Ulster, Sir William proposed to the king that the system should be extended to North America. On 21 Sept., 1621, a charter was issued, granting to him, "his heirs and assigns, whomsoever, . . . the continent, lands, and islands situate and lying in America within the cape or promontory commonly called Cape de Sable . . . to the river called by the name of Santa Cruz, . . . and thence northward to 'the great river of Canada' [i. e., the St. Lawrence] . . . to the aforesaid Cape Sable, where the circuit began." In other words, the king made a present to the ambitious poet of what are now the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The magnificent grant was subsequently extended to include a large section of the present northern United States and the Dominion of Canada—an empire larger than all the rest of the British possessions. Charles, on his accession to the throne in 1625, not only confirmed his father's charter, but, in July of that year, gave full powers to use the "mines and forests, erect cities, appoint fairs, hold courts, grant lands, and coin money." As portions of the domain had already been granted by Henry IV. of France, and occupied by his subjects, wars among the rival claimants followed in due time as a matter of course; but first the new American baronetcies were offered for sale at £150 each, for which sum a grant of land three miles long by two miles broad was certified to the purchaser. Sir William speedily became involved in troublesome disputes, and was the object of bitterly sarcastic attacks on the part of his envious contemporaries; but he and his sons persevered in their efforts to turn their prodigious possessions to some practical account. That they failed is evident from the "noble poverty," as one of his biographers terms it, of his last years. He was appointed secretary of state for Scotland in 1626, and held the office until his death, representing the king with remarkable ability and faithfulness, and receiving his earldom in 1630 as a reward for his services. During his last years he became involved in debt, and he died insolvent. There are various editions of his poems and tragedies. A complete edition of his works was published at Glasgow in 1870, in three octavo volumes, entitled "The Poetical Works of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, etc., now first collected and edited, with Memoir and Notes." See Walpole's "Royal and Noble Authors," Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland," Irving's "Lives and History," Anderson's "Scottish Nation," "A Mapp and Description of New England, together with a Discourse of Plantations and Colonies" (1630), and Rogers's "Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and the House of Alexander."

ALEXANDER, William, called Lord Stirling, soldier, b. in New York city in 1726; d. in Albany, 15 Jan., 1783. He engaged in the provision business with his mother, the widow of David Provost. In connection with his business young Alexander subsequently joined the British army in the commissariat department, and became aide-de-camp to Gov. Shirley. In 1757 he prosecuted his claim to the earldom of Stirling before the house of lords, without success. After his return in 1761 he married the daughter of Philip Livingston. He held the office of surveyor-general, and was also a member of the provincial council. The former office had belonged to his father, James Alexander, who, formerly an adherent of the pretender, had come to America, risen to be colonial secretary in New York, and died in 1756, leaving a large fortune. He was an ardent patriot, and entered the revolutionary army as colonel of the battalion of east New Jersey in October, 1775. He distinguished himself by the capture of a British armed transport, for which exploit congress, in March, 1776, appointed him a brigadier-general. At the battle of Long Island, 26 Aug., 1776, his brigade, ordered by Gen. Putnam to attack a greatly superior force, was nearly cut to pieces, and he himself was taken prisoner. He was soon exchanged, and in February, 1777, was promoted a major-general. When Lee marched to succor Philadelphia in December, 1776, Stirling was left in command at New York. At Trenton he received the surrender of a Hessian regiment. On 24 June, 1777, at Matouchin (now called Metuchin), he awaited an attack, contrary to Washington's orders; his position was turned and his division defeated, losing two guns and 150 men. At the battle of Brandywine and Germantown he acted with bravery and discretion. At the battle of Monmouth he displayed tactical judgment in posting his batteries, and repelled with heavy loss an attempt to turn his flank. In 1779, when in command in New Jersey, he surprised a British force at Paulus' Hook. In 1781 he commanded at Albany. He died of gout, five days after the preliminaries of peace were agreed upon. Lord Stirling was one of the founders of Columbia college, called King's college before the revolution, and became its first governor. His journey to England in 1756 was undertaken in order to give testimony in behalf of Gen. Shirley, who was charged with neglect of duty. He wrote "The Conduct of Major-General Shirley, briefly stated," a pamphlet published about the time of the investigation; and "An Account of the Comet of June and July, 1770." He was proficient in the sciences of mathematics and astronomy. See "Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," by his grandson, William Alexander Duer, in the collections of the New Jersey Historical Society (1847); and Charles Rogers's "House of Alexander" (1877).

ALFORD, John, philanthropist, b. in 1685; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 29 Sept., 1761. He was a member of the colonial council, and left a large bequest for charitable uses, which was divided equally between the society for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians, Harvard College, and the College of New Jersey. With the bequest to Harvard the professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity was endowed.

ALGER, Cyrus, inventor, b. in West Bridgewater, Mass., 11 Nov., 1781; d. in Boston, 4 Feb., 1856. Early in life he became an iron founder, and established his business in Easton, Mass. In 1809 he removed to South Boston, where he founded the works that since 1817 have been known as the South Boston Iron Company. He supplied the government with large numbers of cannon-balls during the war of 1812, and his works became famed for the excellent ordnance there manufactured. He was one of the best practical metallurgists of his time,

and his numerous patents of improved processes show continued advance in the art practised by him. The first gun ever rifled in America was made at his works in 1834, and the first perfect bronze cannon was made at his foundry for the U. S. ordnance department. The mortar "Columbiad," the largest gun of cast iron that had then been made in the United States, was cast under his personal supervision. Mr. Alger also devised numerous improvements in the construction of time fuses for bomb-shells and grenades. In 1811 he patented a method of making cast-iron chilled rolls, and in 1822 first designed cylinder stoves. He is said to have been the first manufacturer to introduce the ten-hour system in South Boston. Mr. Alger was both liberal and charitable, and was prominent in various projects beneficial to South Boston. He served as a member of the city council during the first year of its existence, and was elected alderman in 1824 and 1827.

ALGER, Horatio, Jr., author, b. in Revere, Mass., 13 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852 and spent three years in journalism and teaching, and another three years (1857–'60) at the Cambridge theological school, paying his way by his contributions to the press. The greater part of the following year (1861) was devoted to European travel, when he returned to Cambridge, and until December, 1864, was a private tutor. On 8 Dec. of that year he received ordination as pastor over the Unitarian church in Brewster, Mass. Taking up his residence in New York in 1866, he became interested in the condition of the street boys, and this experience gave form to many of his later writings. He has contributed largely to periodical literature, and has published in book form "Bertha's Christmas Vision" (Boston, 1855); "Nothing to Do; a Tilt at our Best Society," a poem (1857); "Frank's Campaign, or, What a Boy can do" (Boston, 1864); several series of books for the young, about forty volumes, including lives of Webster, Lincoln, and Garfield; "Paul Preston's Charge" (1865); "Helen Ford," a novel (1866); and a volume of poems. "Ragged Dick," "Luck and Pluck," and "Tattered Tom" are the most popular of his series for boys.

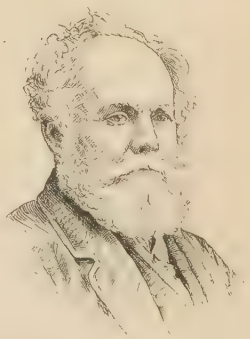
ALGER, William Rounseville, clergyman, b. in Freetown, Mass., 30 Dec., 1822. He studied for the ministry, was graduated at Harvard theological school in 1847, and received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1852. Immediately on his ordination he became pastor of a Unitarian church in Roxbury, and in 1855 removed to Boston, where he became pastor of the Bullfinch street church, and finally united with Theodore Parker's congregation in 1868, whom he succeeded as pastor, then worshipping in Music Hall. In 1874 he removed to New York, and in 1875 became pastor of the Unitarian church of the Messiah in that city until 1878, when he moved to Denver, thence to Chicago in 1880, to Portland in 1881, and returned to Boston. His published works comprise "The Poetry of the Orient; or, Metrical Specimens of the Thought, Sentiment, and Fancy of the East," prefaced by an elaborate dissertation (Boston, 1856; new ed., 1861); an edition, with an introduction, of James Martineau's "Studies of Christianity" (1858); "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," with a bibliography by Ezra Abbot, containing 5,000 titles (1861; "The Genius of Solitude; or, The Loneliness of Human Life" (1861); "Friendships of Women" (1867); "Prayers offered in the Massachusetts House of Representatives during the Session of 1868" (1869); "The End of the World and the Day of Judgment," "The Sword, the Pen, and the Pulpit," and "A Tribute to Charles Dickens" (three pamphlets, 1870); "Life of Edwin Forrest, with a Critical History of the Dramatic Art" (2 vols., 1878); "The School of Life" (Boston, 1881); and "A Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ" (1881).

ALISON, Francis, educator, b. in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1705; d. in Philadelphia, 28 Nov., 1779. He came to America in 1735, and was pastor of a Presbyterian church, and at the same time a teacher in New London, Pa., until 1752, when he assumed direction of an academy in Philadelphia. After 1755 he was vice-provost and professor of moral philosophy in the college of Philadelphia, besides officiating as pastor of the First church in that city. On 24 May, 1758, he delivered a remarkable sermon on "Peace and Unity Recommended." By his will he emancipated his slaves.

ALLAN, Andrew, Canadian capitalist, brother of Sir Hugh Allan, b. in Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1 Dec., 1822. He emigrated to Canada in 1839, and in 1846 became a member of the ship-owning firm of which his brother Hugh was partner. In addition to his connection with the Allan line steamship company, he is a president of the merchants' bank, the Montreal telegraph company, the Manitoba and N. W. railway company, the Canadian rubber company, and the Montreal lumber company.

ALLAN, George William, Canadian senator, b. in Toronto, 9 Jan., 1822. He was graduated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, in 1839, studied law, and was called to the bar in 1846, after which he travelled extensively. He was elected mayor of Toronto in 1855, and has been president of the Canadian Institute of the same city. In 1869 was appointed government trustee for municipal bonds fund of the Toronto and Nipissing railway. He sat in the legislative council of Canada for York division from 1858 until the union, and was called to the senate in May, 1867. Mr. Allan is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Zoölogical Society (England), and lieutenant-colonel of the regimental division of East Toronto. He was elected chancellor of Trinity college in 1876, and president of the Ontario society of artists.

ALLAN, Sir Hugh, ship-owner, b. in Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, 29 Sept., 1810; d. in Edinburgh, 8 Dec., 1882.



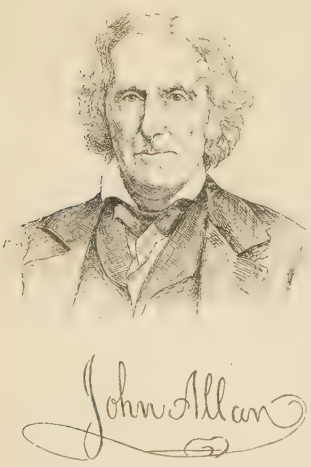
Hugh Allan

After receiving a limited education he entered a counting-house in Greenock in 1823, and in 1824 sailed on his father's ship, "Favorite," for Canada. For three years he was clerk in a dry-goods store in Montreal, and afterward was in the shipping-house of James Miller. He served during the rebellion of 1837 as a volunteer, rising to the rank of captain. Mr. Miller died in 1838, and was succeeded by the firm of Edmonston & Allan. In 1853 this firm began the construction of iron screw steamships, and the "Canadian,"

their first vessel, made her first voyage in 1855. During the Crimean war two of the company's steamers were employed as transport ships, between Portsmouth and Marseilles and the Levant, by Great Britain and France and in 1874 two were employed in a similar service between England and the western coast of Africa. The Allan line of royal mail steamships has contributed greatly to the prosperity of Montreal and of Canadian commerce. Sir Hugh was a director of the Montreal telegraph company, the Montreal warehousing company, the merchants' bank of Canada, the Mulgrave gold mining company, and for a short time of the Pacific railway. His name gained a place in the political history of Canada through his alleged questionable connection with the "Pacific Scandal." He was knighted in 1871, as Sir Hugh Allan of Ravenscraig, in recognition of his hospitality to the prince of Wales, and his services to Canadian and British commerce. He had a beautiful residence at Ravenscraig, Montreal, and a villa at Belmere, on Lake Memphremagog.

ALLAN, John, soldier, b. at the castle of Edinburgh, Scotland, 13 Jan., 1746; d. in Lubec, Me., 7 Feb., 1805. His father was a retired British officer, who emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1749. John was brought up in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He became a justice of the peace, and then clerk of the supreme court, and from 1770 to 1776 was a member of the provincial assembly. When the American colonies engaged in the struggle for independence he gave them active and efficient aid, securing the alliance of the Indian tribes of that region. Congress nominated him superintendent of the eastern Indians, and gave him a colonel's commission in January, 1777, and with his Indians he protected the otherwise exposed line of the northeastern frontier. The Nova Scotian authorities offered a price for his apprehension, while his house was burned and his wife thrown into prison. In 1784 Col. Allan settled in Maine. The government of Massachusetts in 1792 granted him a tract of 22,000 acres, on which the town of Whiting now stands, and in 1801 congress gave him 2,000 acres in Ohio in compensation for the losses he sustained for the patriot cause.

ALLAN, John, antiquarian, b. in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, 26 Feb., 1777; d. in New York, 19 Nov., 1863. His father was a tenant farmer, and sent his son to a grammar school. After leaving school he worked on the farm, but, finding this labor uncongenial, he emigrated to New York in 1794, secured employment as a clerk or book-keeper, and speedily acquired a high reputation for industry and trustworthiness. He was book-keeper to Rich & Distrow, merchant tailors, for many years, and to his clerkship he added also the business of commission agent, and was at one time much employed as a house agent and collector of rents. By these various employments he secured a moderate independence. He married early in life, and occupied for a quarter of a century a house in Pearl st. opposite Centre, the site of which is now part of the public street. In 1837 he removed to 17 Vandewater st., where he resided until his death, and there found leisure for gratifying his taste for antiquarian research. In a room at his house his valuable and unique collection of pictures, books, autographs, and rare and curious articles, especially attractive to the antiquary and virtuoso, was frequently viewed by visitors to the city and by others. In this room, so garnished, he died. Mr. Allan's collection was sold at auction a short time after his death, and the total receipts amounted to $37,689.26. At that time but one of his children, a Mrs. Stewart, was living, and he had appointed her sole executrix of his estate. One of Mr. Allan's hobbies was a fancy for snuff-boxes, of which he had gathered a large and valuable collection. Another was illustrating such works as Washington's Life and Burns's Poems, which brought extremely high prices at his celebrated sale. See Duyckinck's "Memorial of John Allan," issued by the Bradford Club (New York, 1864).



ALLEN, Alexander Viets Griswold, author, b. in Otis, Mass., 4 May, 1841. He was graduated at Kenyon college in 1862, and at Andover theological seminary in 1865, was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in that year, and in 1867 became professor of church history in the Episcopalian divinity school at Cambridge. He has published "The Greek Theology, and the Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century," constituting the Bohlen lectures for 1884, and "Continuity of Christian Thought" (1884).

ALLEN, Andrew, b. in Philadelphia in 1740; d. in London, Eng., 7 March, 1825. He received a classical education, studied law with his father, William Allen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Philadelphia. He was appointed attorney-general in 1766, became a member of the Philadelphia committee of safety, was one of the committee of three appointed by the colonial congress to go to New York and advise with the council of safety of the colony and with Gen. Lee respecting the immediate defence of the city of New York, and was a strong advocate for congressional measures, until the royalist army had taken New York and compelled Washington, with the broken remains of his troops, to cross the Delaware. Terrified by the position of affairs, he went into the British lines, took the oaths of allegiance to the king, renouncing those he had taken to congress, and went to England. As a result, he was attainted and his landed estate forfeited under the confiscation act. On his return to England he was compensated with a pension by the British government of £400 per annum.

ALLEN, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1789; d. at sea, 13 Jan., 1829. He was educated a Presbyterian, but united with the Episcopal church and became a lay reader, laboring among the colored people of Charleston, Va.; then a deacon, and in 1818 a priest. He published in 1815 the weekly "Layman's Magazine," and in 1820 an abridgment of Burnet's "History of the Reformation." In 1821 he was chosen rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia. In 1827 he established a printing-house for the publication of tracts and printing of prayer-books. He published "Christ and Him Crucified," and "Living Manners," a tale (1822); "History of the Church of

Christ" (1823–'24); "The Parent's Counsellor, a Narrative of the Newton Family," and a "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Pilmore," his predecessor in St. Paul's church (1825). See Memoirs by his brother (Philadelphia, 1832).

ALLEN, Charles, jurist, b. in Worcester, Mass., 9 Aug., 1797; d. there, 6 Aug., 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1821. He was elected to the legislature in 1829, 1834, 1836, and 1840. In 1835, 1838, and 1839 he sat in the state senate. He was a commissioner to negotiate the Ashburton treaty in 1842, and judge of the court of common pleas from 1842 to 1844. He was active in the free-soil movement, and was elected to congress in 1848 and reëlected in 1850. In 1849 he edited the Boston "Whig," afterward called the "Republican." He was appointed chief justice of the superior court of Suffolk county in 1858, which office he resigned in 1867.

ALLEN, David Oliver, missionary, b. in Barre, Mass., in 1800; d. in Lowell, Mass., 17 July, 1863. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1823, taught in Lawrence academy, and then entered Andover theological seminary, which he left in 1827 to go as a missionary to Bombay. He established schools and preached in that province, and made extensive tours in western India. In 1844 he took charge of the Bombay printing establishment. He wrote tracts in Mahratta, and supervised a new translation of the Bible in that language. Injured in health by the Indian climate, he returned to America in 1853. After his return he published a "History of India, Ancient and Modern, Geographical, Historical, Political, Social, and Religious" (Boston, 1856).

ALLEN, Ebenezer, soldier, b. in Northampton, Mass., 17 Oct., 1743; d. in Burlington, Vt., 26 March, 1806. In 1771 he emigrated to Poultney, Vt., and became a lieutenant in Col. Warner's regiment of Green Mountain boys. He removed to Tinmouth in 1775, and was a delegate from that town to the several conventions in the New Hampshire grants in 1776, and to those that declared the state independent and formed the state constitution during the following year. He was appointed a captain in Col. Herrick's battalion of rangers in July, 1777, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington. In September of the same year he captured Mt. Defiance by assault, and on the retreat of the enemy from Fort Ticonderoga made fifty of them prisoners. Subsequently he was made major in the rangers, and showed himself a brave and successful partisan leader. In 1783 he removed to South Hero, where he resided until 1800, when he went to Burlington and remained there until his death.

ALLEN, Elisha Hunt, statesman, b. in New Salem, Mass., 28 Jan., 1804; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Jan., 1883. He was graduated at Williams college in 1823, and studied law under his father, Samuel C. Allen, and Charles Adams. In 1826 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practise at Brattleboro, but he soon removed to Bangor, Me., where he was elected to the state legislature and served continuously from 1834 to 1841, being speaker in 1838. In 1841 he was elected a representative to congress, but he was defeated by Hannibal Hamlin when a candidate for reëlection. He removed to Boston in 1847, where he practised law, and in 1849 was elected to the legislature. During the same year he was appointed consul at Honolulu, and subsequently he became prominent in the affairs of the Hawaiian government. He was minister of finance, and for twenty years was chief justice of the kingdom. In 1856, 1864, 1870, and 1875 he was the accredited minister to the United States. At the time of his death he was dean of the diplomatic corps.

ALLEN, Elizabeth Akers, author, b. in Strong, Me., 9 Oct., 1832. Her maiden name was Chase. She married Paul Akers, the sculptor (see Akers), who died in 1861, and in 1865 she married E. M. Allen, of New York. She began to write at the age of fifteen, under the pen name of "Florence Percy," and in 1855 published under that name a volume of poems entitled "Forest Buds." In 1858 she became a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," and in 1866 a collection of her poems was published in Boston. This volume included the poem "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," which has been set to music as a popular song by several composers. A dispute as to the authorship of the words attracted wide attention. Mrs. Allen wrote them in Portland, Me., early in 1859, and sent them from Rome in May, 1860, to the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post." The validity of her claim was presumable, not only from the fact that she had placed the piece in her volume before the discussion arose, but also because she was the only claimant that had written poems equal or superior to the disputed one. That she was the real author was demonstrated by William D. O'Connor in a long article in the New York "Times" of 27 May, 1867. Mrs. Allen was for several years literary editor of the Portland, Me., "Advertiser," and she is a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

ALLEN, Ethan, soldier, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Jan., 1737; d. in Burlington, Vt., 13 Feb., 1789. In early life he removed to Bennington, Vt., which at that time was disputed territory, known as the New Hampshire grants, claimed by the colonies of New York and New Hampshire. In 1770 he was appointed agent to represent the settlers at Albany, where litigation on the claims was pending. A decision adverse to them was rendered, and resistance to the New York authorities followed. Allen was made colonel of an armed force known as the "Green Mountain boys," raised in order to protect holders of land granted by New Hampshire. He was declared an outlaw, and £150 was offered for his capture by Gov. Tryon, of New York. When hostilities with Great Britain began, after the Green Mountain boys had proved their patriotism and efficiency by the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the continental congress granted them the same pay that was received by the soldiers of the continental army, and, after consulting Gen. Schuyler, recommended to the New York convention that they should be employed in the army to be raised in defence of America under such officers as they (the Green Mountain boys) should choose. Allen and Warner went where the New York assembly was in session, and requested an audience. Many members objected to holding a public conference with proclaimed felons. Yet there was a large majority in favor of admitting Ethan Allen to the floor of the house, on the motion of Capt. Sears. The assembly resolved, in accordance with the recommendation of congress, that a regiment of Green Mountain boys should be raised, not to exceed 500 men; and Allen, in a letter of thanks to the assembly, pledged his word that they would reciprocate the favor by boldly hazarding their lives in the common cause of America. In seizing the British fortresses the Green Mountain boys forestalled the action of congress, who ordered Arnold to raise troops for the purpose; but before that a force was collected at Castleton, Vt., and placed under the command of Allen. At daybreak, May 10, he effected the capture of the entire British

forces, who were called upon to surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah and of the continental congress." The subsequent capture of Skenesborough and of Crown Point by forces detached from Allen's command placed valuable military stores at the disposal of the Americans, and gave them the mastery of Lake Champlain. The invasion of Canada was proposed by Allen to the New York authorities, but was rejected. He then joined Gen. Schuyler's forces as a volunteer, and was sent to Canada on several secret missions to ascertain the views of the Canadians. While on his last trip he was met by Col. Brown, and a joint expedition for the capture of Montreal was proposed and eagerly accepted. The project proved unsuccessful, and Allen was captured on 25 Sept. and sent as a prisoner to England. He was very cruelly treated at first, and for a time was confined in Pendennis castle, near Falmouth; then he was sent to Halifax, N. S., and later to New York, where, 6 May, 1778, he was exchanged for Col. Campbell. On his return to Vermont he was placed in command of the state militia, and he further received from congress the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the continental army. An unsuccessful attempt to bribe him was made by the British, through Beverly Robinson, for his influence toward effecting a union between Vermont and Canada; and, by temporizing with this offer, he was able to prevent any active demonstration by the British in that part of the country. Toward the close of the war he settled in Bennington, and subsequently in Burlington. He was a member of the state legislature, and also a special delegate to congress, where he ultimately succeeded in obtaining the recognition of Vermont as an independent state. He was the author of a history of the controversy between New York and Vermont, a narrative of his captivity, and several political pamphlets, and published also "Reason the only Oracle of Man" (Bennington, 1784). Sketches of his life were written by Jared Sparks (Boston, 1834), by Hugh Moore (Plattsburg, N. Y., 1834), and by H. W. Du Puy (Buffalo, 1853). It is believed that no portrait of Allen was ever made. The one given is copied for this work by our artist, from the ideal heroic statue at Montpelier, Vt.

Ethan Allen

ALLEN, George, educator, b. in Milton, Vt., 17 Dec., 1808; d. in Worcester, Mass., 28 May, 1876. He was graduated at the university of Vermont in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1831. Subsequently he studied theology, and from 1834 to 1837 was rector of an Episcopal church at St. Albans, Vt. In 1837 he became professor of ancient languages in Delaware college, Newark, Del., and in 1845 professor of ancient languages, and then of Greek alone, in the university of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Prof. Allen published a "Life of Philidor," the chess-player (Philadelphia, 1863). In 1847 he became a Catholic.

ALLEN, Grant, naturalist, b. in Kingston, Canada, 24 Feb., 1848. He studied at Oxford, England, and was graduated in 1871 with high honors. In 1873 he was appointed professor of logic and philosophy in Queen's college, Spanish Town, Jamaica, and from 1874 to 1877 was its principal. Since then he has resided in England, where his graceful articles on popular scientific subjects constantly appear in the current magazines. His published works include "Physiological Æsthetics" (1877); "The Color Sense" (1879); "Anglo-Saxon Britain" (1880); "Vignettes from Nature" (1881); "The Colors of Flowers" (1882); "Strange Stories" (1884); "Flowers and their Pedigrees" (New York, 1884); "Charles Darwin" (1885); "Philistia" (1885); "For Mamie's Sake" (1886); "Babylon" (1886), and "In All Shades" (1886), the last four being novels. He has used the pen-names of J. Arbuthnot Wilson and Cecil Power.

ALLEN, Harrison, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1841. He was graduated at the medical school of the university of Pennsylvania in 1861, in 1862 became assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and served with the army of the Potomac until March, 1863, when he was transferred to hospital duty at Washington, where he remained until his resignation in December, 1865, and attained the brevet rank of major. From 1865 to 1878 he was professor of comparative anatomy and medical zoölogy in the university of Pennsylvania, and since then he has filled the chair of physiology. In 1867 he was elected professor of anatomy and surgery in the Philadelphia dental college, and in 1870 surgeon to the Philadelphia hospital and secretary of its medical board. He is a member of numerous medical societies, and was a delegate from the centennial commission to the international medical congress. His contributions to the various medical journals relate chiefly to osteomyelitis, human anatomy, and morbid anatomy. He has published "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoölogy" (Philadelphia, 1867), "Studies in the Facial Region" (1874), and "An Analysis of the Life-form in Art" (1875).

ALLEN, Heman, lawyer, b. in Poultney, Vt., 23 Feb., 1779; d. in Highgate, Vt., 9 April, 1852. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1795, and then studied law. During 1808–'9 he was sheriff of Chittenden co., Vt., and from 1811 to 1814 chief justice of the county court. From 1812 to 1817 he was an active member of the state legislature, during which time he was appointed quartermaster of militia with the title of brigadier-general. He was elected to congress in 1817, but resigned in 1818 to accept the appointment of U. S. marshal for the district of Vermont. He was appointed minister to Chili in 1823. When he called on Com. Hull to make his arrangements to sail with him in the frigate "United States" he met Mrs. Hull's sister Elizabeth, one of the "seven graces of Stratford," as the Misses Hart were called, and in two weeks they were married and sailed in the frigate with the gallant commodore and Mrs. Hull and Miss Jeannette Hart, who soon afterward made a conquest of Gen. Bolivar, but refused his repeated offers of marriage. Mr. Allen continued in Chili as minister until 1827. In 1830 he was made president of the Burlington branch of the United States bank, which office he filled until the expiration of its charter in 1836. He then settled in Highgate, and resided there until his death.

ALLEN, Henry, founder of a sect, b. in Newport, R. I., 14 June, 1748; d. in Northampton, N. H., 2 Feb., 1784. In 1774 and succeeding years he made many converts in Nova Scotia to his peculiar mystical religious ideas. He believed that human souls are emanations from a single great spirit, and that the Bible is to be interpreted not literally, but in a spiritual sense. He published a book of hymns and several treatises and sermons. The Allenites became numerous under his eloquent preaching, but declined after his death.

ALLEN, Henry Watkins, soldier and statesman, b. in Prince Edward co., Va., 29 April, 1820; d. in the city of Mexico, 22 April, 1866. His father, a physician of note, removed to Lexington, Mo., while Henry was young. The latter, at his solicitation, was taken from the shop where he was employed and placed in Marion college, Mo., but, in consequence of a dispute with his father, he ran away and became a teacher in Grand Gulf, Miss. Then he studied law, and was in successful practice in 1842 when President Houston called for volunteers in the Texan war against Mexico. He raised a company, and acquitted himself well during the campaign, then resumed his practice in Grand Gulf, and was elected to the legislature in 1846. He settled a few years later on an estate in West Baton Rouge, and was elected to the Louisiana legislature in 1853. A year later he went to Cambridge university to pursue a course of legal studies. In 1859 he went to Europe with the intention of taking part in the Italian struggle for independence, but arrived too late. He made a tour through Europe, the incidents of which are recounted in "Travels of a Sugar Planter." He was elected to the legislature during his absence, and on returning took a prominent part in the business of that body. He had been a whig in politics, but had joined the democratic party when Buchanan was nominated for president in 1856. When the civil war broke out he volunteered in the confederate service, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and was stationed for some time at Ship island. He was subsequently made colonel of the 4th Louisiana regiment, and was appointed military governor of Jackson. He fought gallantly at Shiloh, where he was wounded. At Vicksburg he rendered important service in the construction of fortifications, a part of the time under fire. At the battle of Baton Rouge he commanded a brigade, where he was badly wounded in both legs by a shell. On his recovery he was commissioned a brigadier-general, in September, 1864, and almost immediately afterward was elected governor of Louisiana. He arranged to have the cotton tax to the confederate government paid in kind, and opened a route by which cotton was exported through Texas to Mexico, and medicine, clothing, and other articles introduced into the state. These necessities were sold at moderate prices and given to the poor. In the suppression of the manufacture of liquor and other similar measures Gov. Allen exercised dictatorial powers. After the war he settled in Mexico and established an English paper, the "Mexican Times." See "Recollections of Henry W. Allen," by Sarah A. Dorsey (New York, 1867).

ALLEN, Ira, soldier, b. in Cornwall, Conn., 21 April, 1751; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Jan., 1814. He was a younger brother of Ethan Allen, and was associated with him in the dispute between New York and New Hampshire over the land grants. He was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1776–'77, and also of the constitutional convention of Vermont. He was the first secretary of the state, then treasurer, and surveyor-general. During the revolution he served in the militia and participated in the battle of Bennington. In 1780–'81 he was a commissioner to congress in behalf of Vermont, in opposition to the claims of adjoining states. In 1789 he framed the memorial that led to the organization of the university of Vermont. He was a delegate to the convention that in 1792 ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1795, having become senior major-general of the militia, he went to France and purchased arms, which he expected to sell to the state of Vermont, but on his return voyage he was seized and carried to England, where he was charged with furnishing arms to the Irish rebels, and litigation in the court of admiralty followed, where, after eight years, a decision was finally rendered in his favor. He suffered imprisonment in France in 1798, and returned home to the United States in 1801. He was the author of "The Natural and Political History of Vermont" (London, 1798), and also of "Statements Appended to the Olive Branch" (1807).

ALLEN, Isaac, Canadian jurist, b. in 1741; d. in 1806. He was a loyalist officer of the revolution, who at the close of the war held the rank of colonel and commanded the 2d battalion of New Jersey volunteers. He was deported to New Brunswick with other tories, and obtained a grant of 2,000 acres above Fredericton. He was one of the first judges appointed in the province, having been made an assistant justice in 1784. In a test case to determine the right to hold slaves, tried at Fredericton in 1800, he decided with Judge Saunders against the master, while the chief justice and another judge upheld the master's right. As a result of this trial, he received a challenge to a duel from an officer in the rangers. His grandson, JOHN C. ALLEN, became chief justice of New Brunswick.

ALLEN, James, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., in 1692; d. in Brookline, Mass., 18 Feb., 1747. He was ordained in 1718 and became the first minister of Brookline, remaining in that charge until his death. His remarks concerning the religious revival of 1743 drew upon him severe animadversion. He published a Thanksgiving sermon (1722); a discourse on Providence (1727); a discourse entitled "The Doctrine of Merit Exploded, and Humility Recommended" (1727); a "Fast Sermon on the Earthquake" (1727); etc.

ALLEN, Joel Asaph, naturalist, b. in Springfield, Mass., 19 July, 1838. He studied first at the Wilbraham academy, and then at the Lawrence scientific school under Agassiz, where he devoted special attention to zoölogy, and was one of the assistants that accompanied Agassiz on the expedition to Brazil in 1865. He visited Florida in 1869, and the Rocky mountain region in 1871, with scientific exploring parties, and in 1873 was the chief of an expedition sent out by the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1870 he became assistant in ornithology at the museum of comparative zoölogy at Cambridge, and in 1871 received the Humboldt scholarship. Since 1885 he has been curator of the department of mammals and birds in the American museum of natural history, New York. In 1871 he was made a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and in 1876 a fellow of the national academy of sciences. He is also a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the American philosophical society. From 1883 to 1886 he was president of the American ornithologists' union. He is the author of numerous reports and scientific papers, among which are "On Geographical Variation in Color among North American Squirrels" (1874); "Notes on the

Mammals of Portions of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah" (1874); "Geographical Variation in North American Birds" (1874); and "Notes on the Natural History of Portions of Montana and Dakota" (1875). He has also written "Mammals and Winter Birds of East Florida" (Cambridge, 1871); "The American Bison, Living and Extinct" (1872); "Monographs of North American Rodentia," with Dr. Elliott Coues (1876); "History of North American Pinnipeds, a Monograph of the Walruses, Sea Lions, Sea Bears, and Seals of North America" (1880). From 1876 to 1883 he edited the "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," and since then (1884–'6) he has had charge of "The Auk," a quarterly journal of ornithology.

ALLEN, John, soldier, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 30 Dec., 1772; killed in the battle of the river Raisin, 22 Jan., 1813. He was the son of an early settler in Kentucky, and began the practice of law at Shelbyville in 1795. In 1812 he raised a regiment of riflemen which was engaged in the battle of Brownstown and formed the left wing at the river Raisin.

ALLEN, Joseph, merchant, b. in Boston, 2 Sept., 1749; d. in Worcester, Mass., 2 Sept., 1827. He was a nephew of Samuel Adams, and was engaged in trade at Leicester, Mass., where he contributed to the endowment of the academy. Removing to Worcester in 1776, he was clerk of Worcester co. court from 1776 to 1810, a member of the state constitutional convention in 1778, a delegate to congress from 1811 to 1813, and councillor from 1815 to 1818.

ALLEN, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Medfield, Mass., 15 Aug., 1790; d. in Northborough, Mass., 23 Feb., 1873. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Northborough in 1816, which relation he sustained until his death. He was a delegate to the peace congress of Paris in 1849. His published works include "Historical Account of Northborough" (1826); "History of the Worcester Association" (1868); and "Allen Genealogy" (1869), besides sermons, text-books, and Sunday-school books. —His son, **Joseph Henry,** author, b. in Northborough, Mass., in 1820. He is the author of "Ten Discourses on Orthodoxy" (Boston, 1849), setting forth Unitarian doctrines in theology, "Hebrew Men and Times" (Boston, 1861), and "Christian History in Three Great Periods" (3 vols., 1880–'82); also of a number of classical text-books, of the "Memoirs of the Rev. Hiram Withington," and a "Manual of Devotion" (Boston, 1852).—His son, **William Francis,** educator, b. in Northborough, Mass., 5 Sept., 1830. He was graduated at Harvard in 1851, and became in 1867 professor of ancient languages, and afterward of the Latin language and literature, in the university of Wisconsin. He has published a number of text-books and a collection of "Slave Songs" (1867).

ALLEN, Moses, clergyman, b. in Northampton, Mass., 14 Sept., 1748; d. Feb. 8, 1779. He was graduated at Princeton in 1772, was licensed to preach in 1774, and was ordained at Christ's church parish, south of Charleston, S. C., in 1775. In 1777 he took charge of the church at Midway, Ga. The British force under Gen. Prevost burned his church and devastated the district in 1778. He officiated as chaplain to the Georgia brigade, and was captured when Savannah was reduced by the British in December. His eloquent patriotic appeals and energetic exertions in the field had rendered him obnoxious to the British, and they refused to release him on parole with the officers. He was confined in a loathsome prison-ship, and was drowned in attempting to escape.

ALLEN, Nathan, physician, b. in Princeton, Mass., 13 April, 1813. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1836, after which he studied at the Pennsylvania medical college and received his degree there in 1841. He then settled in Lowell, Mass., and acquired a large practice. Dr. Allen is a member of the state board of charities of Massachusetts, and since 1862 has been examining supervisor of pensions. In 1857 he was elected a trustee of Amherst college. He is the author of "The Opium Trade" (Lowell, 1853), and of numerous pamphlets on social and physiological subjects, the most important of which are "Medical Problems of the Day" (1874); "State Medicine and Insanity" (1876); and "Normal Standard of Women for Propagation" (1876).

ALLEN, Oscar Dana, chemist, b. in Hebron, Me., 25 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school in 1861, and ten years later he received the degree of doctor of philosophy for original investigations, having in the mean time been an assistant professor there. In 1871 he became professor of metallurgy and assaying, and in 1873 was appointed to the chair of analytical chemistry and metallurgy. Prof. Allen's researches have been chiefly on the rare elements cæsium and rubidium. These investigations and his other scientific papers have appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science." The latest American edition of "Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis" (New York, 1881) was edited and revised by him. He is a member of numerous scientific societies.

ALLEN, Paul, editor, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 Feb., 1775; d. in Baltimore, 18 Aug., 1826. He was graduated at Brown university in 1796, studied law, and became a newspaper writer in Philadelphia. He prepared the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke for the press, and was afterward one of the editors of the "Federal Republican" at Baltimore. He suffered the hardships of poverty and was for a time confined in jail for a small debt. He wrote for a magazine called the "Portico," in association with Pierpont and Neal, and subsequently edited the "Journal of the Times" and the "Morning Chronicle," the latter of which had a wide circulation. He projected a "History of the Revolution," and obtained a large list of subscriptions. The work, which appeared under his name in 1819, was really written by his friends John Neal and Watkins, as he was too indolent to fulfil his engagements either on this or on a "Life of Washington," which was extensively advertised and subscribed for. He published in 1821 a poem called "Noah," originally in twenty-five cantos, but cut down by the advice of Neal to five. He published a small volume of poems in 1801, and a "Life of Alexander I." in 1818.

ALLEN, Philip, statesman, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 Sept., 1785; d. there, 16 Dec., 1865. He was graduated at Rhode Island college in 1803, and engaged in mercantile business, chiefly in the West India trade established by his father, who died in 1803. He began the manufacture of cotton at Smithfield about 1812, and in 1831 established the print works at Providence. In 1819 he was elected to the legislature, and served also as one of the commissioners for the settlement of the state debt. In 1851 he was elected, as the candidate of the democratic party, governor of Rhode Island, and again in 1852 and 1853. From 1853 and 1859 he was U. S. senator, serving in the committees on commerce and naval affairs.

ALLEN, Richard, clergyman, b. in 1760; d. in Philadelphia, 26 March, 1831. He became a local

Methodist preacher about 1782, and in 1793, at Philadelphia, organized the first church for colored people in the United States. He was ordained in the Methodist ministry in 1799, and was elected bishop of the newly formed African Methodist Episcopal church in 1816.

ALLEN, Richard L., agricultural writer, b. in Hampton co., Mass., in October, 1803; d. in Stockholm, Sweden, 22 Sept., 1869. He abandoned mercantile business in New York and followed literary pursuits, then studied law in Baltimore, but was obliged to seek a more active life on account of his health, and settled on a farm on Niagara river in 1832. In 1842 he started, in partnership with his brother, the "American Agriculturist." In 1856 the brothers opened a warehouse for supplying improved agricultural implements. He published "History and Description of Domestic Animals" (New York, 1848); "The American Farm Book" (1849); a valuable treatise on "The Diseases of Domestic Animals" (1848); "American Agriculture"; and "American Farmer's Muck-Book."

ALLEN, Robert, soldier, b. in Augusta co., Va., in 1777; d. near Carthage, Tenn., 19 Aug., 1844. He was a merchant, and after settling in Carthage about 1804 became clerk of the county court. In the war of 1812 he served with distinction as a colonel under Jackson. From 1819 till 1827 he was a member of congress.

ALLEN, Robert, soldier, b. in Ohio about 1815; d. in Geneva, Switzerland, 6 Aug., 1886. He was graduated at West Point in 1836, and was 2d lieutenant in the Seminole war. In the Mexican war he served on the march to Monterey as assistant quartermaster, and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz. For gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo he received the brevet rank of major. He was present at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and at the taking of Mexico. After the Mexican war he was chief quartermaster of the Pacific division, and, after the breaking out of the civil war, of the department of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, where he had charge of supplies and transportation for the various armies in the Mississippi valley. He was promoted major in 1861, colonel in 1862, brigadier-general of volunteers in 1863, and was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army in 1864. From November, 1863, to 1866 he was chief quartermaster of the Mississippi valley, with headquarters at Louisville, and furnished transportation and supplies to Gen. Sherman's command for the march across the country to join Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, and he fitted out the Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina expeditions. He received the brevet rank of major-general in 1865. After the war he served again as chief quartermaster of the Pacific, and was retired 21 March, 1878.

ALLEN, Samuel, patentee of New Hampshire, b. in England in 1636; d. in Newcastle, N. H., 5 May, 1705. He was a London merchant, and in 1691 purchased from the heirs of John Mason their grant of land from the English crown. The purchase included Portsmouth and Dover, and extended sixty miles from the sea-coast. The original settlers, whose titles had not been disputed by the Mason heirs, resisted Allen's claim, as governor and proprietor, under the royal commission, and litigation followed, before the conclusion of which Mr. Allen died, leaving his heirs a legacy of suits, which were carried through the courts with all sorts of incidental chicanery—records destroyed, forged Indian deeds, and the like—until in 1715, on the death of his son Thomas, the heirs abandoned their claim in despair. Mr. Allen's personal character is recorded as above reproach. See Allen *vs.* Waldron, Belknap's New Hampshire, and Savage's Winthrop, New Hampshire collections.

ALLEN, Solomon, preacher, b. in Northampton, Mass., 23 Feb., 1751; d. in New York, 28 Jan., 1821. He was a brother of Moses and Thomas Allen, who were chaplains in the revolutionary army, while he fought as a soldier and rose to the rank of major. As lieutenant he commanded the guard that took Major André to West Point. After the war he was engaged in suppressing Shays's rebellion. At the age of forty he became a religious convert, and at fifty began the life of a missionary preacher. For twenty years he circulated among the new settlements of western New York, where he was greatly respected for his zealous devotion and self-sacrifice. A "Sketch of the Last Hours of Solomon Allen" was written by J. N. Danforth.

ALLEN, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Northampton, Mass., 17 Jan., 1743; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 11 Feb., 1810. He was a brother of Moses Allen, was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and became the first minister of Pittsfield, where he was ordained in 1764. He went as a volunteer chaplain twice during the revolutionary war, and participated as a combatant in the battle of Bennington. His ministry at Pittsfield lasted forty-six years.

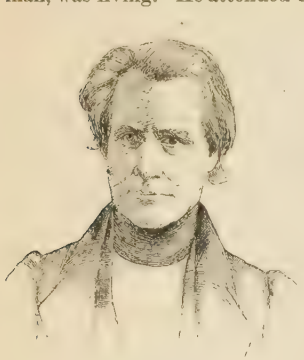
ALLEN, Timothy Field, physician, b. in Westminster, Vt., 24 April, 1837. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1858 and at the medical school of the university of the city of New York in 1861. From 1861 to 1863 he practised in Brooklyn, N. Y., and during 1862 was acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Since 1863 he has followed his profession in New York. He became professor of materia medica in the New York Homœopathic medical college in 1867, and since 1882 has been its dean. He is also surgeon to the New York ophthalmic hospital. He has published "Encyclopædia of Materia Medica" (10 vols., New York, 1874–'79); "Index" to the same (1881); "Ophthalmic Therapeutics" (1878), and "Characeæ Americanæ" (Boston, 1880).

ALLEN, William, jurist, b. in Philadelphia about 1710; d. in England in September, 1780. He succeeded his father-in-law, Andrew Hamilton, as recorder of Philadelphia in 1741, and from 1750 to 1774 he was chief justice of Pennsylvania. Benjamin West was aided by him, and Dr. Franklin was enabled to establish the college of Philadelphia with his coöperation. He was a loyalist, and in 1774 went to England, where he published "The American Crisis," setting forth a plan for restoring the dependence of the American colonies. His son Andrew became attorney-general, and was afterward a member of congress and of the committee of safety, but deserted the national cause in 1776. William, another son, served as lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, but raised a regiment of loyalists in 1778.

ALLEN, William, clergyman and author, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 2 Jan., 1784; d. in Northampton, Mass., 16 July, 1868. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas Allen, and was graduated at Harvard in 1802, and licensed to preach in 1804. He preached in western New York for some time, and was then elected a regent and assistant librarian of Harvard college. At Cambridge he prepared the first edition of the "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary," containing sketches of about 700 Americans (1809). A second edition was printed in 1832 with 1,800 names, and a third in Boston in 1857 containing nearly 7,000. In 1807 he wrote

the notices of American clergymen contained in Bogue's "History of the Dissenters." In 1810 he succeeded his father as pastor of the church in Pittsfield. He was chosen president of Dartmouth college in 1817, and in 1820 went to Bowdoin college, over which institution he presided until 1839, when he resigned and devoted himself to literary studies. He collected 10,000 words not contained in standard dictionaries, and published them as a supplement to Webster's "Dictionary." He wrote "Junius Unmasked," in which he sought to prove that Lord Sackville was the author of the Junius letters (Boston, 1828); "Psalms and Hymns" (1835); "Memoirs of Dr. Eleazer Wheelock and of Dr. John Codman" (1853); "A Discourse at the Close of the Second Century of the Settlement at Northampton, Mass." (1854); "Wunnissoo, or the Vale of Housatonnuck," a poem (Boston, 1856); a Dudleian lecture at Cambridge; a book of "Christian Sonnets" (Northampton, 1860); "Poems of Nazareth and the Cross" (1866); "Sacred Songs" (1867); and numerous pamphlets, and contributed biographical articles to Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." See his "Life, with Selections from his Correspondence" (Philadelphia, 1847).

ALLEN, William, statesman, b. in Edenton, N. C., in 1806; d. 11 July, 1879. He passed part of his early life at Lynchburg, Va., and in the winter of 1822 made his way on foot to Chillicothe, O., where his half-sister, the mother of Allen G. Thurman, was living. He attended Chillicothe academy for two years, then studied law for the bar in the office of Judge Scott, and afterward in that of Col. King, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He became the associate in business of Col. King, an eloquent pleader, but an indolent lawyer, who left to his young partner the labor of preparing cases for trial. When twenty-four years of age, Allen, who was recognized as one of the most promising young lawyers in Ohio, gained a wide reputation by successfully defending a prisoner charged with murder. The notoriety of that trial gained him in 1832 the democratic nomination for representative in the 23d congress, and, although Duncan McArthur, then governor of the state, was the whig candidate, Allen obtained enough votes to give him the election by a majority of one. The whigs contested the result, but he took his seat 22 Dec., 1833, the youngest member of the house. In 1834 he was defeated after a sharp canvass by William K. Bond. In congress he was recognized as a leading orator on the democratic side, particularly after a strong speech against J. Q. Adams's position on the Ohio boundary-line question. President Jackson offered to confer an office upon him, but he said he would accept no appointment, and wished to remain in public life only in an office to which the people should elect him. He worked energetically for democratic success in the Van Buren canvass, 1836, and an address at a political dinner in Columbus, which he accidentally attended, gave him unexpectedly the nomination of the democratic caucus for senator. He was elected by the democratic majority in the legislature, and took his seat in March, 1837, at an earlier age than any other U. S. senator was ever elected. Just before the close of his term he canvassed the state for reëlection, and secured the return of a democratic majority to the legislature pledged to vote for him. He was consequently reëlected in 1843. In 1848, when the Baltimore convention was unable to agree upon either Cass or Van Buren as the democratic candidate for president, a committee, composed of supporters of both the rival candidates, waited upon Senator Allen in Washington and urged him to accept the nomination for the sake of harmony. Though formally offered the nomination with the assurance that the convention would ratify the action of the committee, he refused, for the reason that he had been the supporter and personal friend and adviser of Lewis Cass, and could not honorably abandon his canvass. He accompanied Mr. Cass on his electioneering tour in New York and Pennsylvania, when he appealed vainly for the suffrages of the disaffected partisans of Van Buren. After the defeat of Cass and the termination of his senatorship Mr. Allen took no part in public affairs until he was elected governor of Ohio in 1873. He was the democratic nominee again in 1875, but was defeated on the greenback issue by Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president. Gov. Allen was the foremost representative and advocate of the policy of an irredeemable paper currency, and therefore the "Ohio idea" was peculiarly associated with his name. During his career in the senate he was nicknamed "Earthquake Allen," because in 1841, in a speech directed against the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the states, he declared that its passage would produce "an earthquake of indignation from one end of the union to the other." The nickname of "petticoat Allen" was attached to him during the Harrison "hard cider" canvass of 1840, owing to his assertion that the petticoat of the election banners was given to Gen. Harrison by an old woman to symbolize his lack of courage. In Washington he was known as the "Ohio gong," so powerful was his voice and so penetrating its tones. He is said to have originated the celebrated political catch-word of 1844, "Fifty-four forty, or fight!" referring to the Oregon boundary question.



ALLEN, William Henry, naval officer, b. in Providence, R. I., 21 Oct., 1784; d. 15 Aug., 1813. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1800, was 3d lieutenant of the "Chesapeake" when she struck her colors to the British frigate "Leopard" in 1807, and drew up the letter of the officers to the secretary of the navy urging the trial of Capt. James Barron for neglect of duty. He became 1st lieutenant of the frigate "United States" in 1809, and gained distinction in the action with the "Macedonian," 25 Oct., 1812. In 1813 he was made master-commandant, and carried Mr. Crawford to France in the "Argus," and then harassed British commerce until he encountered the brig "Pelican," of the British navy, 14 Aug., 1813. In the ensuing severe combat he was mortally wounded and his vessel captured. Allen street, New York, was named in his honor.

ALLEN, William Henry, educator, b. in Readfield (now Manchester), Me., 27 March, 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 29 Aug., 1882. He studied at

the Maine conference seminary, and was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1833. From 1833 to 1836 he taught Latin and Greek in Cazenovia, N. Y. seminary, and in 1836 he became principal of the high school at Augusta, Me. The same year he was elected professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., where in 1846 he assumed the duties of the professorship of philosophy and English literature, and in 1847–'48 was acting president. He was appointed president of Girard college in 1850, which place he held until 1862 and again from 1867 until his death. During 1865–'66 he was president of Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg. In 1872 he was chosen president of the American Bible society. He contributed largely to periodical literature, and published several valuable reports on education.

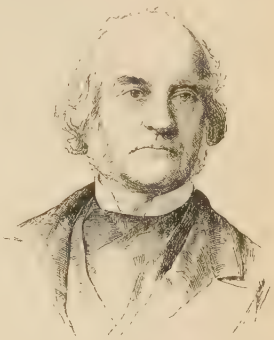
ALLEN, William Howard, naval officer, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 8 July, 1790; killed in action 9 Nov., 1822. He entered the navy as midshipman 1 Jan., 1808, and was promoted lieutenant 24 July, 1813. He was 2d lieutenant of the "Argus," and commanded in the fight with the "Pelican" off the coast of England after Captain Allen and the first officer were disabled. He was killed in attempting to board piratical vessels with boats near Matanzas, in the island of Cuba. His friend Halleck made his early death the subject of a tender and touching poem.

ALLEN, Zachariah, inventor, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 Sept., 1795; d. 17 March, 1882. He was descended from one of the early settlers of Providence and was son and heir of a wealthy merchant. He was graduated at Brown in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and in 1822 engaged in manufacturing. He did much as a capitalist to promote the industries of Rhode Island, and was the inventor of the automatic cut-off valve for the steam-engine, extension rollers, an improved fire-engine, and a hot-air furnace. He also devised a storage reservoir for water-power, and first suggested the system of mutual insurance adopted by New England mill-owners. He was for many years president of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He published, on returning from Europe in 1825, the "Practical Tourist," a treatise on "Practical Mechanics," speculative works on physical science entitled "Philosophy of the Mechanics of Nature" (1851), and "Solar Light and Heat" (1879), and articles on the history of Rhode Island. See "Memorial" of Mr. Allen by Amos Perry (1883).

ALLENDE, Ignacio (al-yen'-de), Mexican patriot, b. 20 Jan., 1779; shot at Chihuahua, 1 Aug., 1811. He was a captain in the Spanish army, but joined the rebellion of Hidalgo in 1810, and rendered efficient services by reason of his military knowledge and his influence over the natives, with whose aid he transported heavy artillery across the mountains. When Hidalgo lost the battle with the Spanish troops, Allende conducted the retreat, but was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards near Saltillo and executed. In 1824 his remains were buried in the vault reserved for the viceroys and presidents in the cathedral of Mexico.

ALLERTON, Isaac, pilgrim, b. about 1583; d. in New Haven in 1659. He went from England to Leyden in 1608, and came to America in 1620 in the first voyage of the "Mayflower." He was a wealthy and enterprising member of the colony, and took a leading part in its affairs. He treated with Massasoit, and made several trips to England as the agent of the colony to purchase the rights of the adventurers, to secure patents for lands, and to bring over the rest of the congregation at Leyden. In 1631 he had a dispute with the colony and was dismissed from its service. He then took up his residence at Marblehead, and established trading-stations on Kennebec river, at Penobscot, and other places. Two coasting vessels owned by him were wrecked, and two of his trading-houses were destroyed by the French and Indians. In 1635 he was warned by the Plymouth authorities to depart from Marblehead. He was a burgher of New Amsterdam, and was chosen a member of the council in 1643, but resided, after he left Marblehead, at New Haven. His daughter Mary, who died in 1699, was the last survivor of the "Mayflower" company.

ALLIBONE, Samuel Austin, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1816. Although engaged in mercantile pursuits, he gained a high reputation in early life for his familiar knowledge of English and American literature. He applied his learning to the preparation of a great work entitled "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors," the first volume of which appeared in 1854, and the second and third in 1871. This laborious compilation, exhibiting careful exactness and critical judgment, contains notices of 46,499 authors, with 40 classified indexes of subjects. Before the appearance of this "Dictionary of Authors," Dr. Allibone had published "A Review by a Layman of a Work entitled 'New Themes for the Protestant Clergy'" (Philadelphia, 1852), and "'New Themes' Condemned" (1853). In 1868 he published "An Alphabetical Index to the New Testament," and in 1871 the "Union Bible Companion," the first part of which work was published separately under the title of "The Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures." In 1873 appeared his "Poetical Quotations, from Chaucer to Tennyson," with copious indexes, containing 13,600 passages taken from 550 authors, classified under 435 subjects. This was followed by "Prose Quotations, from Socrates to Macaulay," with indexes to the 8,810 quotations, containing the names of 544 authors and 571 subjects (1876). In 1880 he published "Great Authors of All Ages; being Selections from the Prose Works of Eminent Writers from the time of Pericles to the Present Day," with indexes. He published also "Explanatory Questions on the Gospels and the Acts" (1869), and is the author of numerous religious tracts and articles in periodicals. The indexes to Edward Everett's "Orations and Speeches" (1850–'59), and Washington Irving's "Life and Letters" (1861–'64), were from his hand. He was book editor and corresponding secretary of the American Sunday-school union from 1867 till 1873, and from 1877 till 1879, when he became librarian of the Lenox library in New York.



S. Austin Allibone

ALLIN, John, clergyman, b. in England in 1596; d. in Dedham, Mass., 26 Aug., 1671. He was a Puritan scholar, who emigrated from England in 1637 and became the first minister of Dedham. He published a "Defence of the Nine

Propositions" of church discipline, in which he had the assistance of Mr. Shepherd, of Cambridge, and also a "Defence of the Synod of 1662 against President Chauncey," besides a large number of sermons.

ALLISON, Burgess, clergyman, b. in Bordentown, N. J., 17 Aug., 1753; d. in Washington, 20 Feb., 1827. He became a convert to the Baptist faith early in life, and began to preach when he was sixteen years old. He studied at Rhode Island college (now Brown university) in 1777, and subsequently had charge of a small congregation at Bordentown, N. J., where he established a classical boarding-school, which attained great reputation. In 1796 he withdrew from his teaching and devoted his time for several years to inventing. Some improvements in the steam-engine and its application to navigation are due to his efforts. In 1801 he resumed his school, and soon afterward his pastorate, but ill health compelled him to relinquish both. He was elected chaplain of the house of representatives in 1816, and later became chaplain at the navy-yard, Washington, where he remained until his death. Dr. Allison had considerable mechanical and artistical ability. He was for some time one of the secretaries of the American philosophical society, and was a constant contributor to periodical literature.

ALLISON, William B., senator, b. in Perry, Wayne co., O., 2 March, 1829. He spent his early years on a farm, and was educated at Alleghany college, Pennsylvania, and Western Reserve college, Ohio. He studied law, and practised in Ohio until 1857, when he went to Dubuque, Iowa. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, a member of the governor's staff in 1861, and rendered valuable service in raising troops for the war. He was elected in 1862 to the 38th congress, as a republican, and returned for the three succeeding congresses, serving in the house of representatives from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1871. In 1873 he was elected to the U. S. senate, as a republican, for the term ending in 1879, and he has been twice reëlected.

ALLOUEZ, Claude Jean, explorer, b. in France in 1620; d. near St. Joseph's river, in the present state of Indiana, in 1690. He went to Quebec from France in 1658. As a Jesuit missionary he traversed the regions of Lake Superior and parts of the Mississippi valley, and left interesting records of his experiences and observations. He founded a mission at Chemorniegon, on Lake Superior, in 1665, and in 1676 reëstablished permanently at Kaskaskia, Ill., the mission that was begun by Marquette but abandoned on the approach of La Salle. His observations on the Indians were printed in the Jesuit "Relations."

ALLSTON, Robert Francis Withers, statesman, b. in All Saints' parish, S. C., 21 April, 1801; d. near Georgetown, S. C., 7 April, 1864. In 1821 he was graduated at West Point, ranking so high in his class as to be assigned to the artillery; but after a year's service he resigned, and became a rice-planter, civil engineer, and surveyor in South Carolina. From 1823 to 1827 he was state surveyor-general. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1832 to the senate, of which he became successively acting president and president (1847–'56). He was deputy adjutant-general in 1831–'38, trustee of South Carolina college, Columbia, 1841–'64, and governor of the state in 1856–'58. He was a progressive agriculturist, an active member of various societies, and the author of a "Memoir on Rice" (1843); "Report on Public Schools" (1847); and "Essay on Sea-Coast Crops" (1854). In politics he advocated state sovereignty. His study of rice-culture was of much advantage to that industry.

ALLSTON, Washington, painter, b. in Waccamaw, S. C., 5 Nov., 1779; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 9 July, 1843. In early boyhood he removed to Newport, R. I., and there attended school. He then studied at Harvard college, and was graduated in 1800. In the following year he went abroad and became a student at the Royal academy, and three years later he removed to Rome and there studied the works of the old masters, meanwhile gaining for himself a high reputation as a colorist. He returned to the United States in 1809 and married a sister of Dr. William Ellery Channing. His second wife was a sister of R. H. Dana. From 1811 to 1818 he resided in England, and during these years produced some of his best pictures. Of these, "The Dead Man Revived" gained a prize of 200 guineas from the British institute. His "Uriel in the Sun," "Jacob's Feast," and other smaller pictures, now owned in England, were produced at this time. In 1818 he opened a studio in Boston. His best-known works in the United States are "Jeremiah," "The Witch of Endor," "Miriam," "Rosalie," "Madonna," "Spanish Girl," "Spalatro's Vision of the Bloody Hand," and "Belshazzar's Feast," an unfinished composition now in the Boston athenæum. Among the portraits painted by him are those of Benjamin West, Coleridge the poet, and one of himself. His works show a high imaginative power, and his ability as a colorist earned for him the name of the "American Titian." He was also a man of fine literary tastes, and in 1809 he delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge. "The Sylphs of the Seasons," which was published in London in 1813, and later "The Paint King" and "The Two Painters," appeared. In 1841 he published "Monaldi," a romance illustrating Italian life, and in 1850 a volume of his "Lectures on Art, and Poems." See Ware's "Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston" (Boston, 1852), and "Artist Biographies, Allston" (1879).

ALLSTON, William, soldier, b. in 1757; d. in Charleston, S. C., 26 June, 1839. He was a captain during the revolutionary war under Marion, the famous partisan leader. After the return of peace he married the daughter of Rebecca Motte, and became a successful planter and a large slave-owner. He was for many years a member of the South Carolina senate.—His son, **Joseph,** statesman, b. in South Carolina in 1778; d. 10 Sept., 1816. He was for several years a prominent member of the South Carolina state legislature, and governor in 1812–'14. He married Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, and from this fact arose unjust suspicions regarding his patriotism. During his term as governor his wife, a charming and accomplished woman, was lost at sea during a voyage from New York to Charleston.

ALMAGRO, Diego (al-mah'-gro), soldier, b. about 1463; killed in July, 1538. He was one of the Spanish conquerors of Peru, who, in company with Francisco Pizarro, overthrew the magnificent empire of the Incas, which at the time was rent by civil war. His energy in forwarding supplies to Pizarro, who had penetrated to the interior of the country, was such that the latter was enabled to prosecute the campaign to a successful issue. In 1535 he stormed Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas. He was extremely severe with his captives. Nevertheless, his habitual manners were so winning and courteous that he was very popular with his own soldiers. He had a quarrel with Pizarro about the rich spoil of the Incas' palaces, and Almagro was defeated, captured, and strangled to death.—His son, **Diego,** was born in 1520, and died in Peru in 1542. His mother was an Indian of Panama, but Charles V. had him legitimated in 1528, and placed him under the care and protection of an old officer named Juan Herrada. After his father's death young Almagro was imprisoned for some time, and as soon as liberated he resolved to avenge his father's execution. In company with Herrada and others, he attacked the house of Pizarro and killed him, 25 June, 1541. Then Almagro was proclaimed governor of Peru, and went with troops to subdue some towns that would not recognize his authority; but Vaca de Castro routed him in the plain of Chupas and took many prisoners, among them Almagro, with all the principal promoters of the plot, who were court-martialed and executed.

ALMOGUERA, Fray Juan de (al-mo-gay'-ra), seventh archbishop of Lima, b. in Córdova, Spain, 18 Feb., 1605; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1676. He was the confessor of King Philip IV., who proposed him, on 17 Feb., 1659, for archbishop of Arequipa, Peru. The recommendation was adopted by the pope, and Fray Juan de Almoguera was consecrated in February, 1661. He promoted many useful undertakings, and remained in Arequipa for some years, till he was translated to Lima, where he died. He is the author of "Instrucción de Sacerdotes" (1671), which the inquisition attempted to suppress.

ALMON, John, English journalist, b. in Liverpool, 17 Dec., 1737; d. in Boxmoor, 12 Dec., 1805. He became a printer and pamphleteer, and was engaged in 1761 as a writer for the "Gazetteer," and, after the production of "A Review of Mr. Pitt's Administration," he enjoyed the favor of the leaders of the opposition and established himself as a publisher. He was the confidant of John Wilkes, wrote or edited many political tracts, and in 1784 established in London a newspaper called the "General Advertiser," which proved unsuccessful. He was tried in 1770 for selling a reprint of a letter of "Junius," and in 1786 for a libel. Among his numerous publications was "The Remembrancer," a monthly collection of papers relating to American independence (London, 1775–'83), which is one of the chief sources of historical information regarding the revolution. His last published works were "Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes" (1797), and the "Correspondence of the late John Wilkes," with memoirs of his life (1805).

ALMONTE, Juan Nepomuceno (al-mau'n-te), Mexican statesman, b. in Valadolid, Mexico, in 1804; d. in Paris, 20 March, 1869. He was the reputed son of the priest Morelos, the famous partisan chief, who was shot in 1813. His youth was spent in the United States, where he secured an excellent education, supporting himself the while. Returning to Mexico he entered upon a military career, and was chosen by Santa Anna one of his aides-de-camp, in which capacity he served in the Texan campaign against Gen. Houston, being made prisoner with his chief at the battle of San Jacinto (1836). On regaining his liberty he was made secretary of state by the Mexican president, Bustamente. In 1840 he showed great courage in quelling a revolt in the province of Urrea, but was deprived of office by a revolution that followed, and forced to support himself by lecturing. He was subsequently appointed minister at Washington; but when the annexation of Texas was resolved upon he demanded his passports, protesting at the same time against that measure. In 1845 he was a candidate for the presidency of the republic of Mexico, but failed; and afterward, on the elevation of Paredes to power, he was appointed, first, minister of war, and then ambassador to Paris. He was on his way to France when he heard, at Havana, of the return of Santa Anna to power, upon which he immediately returned to Mexico, and, joining Santa Anna, took part in the war against the United States, distinguishing himself at the battles of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and Churubusco. After the war he entered the ranks of the liberal opposition, and for the second time became a candidate for the presidency, but again without success. He was, however, appointed Mexican minister at Paris, which office he held at the period when President Miramon was overthrown by Juarez (1860). He returned to Mexico with the French expedition in 1862. Juarez protested against his presence in the French camp, and demanded that Almonte should be delivered up to him; but the French commander refused, and shortly afterward a proclamation was issued by Gen. Taboada, declaring Juarez deposed, and Almonte invested with supreme power in his place. He found himself, however, unable to organize a government; and Gen. Forey, on his arrival in Mexico, annulled Taboada's decree, and announced to the Mexicans that they were free to choose a new government. After the decisive victory of the French arms, Almonte became one of the triumvirate to whom they intrusted the management of affairs in Mexico, assigning him the foreign department and the finances. He was appointed lieutenant of the empire by Maximilian in April, 1864, and some weeks later marshal of the empire. He adhered to the fortunes of his imperial patron throughout his short reign, and, when Maximilian was executed, he fled to Europe, spending his last days in exile.

ALMY, John J., naval officer, b. in Rhode Island, 25 April, 1814. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1829, and rose through the successive grades to be commodore, 30 Dec., 1869, and rear-admiral 24 Aug., 1873. He was retired in July, 1876, after fifty-six years and eleven months of service. As midshipman and lieutenant he cruised all over the world in the old sailing navy, was at the surrender of Walker and his filibusters, commanded the "Fulton" in the expedition to Paraguay, was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan during the Mexican war, and at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1861–'62. As commander he had charge successively of the gunboats "South Carolina," "Connecticut," and "Juniata." While in command of the "Connecticut" he captured four noted blockade-runners with valuable cargoes, and ran ashore and destroyed four others. As captain he commanded the "Juniata" which was in the South Atlantic squadron, until 1867, and was then assigned to the Brooklyn navy-yard, then the signal corps, and after a cruise in the Pacific was retired, 24 April, 1877.

ALMY, William, philanthropist, b. in Providence, R. I., 17 Feb., 1761; d. 5 Feb., 1836. He was a teacher and a member of the society of Friends, and became wealthy through marriage with the only daughter of Moses Brown and resulting business arrangements for the manufacture of cotton goods. One of his most important charities was the establishment of the New England yearly meeting boarding-house in Providence, where he educated at his own expense eighty young persons selected by him. He devoted large sums to other charitable objects.

ALOFSEN, Solomon, historian, b. in Amsterdam, Netherlands, 22 Nov., 1808; d. in Arnheim, Holland, 10 Oct., 1876. He was born of a good Dutch family and came to the United States in early manhood as secretary of legation, and, liking the country, settled in Jersey City. Here he married and went into the railroad business, being for a time secretary of the Illinois Central railroad, and dealing largely in investments. His favorite studies were historical and ethnological, and he became a prominent member of the societies of New York and vicinity. He read many papers at the meetings of the New York historical society and made valuable contributions to its collections. After forty years' residence in the United States he returned to Holland, where he was made a member of the royal antiquarian society. His library consisted mainly of Americana, and was especially full in the department of the civil war. It was carefully catalogued and sold in Utrecht in June, 1876.

ALPUCHE É INFANTE, José Maria, Mexican patriot, b. in Campeche, Yucatan, 9 Oct., 1780. He studied in the Seminario Concilia de Merida, and became a priest. He was one of the founders and organizers of the "Logias Yorkinas," an advanced section of the liberal party, and helped Guerrero to the presidency of the republic. His opposition to military power and influence, which in his time pervaded every branch of the administration, was the cause of his banishment to New Orleans. Afterward Alpuche, having returned to Mexico, endured great hardships as a prisoner in the castle of San Juan de Ulúa. The rest of his life was full of disappointment and sufferings, until he died in the convent of Santo Domingo.

ALPUCHE, Wenceslas (al-poo'-che), Mexican poet, b. in Tihosuco, Yucatan, 28 Sept., 1804; d. in Tekax, 2 Sept., 1841. He took as models the works of the Spanish playwrights and lyric poets, Calderón, Lope de Vega, Moreto, and Quintana, whom he tried to follow. His best poems are "Hidalgo," "La Independencia," and "La Fama."

ALRICKS, Hermanus, lawyer, b. at Lost Creek Mill, Juniata co., Pa., in 1804; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 28 Jan., 1874. In 1814 his parents removed to Harrisburg. He received his early education in the academy of that city, and read law there until he was prepared for admission to the bar. He soon attained a lucrative practice, and gained a high reputation for the close reasoning requisite in arguing before the orphan's and registrar's courts. He made it a rule not to undertake a cause unless he was satisfied of its justice. As a collector of historical traditions he was well known to cultivated people throughout the state, and his extraordinarily tenacious memory enabled him to hold his store of information with dates and authorities at the instant service of inquirers. The only public office he ever held was that of deputy attorney-general in 1829, an appointment that involved him in such an unpleasant political fracas that he became very averse to office-seeking.

ALSINA, Adolfo (al-see'-na), Argentine statesman, b. in Buenos Ayres in 1829. He first attracted public notice by a series of lectures and contributions to the periodical publications of Buenos Ayres. He became deputy to the provincial chambers, and was one of the most highly distinguished for eloquence and general ability. He was governor of the province from 1866 till 1868, and vice-president of the Argentine republic from 1868 to 1872. He several times commanded a body of national guards during civil disturbances.

ALSOP, George, author, b. in England in 1638. He was a London apprentice in his youth, but resided in Maryland in 1658–'62. He published a book with this quaint title: "A Character of the Province of Maryland, also a Small Treatise on the Wild and Naked Indians or Susquehanokes of Maryland, their Customs, Manners, Absurdities, and Religion, together with a collection of historical letters" (London, 1666). This was republished, with introduction and notes, by J. G. Shea (New York, 1869), and again in Baltimore in 1880.

ALSOP, John. of the continental congress, b. in Middletown, Conn.; d. in Newtown, Long Island, 22 Nov., 1794. He was a prosperous merchant of unquestioned patriotism and integrity, and was a worthy member of the first American congress in 1774–'76. On the occupation of New York by the British forces he withdrew to Middletown, Conn., remaining there until peace was concluded. —His son, **Richard,** author, b. in Middletown, Conn., 23 Jan., 1761; d. in Flatbush, Long Island, 20 Aug., 1815, studied at Yale college, but did not complete the course, preferring to devote himself exclusively to languages and literature. Although he was brought up to a mercantile life, it proved so irksome that he soon devoted himself to letters, and formed a kind of literary league, popularly known as the "Hartford Wits." These included Theodore Dwight, Lemuel Hopkins, and Benjamin Trumbull. The association, informal as it was, made a notable literary hit, all of its members being among the intellectual lights of the time. Alsop was the leading spirit and the principal writer of the "Echo," a series of burlesque essays (1791–'95). It comprised travesties and exaggerations of current publications, state papers, and the like, making a target of anything, in fact, that offered a mark for the active wits of its editors. These papers were mostly done into polished pentameters, somewhat ponderous but instinct with fun, and not without latent wisdom. Most of the "Wits" were federalists, and the "Echo" soon became bitterly anti-democratic. The whole series was published in a volume in 1807. Alsop's other works include a "Monody on the Death of Washington," in heroic verse (Hartford, 1800); "The Enchanted Lake of the Fairy Morgana" (1808); "The Natural and Civil History of Chili," from the Italian of Molina, and fugitive pieces. In 1815 he edited the "Captivity and Adventures of J. R. Jewett among the Savages of Nootka Sound." He was an accomplished linguist, acquiring languages, as it seemed, by a sort of intuition, and made a distinct impression on the drift of public thought.—Another son, **John** (poet, b. in Middletown, Conn., 5 Feb., 1776; d. in Middletown, 1 Nov., 1841), was a pupil of Dr. Dwight. He studied in the law school of Judge Reeve at Litchfield, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New London. He afterward became a bookseller in Hartford, and still later in New York. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement in Middletown. His poems were never issued in book form, but appeared in various periodicals and collections.

ALSTON, Willis, statesman, b. in Halifax co., N. C. He first appears in the colonial records of the Halifax district, N. C., in 1776, was a member of the provincial house of commons 1791–'92, and member of congress from 1799–1803.—His son, **Willis,** Jr., d. 10 April, 1837, was a member of the state legislature in 1794 and afterward, and a member of congress in 1803–'15 and in 1825–'31. During the war of 1812–'15 with Great Britain, he was chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives.

ALTAMIRANO, Ignacio M. (al-tah-me-rah'-no), Mexican jurist, b. of pure Indian parentage, in the state of Guerrero. He studied law under the protection of a Spanish gentleman, was graduated with distinction, devoted himself to politics, and soon became noted for his brilliant and fiery oratory against his opponents of the conservative party, he belonging to the extreme radical faction. During the French invasion and the empire of Maximilian, Altamirano fought bravely against the foreign troops, but at the end of the war he retired from the army. Since that time he has filled with success many high offices in different departments, and has been a member of the congress several times. He is considered the first of Mexican orators, and a great Oriental, Greek, German, English, French, and Italian scholar. He has published much, both in prose and verse.

ALTHAM, John, missionary, d. in 1641. He was one of the two Jesuits who accompanied Leonard Calvert to Maryland in 1633. On landing he obtained a hut from its Indian owner, which he fitted up for religious service, and it was afterward known as "the first chapel in Maryland." He studied the Indian dialects at St. Mary's, and then preached the gospel throughout the commonwealth, travelling as far as the mouth of the Susquehanna. He converted several chiefs, and by his influence with the Indians did much to strengthen the infant settlement.

ALVARADO, Alonzo d', Spanish soldier, b. in Burgos, Spain; d. in 1553. As an officer under Cortés, he participated in the conquest of Mexico (1519), and went thence to Peru, where he served as one of Pizarro's subordinates in the subjugation of the Incas. In 1537 he was sent with 500 men to reënforce the Pizarros who were fighting their brother Spaniards under Almagro in Peru. He was intercepted, defeated, and made prisoner by Almagro before he could join the opposing force. Pizarro and Almagro were soon killed by their soldiers, and the strange warfare proceeded between the survivors, Alvarado joining De Castro to crush Almagro the younger. He was lieutenant-general of the force that suppressed the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1548, and was made captain-general of Peru, but was vanquished in 1553, and did not long survive the mortification of his defeat.

ALVARADO, Juan Bautista, governor of California from 1836 till 1842. He was the leader of the Californian revolt against Mexican authority. Figueroa, the legitimate governor of the province, died in September, 1835, and Chico, a very obnoxious person in the eyes of Californians, was appointed in his stead by the Mexican government. His rule was so unpopular that he was forced to retire, upon which Alvarado, in November, 1836, rallied a force, including sundry adventurers from the United States, and other foreigners, seized Monterey, and sent the deputy, whom Chico had left, to Mexico. Independence was formally declared, and the legislature elected Alvarado governor ad interim. Southern California remained loyal for a time; but Alvarado, partly by a show of force, and partly through shrewd diplomacy, won over Santa Barbara and Los Angelos, and in January, 1837, proclaimed the whole of California free and united. In June of the same year a Mexican commissioner was sent to negotiate with the revolted provinces, but the self-made governor, with characteristic address, won him over and sent him back to plead his (Alvarado's) cause. In the meantime the Mexican government had appointed a new and somewhat warlike governor for California, without consulting Alvarado, and hostilities forthwith began. A single "battle" took place at San Buenaventura, in which one man was killed, the Mexican forces were routed, and Alvarado was soon recognized by the central government as governor of what was then designated as the "Department of California." For two years his jurisdiction was not seriously disputed, but in 1842 the Mexican government sent a new military representative, and Alvarado was deposed. He appeared subsequently as an intriguer of some ability, but never came to the front again in the character of a successful leader. The conquest by the United States followed in time to prevent further instances of the local tendency to revolution.

ALVARADO, Pedro de (al-vah-rah'-do), one of the conquerors of Spanish America, b. in Badajoz, Spain, toward the end of the 15th century; d. in New Galicia in 1541. In 1518 he sailed with his four brothers for Cuba, whence he accompanied Grijalva in his exploring expedition along the coast of the American continent. Grijalva was so delighted with the aspect of the country that he called it New Spain, and sent Alvarado back to Cuba to report to Gov. Velásquez what they had seen and heard, for the first time, about the immense empire of Montezuma. In February, 1519, he accompanied Cortés, and took an active part in all the incidents of the conquest of Mexico. Cortés, while engaged in the battle against Narvaez, left the city of Mexico under charge of Alvarado, who by his cruelty and rapacity caused an insurrection, and narrowly escaped with his life. In the famous retreat of the night of 1 July, 1520 (*La noche triste*), Alvarado distinguished himself, and to commemorate his bravery an enormous ditch over which he leaped to escape from the hands of the enemy is called to this day "El salto de Alvarado." On his return to Spain he was received with great honor by Charles V. and appointed governor of Guatemala, which he had conquered in 1523. He married a daughter of the illustrious house of La Cueva, from which the dukes of Albuquerque are descended, and returned to America,

accompanied by a host of adventurers. Guatemala became highly prosperous under his government. Having authority to extend his conquests, he headed an expedition of 500 men to capture Quito, and landed near Cape San Francisco, whence he marched into the interior; but among the Andes he met the forces of Pizarro, prepared to resist his advance. Disclaiming any intention to interfere with his countryman's rights, he received 120,000 pieces of eight as an indemnification for his outlay and losses, and returned peaceably to Guatemala. Visiting Spain soon afterward, he appeased the emperor's displeasure at this affair, obtained the governorship of Honduras, and then fitted out from Guatemala a new expedition of discovery, consisting of 12 large ships, two galleys, 800 soldiers, 150 horses, and a large retinue of Indians. Sailing W. and N. W. along the Mexican coast, he was driven by stress of weather into the port of Los Pueblos de Ávalos, in Michoacan. Here a messenger from the Spaniards of the interior asked his assistance in putting down a revolt of the Chichimecas of New Galicia. He landed with a portion of his force, made a rapid march to the encampment of his countrymen, and with them attacked the Indians, who were strongly posted in the mountains. The Spaniards were defeated and put to flight, and Alvarado was killed by the falling of his horse. The expedition was then abandoned.

ALVARENGA, Manoel Ignacio da Silva (ahl-va-rayn'-gah), Brazilian poet. He was professor of rhetoric in Rio Janeiro. His poems, which are graceful and full of local color, were published in Lisbon in 1799.

ALVAREZ, Bernardo d' (al'-vah-reth), Spanish adventurer, b. in Seville in 1514; d. in Spain in 1584. He joined the army in his boyhood, but was dismissed for misconduct and transported to a penal colony in the Philippine islands. He escaped thence and went to Peru, where he amassed a large fortune, after the manner of the adventurers of the time. But, unlike most of them, he devoted this wealth to charitable objects. He founded the benevolent order of St. Bernardine, and in Mexico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and other cities of New Spain, established hospitals, which are served by an association named for St. Hippolite. His philanthropy made him famous among the people who have been benefited by his gifts.

ÁLVAREZ, Diego d', Mexican priest, b. in Guadalajara about 1750; d. in 1824. At the age of sixteen he had finished his studies in philosophy, theological sciences, and canon and civil law, which he then taught in the seminario conciliar of the city of Mexico. He was also learned in medicine, mathematics, oratory, architecture, music, chemistry, and agriculture. He wrote on a wide range of subjects, his works making twenty-three large volumes in manuscript, but only one of them, "Práctica de la teología mística," was published.

ÁLVAREZ, Juan, Mexican soldier, b. about 1790; d. in 1867. He was of Indian blood, and exercised extraordinary influence over the Indians of southern Mexico. He was governor of Guerrero in 1853, and had little difficulty in rousing his mountaineers to insurrection. The outbreak took place at Acapulco, at the beginning of the following year. In the decree promulgated by Álvarez, in March, 1854, which became noted as the plan of Ayutla, Santa Anna's deposition was officially announced, and republican institutions were proposed. Santa Anna's power was overthrown in the battle of Saltillo, 22 July, 1855, and Gen. Carrera was intrusted with the government, which he relinquished in September in favor of Álvarez, whose nomination as president of Mexico was ratified by the assembly of Cuernavaca, which for that purpose he had convoked himself, 4 Oct., 1855. On 15 Nov. he made his entry into Mexico, escorted by a body-guard of Indians. His abolition of the privileges of the clergy and the army met with such opposition that he tendered his resignation, substituting in his place his former minister Comonfort, 11 Dec.; and after procuring $200,000 from the national exchequer, and what arms and munitions he could get, he returned to southern Mexico.

ALVARO, or **ALBO, Francisco,** Spanish sailor, lived in the 16th century. He accompanied Magellan's expedition that sailed from Spain on 10 Aug., 1519, and kept a log-book, which recounts the fortunes of the fleet from the time they sighted the cape of Santo Agostinho on the coast of Brazil. The original is preserved in Simancas, Spain, and a copy is in the British museum. It was printed in the "Coleccion" of Navarrete, and is included in the documents given in the volume of the Hakluyt society, containing Lord Stanley's translations of Pigafetta and other records of Magellan's voyage.

ALVORD, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Rutland, Vt., 18 Aug., 1813; d. 16 Oct., 1884. He was graduated at West Point in 1833, joined the 4th infantry, served in the Seminole war (1835–'37), was instructor in mathematics and physics at West Point until 1839, and was on frontier, garrison, and engineer duty until 1846, when he participated in the military occupation of Texas, and subsequently in the war with Mexico. He received the successive brevets of captain and major for gallantry in several of the more important engagements, and was chief of staff to Maj. Lally's column on the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico in 1847. He was made paymaster 22 June, 1854, and served as such until 1862, when he became a brigadier-general of volunteers, which grade he resigned 8 Aug., 1865. He was brevetted brigadier in the regular army in April, 1865, and was made chief paymaster of the district of Omaha 25 May, 1867. He is the author of several treatises on mathematics and of numerous essays and reviews.

ALVORD, Corydon A., printer, b. in Winchester, Conn., about 1812; d. in Hartford, Conn., 28 Nov., 1874. He learned his trade in Hartford, and in 1845 removed to New York, where he made a specialty of printing illustrated books, gaining a high reputation. His establishment on Vandewater st. was one of the most extensive in the country. Among its features were fonts of ancient and oriental letter, together with fonts of old-style type, which enabled him to make reprints or fac-similes of old books and newspapers. There were monster vaults deep under ground, and extending under adjacent buildings, forming a series of immense storage-rooms guarded by thick walls and iron doors as thoroughly protected as the treasury vaults. These were for the storage of stereotype plates and valuable engravings. He began a reprint of the old records of the city of New York, but the work was not finished, owing to changes in the recorder's office. In the reproduction of old books and papers he succeeded in copying the discolorations made by age, in a remarkable degree. He was an active member of the typographical society, and president of the typothetæ. He acquired a competence, which was subsequently lost through the misconduct of others. In 1871 he retired from business, went to Hartford, and devoted his remaining years to the preparation of a local history of Hartford and Winchester.

ALVORD, Henry Elijah, educator, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 11 March, 1844. He was educated in the Massachusetts public schools, and subsequently studied in the Norwich university, where in 1863 he received the degrees of C. E. and B. S. He enlisted as a private in 1862, and passed through every grade to that of major, reaching that rank in the 2d Massachusetts cavalry in 1865. At the close of the war he was appointed to the regular army with the rank of captain of cavalry, and remained as such until 1872, when he became a special Indian courier. He then lectured for a time at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and later became manager of the Houghton farm, Orange co., N. Y. In 1886 he was elected professor of agriculture at the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst. Prof. Alvord has been a frequent contributor to the agricultural journals of this country and Great Britain, and is the author of the American sections of "Dairy Farming" (London, 1881). He is also well known as a lecturer on agricultural topics.

ALVORD, Thomas Gold, politician, b. in Onondaga, N. Y., 20 Dec., 1810. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, in 1832 admitted to the New York bar, and in 1844 sent to the legislature, where he remained for ten consecutive terms. He was elected speaker of the house in 1858 and in 1864, was lieutenant-governor in 1865–'6, and a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1867–'8. He is the proprietor of extensive salt mines in central New York.

ALZATE Y RAMIREZ, José Antonio, Mexican scientist, b. in Ozumba in 1729; d. in the city of Mexico, 2 Feb., 1790. He was a corresponding member of the French and Spanish academies of science, and one of the earliest trustworthy observers of Mexican meteorology. He attained a high reputation as a zoölogist and botanist, and his researches led the way for modern exploration of Mexican antiquities. He published the "Gaceta de Literatura," and an essay entitled "La limite des niéges perpetuelles en Volcan Popocatepetl."

AMERIGO (or **AMERICO**) **VESPUCCI** (or **VESPUCIO**) (ves-putch'-ee), Italian navigator, b. in Florence, Italy, 9 March, 1451; d. in Seville, Spain, 22 Feb., 1512. He was of a wealthy family of merchants, and received his education from his uncle, Giorgi Antonio Vespucci, a Dominican friar, a friend and colleague of Savonarola. He engaged in business, first in Florence and afterward in Seville, where he met Columbus, perhaps as early as 1493, and where in 1497 he equipped the fleet with which that navigator sailed on his third voyage. He had previously, in 1496, had charge of fitting out a fleet for the Spanish government. Amerigo sailed from Spain in 1499 in an expedition that visited the neighborhood of Cape Paria and several hundred miles of coast, and returned in June, 1500. In May, 1501, he entered the service of Emanuel, of Portugal, and participated in an expedition that visited the coast of Brazil. In May, 1503, he commanded a caravel in a squadron that sailed for the discovery of Malacca, but parted company from the rest, and finally made his way to the coast of Brazil, where he discovered the bay of All Saints, remained there two months, then ran 260 leagues farther south, where he built a fort, somewhere near Cape Frio, and, leaving a colony there, returned to Lisbon in June, 1504. Early in 1505 he obtained from King Ferdinand of Spain letters of naturalization, and on 22 March, 1508, was appointed pilot-major of the kingdom, an office that he held until his death, taking charge of the preparation of a general description of coasts and accounts of new discoveries, and also superintending the construction of charts and the examination of pilots. The controversy as to whether Vespucci took precedence both of the Cabots and of Columbus in the discovery of the mainland of America has been for centuries a matter of dispute. None of the original letters of Amerigo bearing on the subject are extant, except in translations, and these differ greatly among themselves and contain inconsistencies of fact and date. It is not even known in what language the letters were written. An account by Amerigo of his voyage of 1499, said to have been written 18 July, 1500, was published by Bandini in 1745. A letter of his to Lorenzo Piero de Medici, a cousin of Lorenzo the Magnificent, describing the voyage of 1501, was published in various editions, some in Latin, others in German, and in 1789 a new text, in Italian, was discovered by Bartolozzi. The Strasburg edition of 1505 bears the title "De Ora Antarctica." In 1507 a "Cosmographiæ Introductio" was published at the little college of St. Dié in Lorraine, and to it was appended an account by Amerigo of his voyages, purporting to be addressed to René II., duke of Lorraine. Here it is asserted that four voyages were made, the date of the first being fixed at May, 1497. Amerigo would thus have reached the mainland a week or two earlier than Cabot, and about 14 months earlier than Columbus. It was also suggested in this book that Amerigo should give his name to the continent he had discovered. The best authorities now consider the evidence incontrovertible that this date of 1497 is incorrect, and doubt has thus been thrown upon the rest of Amerigo's narrative. He has been charged by many with deliberate falsification, and most of his apologists have contented themselves with defending his character, rather than the truth of his narrative, ascribing the inconsistencies of the latter to the errors of translators and copyists. Santarem, in his "Researches," says he could find no mention at all of Vespucci in the royal archives of Portugal, nor in the diplomatic records, where all new discoveries were mentioned, and the fact that his reputed discovery of the mainland was not used as evidence by the Spanish government in an action at law in 1512, where it would have been in their favor, seems to show that it was not given credence at that day. The name of America, however, suggested by the "Cosmographiæ Introductio," began soon to be generally used, and it was not until the publication of Schoner's "Opusculum Geographicum" (1533) that doubt began to be thrown on its propriety. See "Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius," by C. E. Lester (New York, 1846); Santarem's "Vespucius and his Voyages," translated by E. V. Childe (Boston, 1850); and Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884).

AMES, Adelbert, soldier, b. in Rockland, Me., 31 Oct., 1835. He was graduated at West Point in 1861, and assigned to the 5th artillery. He was

wounded at the battle of Bull Run and brevetted for gallantry in that action, and was present at the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg, besides many of the minor engagements in Virginia throughout the civil war. He was brevetted colonel for gallantry, and commanded a brigade, and at times a division in the army of the Potomac, and in the operation before Petersburg in 1864. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his conduct at the capture of Fort Fisher, 13 March, 1865, and brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the rebellion," and on 30 April, 1866, mustered out of the volunteer service. On 28 July, 1866, he was promoted to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel, 24th infantry. On 15 July, 1868, he was appointed provisional governor of Mississippi, under acts of congress providing for such temporary government, and on 17 March, 1869, his command extended to include the 4th military district. The lately insurrectionary states were at the time divided into five such districts, each with a general officer in command, and a military force at his disposal. Mississippi was among the last of the states to comply with the conditions of reconstruction, and in the interval the community drifted into a state bordering upon anarchy, the provisional governor at times interfering in the interest of order. Under his direction an election was held 30 Nov., 1869, and on 11 Jan., 1870, the legislature was convened by his direction. Gen. Ames was elected U. S. senator for the unexpired term from 4 March, 1869. In 1873 he was chosen governor of Mississippi by a popular vote, and resigned his seat in the senate. His administration was so repugnant to the democrats—or, in other words, to the white population—that between them and the republicans, mostly blacks, a feeling of hostility arose so bitter that it culminated in a serious riot in Vicksburg, 7 Dec., 1873, and this was followed by atrocities all over the state, consisting for the most part in the punishment, often in the murder, of obnoxious republicans, white and black. The civil officers were unable to enforce the laws, and Gov. Ames appealed to the general government for aid. Upon this, despatches of the most contradictory character were forwarded to Washington by the opposing parties, and, pending an investigation by congress, affairs were in a deplorable state of disorganization. An election held in November resulted in a general defeat of the republicans, both branches of the legislature becoming distinctly democratic. Gov. Ames held that this election was largely carried by intimidation and fraud, and vainly sought to secure congressional interference. Soon after the legislature convened in January, 1876, articles of impeachment were prepared against all the executive officers, and, pending the trials, the machinery of state government was nearly at a standstill. Gov. Ames, seeing that conviction was inevitable, offered through his counsel to resign, provided the articles of impeachment were withdrawn. This was done, and he resigned at once and removed to Minnesota.

AMES, Edward Raymond, bishop, b. in Athens, Ohio, 20 May, 1806; d. in Baltimore, 25 April, 1879. He studied for two years at the Ohio State University, and in 1828 opened a high school at Lebanon, Ill., which in time grew into McKendree College. Here he remained until 1830, when he joined the Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference and became an itinerant minister. At the general conference for 1840 he was chosen corresponding secretary of the missionary society, and rode through the South and West and among the Indian tribes, a distance of more than 25,000 miles. He was a presiding elder from 1844 to 1852, and was then chosen bishop. He was the first Methodist bishop to visit the Pacific coast. During the civil war he rendered important service as a member of several commissions.

AMES, Fisher, statesman, b. in Dedham, Mass., 9 April, 1758; d. there, 4 July, 1808. His father, a physician, died when Fisher was but six years old, but his mother resolved, in spite of her limited income, to give the boy a classical education. At the age of six he began the study of Latin, and at the age of twelve he was sent to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1774. Owing to his extreme youth and the straitened circumstances of the family, he was obliged to spend some years in teaching before studying law, and during this period he devoted himself with indefatigable zeal to self-culture. Often in after-life he spoke of the ravenous appetite with which he had devoured the books within his reach. He read the leading English poets, dwelling for hours on their beauties, and fixing the most striking passages in his memory. He admired Virgil, and could repeat considerable portions of the Eclogues and Georgics, and most of the fine passages of the Æneid. He was a profound student of the Scriptures, and declared that no man could become truly eloquent "without being a constant reader of the Bible and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language." Mr. Ames studied law in the office of William Tudor, and began practice in his native village in 1781. His abilities were first made known by several political essays, contributed to Boston journals under the signatures of "Brutus" and "Camillus." In 1788 he was elected representative in the state legislature, where he distinguished himself so highly that he was elected to the convention that met in Massachusetts the same year to ratify the federal constitution. In this convention he urged the adoption of the constitution, and made also a speech on biennial elections, which manifested extraordinary eloquence and power. Joining the federal party, he was elected to congress in December of the same year for the district that then included Boston. He served in congress for eight years, supporting Washington's administration, and when upon Washington's retirement congress voted an address to him, Mr. Ames was chosen to pronounce it. On 28 April, 1796, Mr. Ames advocated the appropriation required for the execution of Jay's treaty with Great Britain in the most eloquent and powerful speech of his life. A member of the opposition objected to the taking of a vote at that time, on the ground that the house was too excited to come to a just decision. Declining health now compelled Mr. Ames to withdraw from public life, and he returned to his farm in Dedham. In 1798 he wrote "Laocoon" and other essays to rouse the federalists to more strenuous opposition to the ag-

Fisher Ames

gressions of France. On the death of Washington he pronounced his eulogy before the legislature of Massachusetts. He was elected president of Harvard college in 1804, but declined the honor on account of his health, and spent his last years in retirement. Though not a deliberate artist in words, his diction is highly pictorial, and he abounds in verbal felicities, in condensed, epigrammatic sentences and illuminated sayings that linger long in the memory. He rarely wrote out beforehand any part of his speeches, but jotted down a few heads only, on which he studied till he had gained a complete mastery of his theme, and trusted for the rest to the inspiration and resources of the hour. In person Mr. Ames was somewhat above the average stature, well-proportioned, and very erect. His face had none of the strong and rugged lines that mark the highest type of greatness, but had a peculiarly benignant expression. His disposition was amiable, his manners gentle and winning, and his character without a blemish. He was a brilliant talker, and one of the wittiest and most sparkling of letter-writers. A collection of his works, with a life by Rev. J. T. Kirkland, was published in Boston in 1809; and his son, Seth Ames, published an enlarged edition (2 vols., 1854). In 1871 his grandson, Pelham W. Ames, published a selection from his congressional speeches, four of which are not contained in the former collections.

AMES, Joseph, painter, b. in Roxbury, N. H., in 1816; d. in New York, 30 Oct., 1872. He early began portrait painting, and, having attained moderate success in his own state, opened a studio in Boston, and soon established a reputation, painting the portraits of several prominent citizens. He was wholly self-taught, and it is thought that some of his best work was done in this first period of his career. As soon as he could save the means he went to Rome and studied there, painting a fine portrait of Pius IX. On his return to the United States he settled in Boston, but removed to Baltimore on account of his health in 1870. The change did him no good, and he soon removed to New York. He was elected a member of the national academy of design in 1870. His success in New York in *genre* work, as well as in portraiture, was extremely flattering, and he soon had more orders than he could fill. His best-known pictures are portraits of Ristori, Prescott, Emerson, Rachel, and President Felton, of Harvard, and "Gazzaniga." Among his ideal paintings are "Miranda," "Night," "Morning," "The Death of Webster," and "Maud Muller." The annual exhibition of 1872 contained his last works, a portrait of Ross Winans and one of a young lady of Baltimore, while in his studio he left a finished picture of Madame Ristori as Medea. He died of brain fever after a brief illness. His widow has executed meritorious busts of Abraham Lincoln and Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts.

AMES, Mary Clemmer (Mrs. Hudson), author, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1839; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 Aug., 1884. She was educated at Westfield (Mass.) academy, and when very young began to write for the "Springfield Republican." Afterward she became a correspondent of the New York "Independent," to which, under the title of "A Woman's Letter from Washington," she regularly contributed for many years. Through these letters she was best known in the literary world. At an early age she married the Rev. Daniel Ames, from whom she was afterward divorced. She was intimate with Alice and Phœbe Cary, whose biographies she wrote. She also published monographs on Charles Sumner, Margaret Fuller, George Eliot, Emerson, and Longfellow. She wrote three novels, "Victoria" (New York, 1864), "Eirene" (1870), and "His Two Wives" (1874); "Ten Years in Washington" (1871), "Outlines of Men, Women, and Things" (1873), and a volume of poems, was published in Boston in 1885, and a memorial by her husband in 1886. She was an earnest and conscientious writer, and exercised a powerful and healthful influence upon public affairs.

AMES, Nathan P., manufacturer, b. in 1803; d. in Cabotville, Mass., 23 April, 1847. He established a cutlery business in Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1829, and became known as a skilful swordmaker, furnishing large numbers by contract to the U. S. government. His business having increased, he removed to Cabotville, Mass., and with his associates incorporated in 1834 the Ames Manufacturing Company. In 1836 the works were supplemented by the addition of a foundery for casting bronze cannon and church-bells. This establishment soon became famous, and furnished most of the brass cannon for the U. S. army. The statues of De Witt Clinton, in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., of Washington, in Union sq., New York, and of Franklin, in School st., Boston, Mass., were cast at this foundery. In 1840 Mr. Ames visited Europe for the purpose of inspecting the various armories and of acquiring the latest information in regard to improved processes. In 1854 he received an important order from the British government for machines used in the manufacture of muskets.

AMES, Nathaniel, mathematician, b. in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1708; d. in Dedham, 11 July, 1764. He was a physician, but, inheriting a love of astronomy from his father, he began the publication in 1725 of a series of almanacs that won great success. In 1735 he removed to Dedham and kept a tavern. Here he married Mary Fisher, and two sons were born to them—Fisher Ames (*q. v.*) and Nathaniel, who continued the publication of his father's almanacs until 1775, when he became a surgeon in the patriot army. He made several sea voyages, and published stories of nautical adventure, including "Mariner's Sketches" (1830) and "Nautical Reminiscences" (1832). He died in Providence, R. I., 18 Jan., 1835.

AMES, Oakes, manufacturer, b. in Easton, Mass., 10 Jan., 1804; d. in North Easton, Mass., 8 May, 1873. He was the eldest son of Oliver Ames, a blacksmith, who had acquired considerable reputation in the making of shovels and picks. After obtaining a public-school education, he entered his father's workshops and made himself familiar with every step of the manufacture. He became a partner in the business, and with his brother, Oliver, Jr., established the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons. This house carried on an enormous trade during the gold excitement in California, and again a few years later in Australia. During the civil war they furnished extensive supplies of swords and shovels to the government. In the building of the Union Pacific railroad they were directly interested, and obtained large contracts, which were subsequently transferred to the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation in which Oakes Ames was one of the largest stockholders. In 1861 he was called into the executive council of Massachusetts. He served

continuously in congress from 1862 to 1873 as representative from the 2d Massachusetts district. His relations with the Credit Mobilier led to an investigation, which resulted in his being censured by a vote of the house of representatives. Subsequent to his withdrawal from political life he resided at North Easton, where he died of apoplexy.—His brother, **Oliver**, manufacturer, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 5 Nov., 1807; d. in North Easton, Mass., 9 March, 1877, was a member of the Massachusetts state senate during 1852 and 1857. He was largely interested with his brother in the development of the Union Pacific railroad, and was its president *pro tem.* from 1866 until 1868. He was formally elected president of the company on 12 March, 1868, and continued as such until 8 March, 1871. He was connected with the Credit Mobilier, and in 1873 succeeded his brother as the head of the firm.

AMES, Samuel, jurist, b. in Providence, R. I., 6 Sept., 1806; d. there, 20 Dec., 1865. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Brown in 1823. After graduation he attended the law lectures of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and became a member of the Rhode Island bar in 1826. He served in the Providence city council, was for many years in the state assembly, and was elected speaker of that body in 1844 and 1845. In 1839 he married Mary Throop Dorr, a daughter of Thomas Wilson Dorr, famous as the leader of the rebellion in 1842. But this did not prevent Mr. Ames from taking a stand on the side of law and order, and he served as quartermaster of the state troops during the whole period of disturbance. In 1853 he was appointed by the legislature to represent the state in adjusting the boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1855 he was one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of Rhode Island, a work that was completed in 1857 mainly under his supervision. He was elected chief justice of the state supreme court in May, 1856, and resigned the office in November, 1865, because of failing health. He was a delegate to the peace convention in 1861. The law books of which he was author or editor are "Agnell and Ames on Corporations" and "Rhode Island Reports" (vols. 4 to 7).

AMHERST, J. H., actor, b. in London, England, in 1776; d. in Philadelphia, 12 Aug., 1851. He first appeared at the Haymarket theatre, London, in "The Blue Devils." He came to the United States in 1838 as director of Cook's equestrian company, and first acted as the "Castilian" in "Mazeppa" in Philadelphia. After a moderately successful career he fell victim to a complication of diseases, died in the almshouse, and was buried by the actors' order of friendship. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and the author of several plays, of which the following are the best known: "Will Watch, or the Black Phantom" (1825); "Napoleon Bonaparte's Invasion of Russia, or the Conflagration of Moscow" (1850); "Ireland as it Was" (1850); "The Battle of Waterloo" (1850); and "Ireland as it Is" (1850).

AMHERST, Jeffery, soldier, b. in Riverhead, Kent, England, 29 Jan., 1717; d. 3 Aug., 1797. His American career began in 1758, when he was commissioned major-general at the instance of William Pitt, and sent to coöperate with Prideaux in wresting Canada from the French. From boyhood he had been a soldier serving in Flanders and winning distinction under the duke of Marlborough. For his services in reducing the French strongholds he received the thanks of the house of commons, and the order of the bath. In 1760 he was appointed governor-general of the British possessions in America, but proved unable to deal with the Indians under such a leader as Pontiac. In 1763 he was made governor of Virginia, his last American service. In England, Pontiac's conspiracy was generally unknown, and as Amherst was a favorite with the king, honors were heaped upon him, largely because he steadily favored the American war. In 1776 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Amherst, and in 1787 received a patent as Baron Amherst of Montreal, this being the name of his seat in Kent. See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for September, 1797, Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac," and Bancroft's "History of the United States," vol. iii. A fine portrait of Gen. Amherst by Gainsborough is in the national portrait gallery.

AMI, Henry M., Canadian scientist, b. in Belle-Riviere, Quebec, 23 Nov., 1858. He was graduated at McGill college in 1882, and in June of the same year was appointed on the paleontological staff of the geological survey of Canada. In 1886 he was assistant paleontologist, and during the same year was engaged in the determination, identification, and classification of the fossil remains of Canada, in connection with the museum and geological survey at Ottawa. His first paper on geology was read at Ottawa in 1881, and in 1882 his work on "The Utica Formation in Canada" was published. Then followed "Notes on Triarthrus spinosus, Billings," and various reports on the stratigraphy and paleontology of Ottawa and vicinity, and a catalogue of fossils. In June, 1883, he became a permanent civil service officer in the department of the interior, geological survey branch.

AMIDAS, or **AMADAS, Philip,** navigator, b. in Hull, England, in 1550; d. there in 1618. He was the son of a Breton family who had for a century resided in England. He commanded one of the two ships in Arthur Barlow's voyage of discovery to the coast of North Carolina in 1584, undertaken with a view to establishing a permanent colony. They explored New Inlet, and returned with glowing accounts of the grapes, cedars, and other products of the country and of its people. Amidas was in charge of an expedition to Newfoundland a few years later.

AMMEN, Daniel, naval officer, b. in Ohio, 15 May, 1820. He was appointed midshipman 7 July, 1836, and served as passed midshipman in the Wilkes exploring expedition, in the Mediterranean, in the East India squadron, and on the coast survey. As lieutenant (from 4 Nov., 1849) he was attached to a commission to select a naval station on the Pacific coast, accompanied the expedition to Paraguay river in 1853–'54, and was on the steam frigate "Merrimac" in 1859–'60. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he was executive officer of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. At the reduction of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, he commanded the "Seneca," and was sent ashore to hoist the flag over the surrendered forts, and hold them till the army took possession. He was promoted to be commander 21 Feb., 1863, was assigned to the monitor "Patapsco," and participated in the attack on Fort Macallister, 3 March, 1863. In May, 1864, he was despatched to the Pacific in command of 220 seamen as passengers on board a California steamer. Two days out from New York a well-organized attempt at mutiny was suppressed by Com. Ammen and Boatswain Bell, aided by Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the steamer, and a few volunteers from among the passengers. He participated in the two attacks on Fort Fisher in the winter of 1864–'65, was commissioned captain 26 July, 1866, and was on special and sea service until 11 Dec., 1877, when he was made rear-admiral and was

placed on the retired list after 49 years and 6 months of service. He is the author of "The Atlantic Coast," a volume in the series entitled "The Navy in the Civil War" (New York, 1883).

AMMEN, Jacob, soldier, b. in Botetourt co., Va., 7 Jan., 1808. He was graduated at West Point in 1831, and served there as assistant intructor in mathematics, and afterward of infantry tactics until 31 Aug., 1832. During the threatened "nullification" of South Carolina he was on duty in Charleston harbor. From 4 Oct., 1834, to 5 Nov., 1837, he was again at West Point as an instructor, and he resigned from the army, 30 Nov., 1837, to accept a professorship of mathematics at Bacon college, Georgetown, Ky. Thence he went to Jefferson college, Washington, Miss., in 1839, to the university of Indiana in 1840, to Jefferson college again in 1843, and returned to Bacon college in 1848. From 1855 to 1861 he was a civil engineer at Ripley, Ohio, and on April 18 of that year became captain in the 12th Ohio volunteers. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel 2 May, and participated in the West Virginia campaign (June and July) under McClellan, where the first considerable federal successes of the war were gained. After the campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi he was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers 16 July, 1862, and was in command of camps of instruction in Ohio and Illinois until 16 Dec., 1863. From 10 April, 1864, to 14 Jan., 1865, when he resigned, he was in command of the district of east Tennessee.

AMORY, Robert, physician, b. in Boston, 2 May, 1842. He was graduated at Harvard in 1863, and received his degree from the medical department in 1866. After studying in Paris and Dublin for a year, he settled in Longwood (Brookline), Mass. In addition to the practice of his profession he has taken a warm interest in town affairs, filling several important positions. He was appointed in 1869 lecturer at Harvard college on the physiological action of drugs, and was afterward professor of physiology in the medical school at Bowdoin college, but resigned this chair in 1874. He is a member of several societies of medical science, and has published "Bromides of Potassium and Ammonium" (Boston, 1872), and "Action of Nitrous Oxide" (1870); and has contributed to periodicals important papers on "Chloral Hydrates: Experiments Disproving Evolution of Chloroform in Organism," "Pathological Action of Prussic Acid," "Poisons," etc. He has also translated and edited "Lectures on Physiology," by Prof. Russ, of the Strasburg university medical school (Boston, 1875). His "Photography of the Spectrum" was published in the proceedings of the American academy. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the Massachusetts volunteer militia in 1875, surgeon in 1876, and medical director of the 1st brigade a few months later.

AMORY, Thomas Coffin, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1810. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830, and became a member of the Suffolk bar in 1834. For many years he was connected with the municipal government of Boston, serving as alderman and in important positions in the educational departments. During this period he contributed to various periodicals, and published many reports and addresses regarding his official duties. In 1858 he published a "Life of James Sullivan," governor of Massachusetts, and in 1868 "The Military Services of Major-General John Sullivan." This was followed by numerous pamphlets and contributions to the historical magazines on subjects connected with the revolutionary war, among which were "Old Cambridge and New," "Our English Ancestors," "Homes of the Olden Times," "Old Homes of New England," "The Transfer of Erin," and "The Acquisition of Ireland by England." In 1886 he published "A Life of Sir Isaac Coffin: His English and American Ancestors." He has written numerous poems, the best-known of which is, perhaps, "William Blaxton, Sole Inhabitant of Boston." This was written at a time when it was proposed to pull down the old South church and erect a modern building in its place, and no doubt did its part in saving the historic structure.

AMORY, Thomas J. C., soldier, b. in Massachusetts about 1830; d. of yellow fever in Newbern, N. C., 8 Oct., 1864. He was graduated at West Point in 1851, and served on garrison and frontier duty in the Utah expedition (1858–'60), and on recruiting service until 1861, when he became colonel of the 17th Massachusetts volunteers. He was stationed at Baltimore with his regiment until March, 1862, when he was ordered to North Carolina and took part in the operations about Newbern, Beaufort, Goldsboro, and Kinston, until 1 March, 1864, when he was assigned to a general command of the forces south of the Trent river, and on 5 July to the sub-district of Beaufort. He was promoted to be major 19 September, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers 1 October.

AMPUDIA, Pedro de, Mexican soldier. He was made a general by Santa Anna in 1840, led a foray on the Texas frontier under the command of Gen. Woll in 1842, took a prominent part in the conflicts with the Texan forces under Summerville, and in December, 1842, commanded the land forces in the siege of Campeachy, Yucatan. He was compelled to retreat by Com. Moore on 26 June, 1843, and went to Tabasco, where in 1844 he aroused great indignation by his cruel execution of Gen. Sentmanat, who had attacked the town. He was dismissed from his command, but on 11 April, 1846, appeared before Matamoras as a general in the army under Arista. He was given command of Monterey, but, after a spirited defence, surrendered to Gen. Taylor, 24 Sept., 1846.

ANACAONA, also called the **Golden Flower,** was an Indian queen, wife of Caonabó, one of the five caciques who possessed the island of Santo Domingo when the Spaniards discovered it and settled there in 1492. She was celebrated as a composer of ballads and narrative poems, called *areitos.* The Indians, being ill-treated by the conquerors, revolted, and made a long war against them; and during a feast organized to honor the queen of Jaragua, who was friendly to the Spaniards, Gov. Nicolás de Ovando ordered the arrest of Anacaona and her Indian noblemen, all of whom, being suspected of conspiracy, were executed.

AÑASCO, Juan de (an-yas'-co), Spanish traveller, lived in Seville in the first part of the 16th century. He was one of the most active of the officers that accompanied Hernando de Soto during his famous expedition to Florida and the regions along the Mississippi river, from 1539 to 1543, and the successful return of the expedition was largely due to him, who was their guide in descending the Mississippi.

ANAYA, Pedro María (ah-nay'-ya), Mexican soldier. He took part in the operations against the American army of occupation, and was twice president of Mexico *ad interim:* while President Santa Anna was absent from the capital (2 April to 20 May, 1847), and then in the absence of President Peña y Peña (26 Sept., 1847, to 8 Jan., 1848).

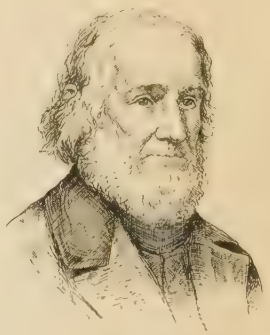
ANCHIETA, José de (an-chee-ay'-ta), Portuguese missionary, b. at Laguna, in Teneriffe, Ca-

nary islands, in 1533; d. in Brazil, 9 June, 1597. He was a relative of Loyola's. In 1553 he went from Coimbra, where he had been stationed, as a missionary to Brazil, where he founded a college for the conversion of natives, and was appointed governor of the converted Indians. His life was passed in danger, privation, and arduous labor. He was believed by both whites and Indians to have the power of working miracles, and was commonly called the "Apostle of Brazil." The academy of sciences at Madrid has published a treatise by him on "The Natural Productions of Brazil." See "Vida do Padre Joseph de Anchieta," by Vasconcellos, and an earlier biography by Rodriguez.

ANDAGOYA, Pascual de, Spanish traveller, b. in the province of Alava, Spain; d. in Cuzco, Peru, 18 June, 1548. In 1514, when very young, he went out to Darien with the governor, Pedro Arias. He was made inspector-general of the Indians on the isthmus in 1522, and in the same year, hearing of a province farther south called Biru (Peru), set out on an expedition thither. Several chiefs of the country made their submission to him, and told him of the great empire of the Incas; but when he attempted to make further discoveries, a severe illness forced him to return to Panama, where he reported the information he had gained. The governor then handed over the enterprise to three partners, one of whom was Francisco Pizarro, afterward conqueror of Peru. Andagoya now lived at Panama till 1529, when he was banished by the governor to Santo Domingo, but returned in a few years as lieutenant to the new governor, Barrionuevo. He acted as agent to Pizarro and the other conquerors of Peru until 1536, when he was sent back to Spain. In 1540 he became governor of the country around the San Juan river, and founded the town of Buenaventura; but, owing to a dispute with a neighboring governor, he went back to Spain, where he spent five years, returning to Peru to die. Oviedo, who knew him well, speaks of him as noble minded and virtuous, and says his treatment of the Indians was humane. He wrote an interesting narrative, which remained long in manuscript, but was finally published by Navarrete. An English translation by Clements R. Markham has been published by the Hakluyt society (London, 1865).

ANDERS, John Daniel, Moravian bishop, b. in Germany, 9 Aug., 1771; d. in Herrnhut, Saxony, 6 Nov., 1847. He was graduated at the Moravian college and the theological seminary at Herrnhut, became a professor in the latter, and subsequently took charge of the Moravian church in Berlin. There his learning and eloquence attracted no little attention among the professors of the university and others. The celebrated Dr. Neander was his intimate friend. In 1827 Anders was appointed to preside over the northern district of the American Moravian church, and accordingly received consecration as a bishop on 16 Sept. of that year, at Herrnhut. He filled this office until 1836, when he attended a general synod of the Moravian church convened in Germany, and that body elected him to the supreme executive board of the Unitas Fratrum. For this reason he did not return to the United States.

ANDERSON, Alexander, wood engraver, b. in New York city, 21 April, 1775; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 17 Jan., 1870. At the age of twelve years he made his first attempts at engraving on copper, frequently using pennies rolled out, and on type-metal plates. He received no instruction, and his knowledge was acquired by watching jewellers and other workmen. Some of his earliest efforts were copies of anatomical figures in medical works. In deference to his father's wishes, he studied in the medical department of Columbia college, and was graduated in 1796; but at the same time he continued his interest in engraving and produced the illustrations for a little book entitled "Looking Glass for the Mind." Shortly afterward, on being informed that it was possible to engrave on wood, he obtained blocks of box-wood, designed his own tools, and produced the first wood engravings ever made in the United States. About 1798 he abandoned the practice of medicine, and devoted his attention thenceforth exclusively to engraving. At first he used both wood and metal as occasion required, but from about 1820 his illustrations were usually cut in wood, and for some time he was the only artist in that line in New York. His best-known productions include the illustrations in Webster's "Elementary Spelling-Book," a series of forty plates for Shakespeare's plays, and engravings of Bewick's "Birds," and of Sir Charles Bell's "Anatomy." For many years he was employed by the American tract society and engraved the illustrations for their publications. A memorial address on this pioneer engraver, by Benson J. Lossing, was published by the New York Historical Society, with 38 illustrations, many of them engraved by Anderson himself.



Alex^r Anderson

ANDERSON, Alexander, senator, b. in Jefferson co., Tenn., 10 Nov., 1794; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 23 May, 1869. He was elected by the democrats U. S. senator from Tennessee in 1840, and was afterward a legislator and judge in California, and framed the state constitution.

ANDERSON, Galusha, educator, b. in Bergen, N. Y., 7 March, 1832. He was graduated at Rochester university in 1854, and at the theological seminary in Rochester in 1856. He became distinguished as a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and was called in 1866 from his church in St. Louis to the professorship of homiletics, church polity, and pastoral duties, in Newton theological institute. From 1873 to 1878 he preached in Brooklyn, and then in Chicago, and in the latter year was chosen president of Chicago university, in which post he continued till September, 1885.

ANDERSON, George B., soldier, b. in Wilmington, N. C., in 1831; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 16 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at West Point in 1852, and was appointed brevet 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, promoted to be 1st lieutenant in 1855, and in 1858 appointed adjutant of his regiment. He resigned in April, 1861, and entered the confederate army, where he was soon appointed brigadier-general and given direction of coast defences in North Carolina. At the battle of Antietam, where he commanded a brigade, he received a wound in the foot, which eventually proved fatal.

ANDERSON, Henry James, educator, b. in New York, 6 Feb., 1799; d. in Lahore, northern Hindostan, 19 Oct., 1875. He was graduated at Columbia college with highest honors in 1818,

studied medicine, and received in 1823 his degree from the college of physicians and surgeons. He devoted his leisure time to mathematical investigations, and in 1825 was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in Columbia college. After twenty-five years of successful teaching he resigned his professorship to go abroad in hopes of restoring the health of his wife, but to no avail. While in France he became intimately acquainted with the astronomer Arago, and about the same time he became a convert to the Catholic faith. He spent many years in wandering over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and during a visit to the Holy Land he acted as geologist to the Dead sea expedition under command of Lieut. Lynch. The results were collected and published by the U. S. government in 1848, with the titles of "Geology of Lieutenant Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea," and "Geological Reconnoissance of Part of the Holy Land." In 1851 he was elected a trustee of Columbia college, and in 1866 emeritus professor of mathematics and astronomy. In 1874 he was one of the band of pilgrims that left the United States on a visit to Lourdes, France, and was received by Pius IX. with special marks of favor. He then joined as a volunteer the American scientific expedition sent out to observe the transit of Venus, and proceeded to Australia, having procured the necessary instruments at his own expense. On his return, he visited India, and, while exploring the Himalayas, he was stricken with the disease that caused his death. He was active in advancing the interests of the Catholic church in New York, for many years was president of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, was prominent in the originating of the Catholic union of New York, and was also one of the founders of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, N. Y.

ANDERSON, H. T., clergyman, b. in 1811; d. 19 Aug., 1872. He was a minister of the denomination known as Campbellites or Disciples, and was the author of an interlinear translation of the New Testament, and during the last five years of his life was engaged in its revision, taking for his basis the text of Tischendorf. This work was nearly completed at his death.

ANDERSON, Isaac, clergyman, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 26 March, 1780; d. in Rockford, Tenn., 28 Jan., 1857. He studied at liberty hall academy (afterward Washington college), and then fitted himself for a preacher. After his family had removed to Union, Tenn., he was licensed to preach in 1802, and was the Presbyterian pastor in that place for nine years, and subsequently in Maryville, where the southwestern theological seminary was established through his efforts.

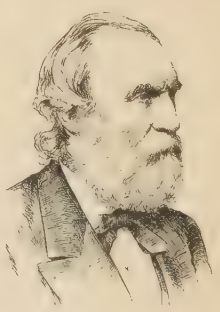
ANDERSON, James Patton, soldier, b. in Tennessee about 1820; d. in Memphis in 1873. He served in Mexico, commanding Mississippi volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He afterward settled at Olympia, Washington territory, and sat in the house of representatives as a delegate from that territory in 1855–'57. He held the rank of brigadier-general in the confederate army, distinguished himself at Shiloh and Stone river, and was promoted to major-general 17 Feb., 1864, was assigned to the command of the district of Florida, and subsequently commanded a division in Polk's corps, Army of the Tennessee.

ANDERSON, John Henry, juggler, b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about 1810. He appeared on the stage with a travelling dramatic company in 1830, and was known as a conjurer in Scotland before he came to America in 1851. In New York he appeared in drama at the Broadway theatre and at Castle Garden, and then opened an exhibition of sleight-of-hand at Tripler Hall, taking the professional name of "Prof. Anderson, the Wizard of the North." He attained a high reputation as a magician, and travelled extensively in the United States and in other countries.

ANDERSON, John Jacob, educator, b. in New York city in 1821. He was the master of a large public school in New York for twenty years, and is the author of several text-books of history. These include "Introductory School History of the United States" (New York, 1865); "Pictorial School History of the United States" (1863); "Common School History of the United States"; "Grammar School History of the United States"; "A Manual of General History"; "A School History of England" (1870); "The Historical Reader" (1871); "The United States Reader" (1872); "A New Manual of General History" (1869); "A Pictorial School History"; "A School History of France"; "The Historical Reader"; and "A School History of Greece."

ANDERSON, Joseph, statesman, b. near Philadelphia, 5 Nov., 1757; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 April, 1837. He studied law, and at the beginning of the revolution was appointed an ensign in the New Jersey line. At the battle of Monmouth he served as a captain. He was with Sullivan in the expedition against the Iroquois, and was present at Valley Forge and at the siege of Yorktown, retiring after the war with the brevet rank of major. He began the practice of law in Delaware. Washington appointed him in 1791 territorial judge of the region south of the Ohio river, and he took part in drawing up the constitution of Tennessee. He was U. S. senator from that state from 1797 to 1815, serving on important committees and twice acting as president *pro tempore*. He was first comptroller of the treasury from 1815 till 1836.

ANDERSON, Martin Brewer, educator, b. in Brunswick, Me., 12 Feb., 1815. He was graduated at Waterville college in 1840, and then studied for a year in the theological seminary at Newton, Mass. In the following year he was appointed tutor of Latin, Greek, and mathematics at Waterville, and subsequently professor of rhetoric. He also organized and taught the course in modern history. In 1850 he resigned his professorship and became proprietor and editor of the "New York Recorder," a weekly Baptist journal. In 1853 he accepted the presidency of the university of Rochester, which office he still occupies (1886), teaching the departments of psychology and political economy. He travelled in Europe in 1862–'63. He has published numerous literary and philosophical articles. He is a powerful public speaker, and during the civil war rendered notable service in arousing and sustaining the sentiment of loyalty to the government and the determination to carry the struggle through to a successful close. He was a member of the New York state board of charities for thirteen years, and is one of the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara Falls.



M. B. Anderson

ANDERSON, Mary, actress, b. in Sacramento, Cal., 28 July, 1859. She was brought to Louisville, Ky., when an infant, and was left fatherless at three years of age. She was educated in the Ursuline convent of that city, and, when thirteen years old, resolved to enter the dramatic profession. She received a training in music, dancing, and literature to that end, and, after taking a course of dramatic lessons in New York, on the advice of Charlotte Cushman, and pursuing elocutionary studies at home for a year longer, she appeared as Juliet at Macauley's theatre, in Louisville, 27 Nov., 1875, and subsequently in other parts. She played then in St. Louis, and next in New Orleans, where she was received with enthusiasm. She became a favorite actress in the principal cities of the United States, playing Lady Macbeth, Parthenia in "Ingomar," Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Galatea, and other characters. She played in 1883 and the following seasons in England, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and refined acting. See "The Stage Life of Mary Anderson," by William Winter (New York, 1886).

ANDERSON, Ophelia Brown, actress, b. in Boston, 24 July, 1813; d. in Jamaica Plain, Mass., 27 Jan., 1852. She was the daughter of Mrs. Pelby, an actress, and appeared on the stage in Boston, when two years old, as Cora's child in "Pizarro." She became a favorite with the American public, and was the chief attraction in the Tremont and National theatres, of which successively her father was the manager. Her father, **William Pelby,** b. in Boston, Mass., 16 March, 1793; d. 28 May, 1850, managed the Tremont, built the Warren theatre, and appeared in London as Hamlet and Brutus in Payne's play.

ANDERSON, Rasmus Björn, author, b. in Albion, Wis., 12 Jan., 1846. His parents were Norwegians, and he was educated at the Norwegian Lutheran college, at Decorah, Iowa. He was professor of Scandinavian languages in the university of Wisconsin from 1875 to 1884. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. minister to Denmark. He has published "Julegrave" (1872); "Den Norske Maalsag" (1874); "America not Discovered by Christopher Columbus" (Chicago, 1874); "Norse Mythology" (1875); "Viking Tales of the North" (1877); "The Younger Edda" (1880); and a translation of Dr. F. W. Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North" (1885).

ANDERSON, Richard Clough, soldier, b. in Hanover co., Va., 12 Jan., 1750; d. near Louisville, Ky., 16 Oct., 1826. As captain in the 5th Virginia continentals, he led the advance of the Americans at the battle of Trenton (24 Dec., 1776), crossing the Delaware river in the first boat, and driving in the Hessian outposts several hours before the main attack was delivered. He was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was a daring leader wherever dash and resolution were needed. He was at the death-bed of Pulaski, and the dying Pole gave him his sword as a memento. After the war he removed to the wilderness of Kentucky, near Louisville, and led the life of a pioneer and Indian fighter until advancing civilization pushed the frontier so far westward that he was too old to follow. Before the close of the last century he superintended the building of a two-masted vessel, which he sent to London laden with Kentucky produce. See biographical sketch by E. L. Anderson (New York, 1879).—His son, **Richard Clough,** Jr., lawyer (b. in Louisville, Ky., 4 Aug., 1788; d. in Tubaco, 24 July, 1826), was graduated at William and Mary college in 1804, and studied law with Judge Tucker. He practised with success at the Kentucky bar, and, after sitting in the legislature, was elected to congress in 1817 and again the following term. In 1822 he was again returned to the legislature, and was chosen speaker. He was appointed minister to Colombia in 1823 and in 1826, when, proceeding to the Panama congress as envoy extraordinary, he died on the journey.

ANDERSON, Richard Henry, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1816; d. in Beaufort, 26 June, 1879. On graduation at West Point in 1842, he was assigned to the 2d dragoons, and served on frontier and garrison duty until 1845, when he joined the expedition for the military occupation of Texas. In the war with Mexico he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the various operations preceding and including the capture of the city of Mexico, 12–14 Sept., 1847. He became first lieutenant of the 2d dragoons 13 July, 1848, and captain 3 March, 1855, served frequently at the cavalry school for practice at Carlisle barracks, and was on duty in Kansas during the border troubles of 1856–'57. He was on duty at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, from 1859 to 1861, when he resigned, 3 March, to accept a brigadier's commission from the confederate government. He was promoted to major-general in August, 1862, and given the command of the 5th division of Bragg's army in Tennessee, but was soon ordered to the army of Virginia, and was wounded at Antietam. He commanded a division at Gettysburg 1–3 July, 1863, and was promoted to lieutenant-general in May, 1864. It was his unexpected night march (because he could not find a suitable place to encamp) that took the van of Lee's army to the defences of Spottsylvania before Grant could reach that place, and thus prolonged a campaign that might otherwise have ended there with a decisive battle. Gen. Anderson took a prominent part in the defence of Petersburg, and in the closing engagements that preceded the surrender, commanded the 4th corps of the confederate army under Lee. After the war he remained in private life.

ANDERSON, Robert, soldier, b. at "Soldier's Retreat," near Louisville, Ky., 14 June, 1805; d. in Nice, France, 27 Oct., 1871. He graduated at West Point in 1825, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 3d artillery. He served in the Black Hawk war of 1832 as colonel of the Illinois volunteers. In 1835–'37 he was instructor of artillery at West Point, and in 1837–'38 he served in the Florida war, and was brevetted captain. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of Gen. Scott as assistant adjutant-general, and was promoted to captain in 1841. He served in the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. In 1857 he was appointed major of the 1st artillery, and on 20 Nov., 1860, he assumed com-

mand of the troops in Charleston harbor, with headquarters at Fort Moultrie. Owing to threatened assaults, he withdrew his command, on the night of 26 Dec., to Fort Sumter, where he was soon closely invested by the confederate forces. On 13 April, 1861, he evacuated the fort, after a bombardment of nearly thirty-six hours from batteries to which he replied as long as his guns could be worked. He marched out, with his seventy men, with the honors of war, on the 14th, saluting his flag as it was hauled down, and sailed for New York on the following day. In recognition of this service he was appointed brigadier-general in the U. S. army by President Lincoln, and was assigned to the command of the department of Kentucky, and subsequently to that of the Cumberland. In consequence of failing health, he was relieved from duty in October, 1861. He was retired from active service 27 Oct., 1863, and on 3 Feb., 1865, he was brevetted major-general. He sailed for Europe in 1869 for his health, but died there. He translated and adapted from the French "Instructions for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot" (1840), and "Evolutions of Field Batteries" (1860), both of which have been used by the war department. It was largely owing to his personal efforts that the initial steps were taken organizing the Soldiers' Home in Washington, which now harbors about 2,000 veterans of the regular army.—His brother, **Larz,** capitalist, b. near Louisville, Ky., 9 April, 1805; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 Feb., 1878, was graduated at Harvard in 1822. He was a son-in-law of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, in which city he resided and was respected for his profuse charities and public spirit.

Robert Anderson

ANDERSON, Robert H., soldier, b. about 1837; killed in action, 1 Sept., 1864. He was graduated at West Point in 1857, and served as second lieutenant of the 9th infantry at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and at Fort Walla-walla, Washington territory, until 1861, when he absented himself without leave, but subsequently resigned (3 May, 1861), and entered the confederate service. He became a brigadier-general, and was killed in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga.

ANDERSON, Rufus, author, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 17 Aug., 1796; d. 30 May, 1880. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1818, and at Andover theological seminary in 1822, and was ordained as a minister in 1826. From 1824 to 1832 he was assistant secretary of the American board of foreign missions, and in 1832 he became secretary, in which office he remained until 1866, receiving on that occasion a testimonial of $20,000 from New York and Boston merchants, most of which he turned over to the board. From 1867 to 1869 he lectured on foreign missions at Andover seminary. He visited the Mediterranean missions in 1843, the Indian missions in 1854, and those in the Sandwich islands in 1863. He published "Foreign Missions, their Relations and Claims"; "Memoir of Catharine Brown" (1825); "Observations upon the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands" (Boston, 1830); "The Hawaiian Islands, their Progress and Condition under Missionary Labors" (1864); "A Heathen Nation Civilized," containing a history of the Sandwich island mission (1870); and "History of the Missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Oriental Churches" (1872).

ANDERSON, William, soldier, b. in Chester co., Pa., in 1763; d. there 14 Dec., 1829. He fought through the revolutionary war, served at the battle of Brandywine on the staff of Gen. Lafayette as colonel, and was present at Valley Forge, Germantown, and Yorktown. He was a Jeffersonian democrat and held many public offices. From 1809 to 1815 he sat in congress, and again in 1817–'19. He was subsequently county court judge in Delaware co., and after that a collector of customs. His daughter Evelina, who became the wife of Commodore Porter, was author of the popular song "Thou hast wounded the Spirit that loved Thee."

ANDRADA E SYLVA, Bonifacio Jozé d' (an-drah'-da), Brazilian statesman, b. in Santos, 13 June, 1765; d. near Rio de Janeiro, 6 April, 1838. Under the patronage of the Lisbon royal academy he travelled in Europe, studying in Paris under Lavoisier, at the mining school of Frieberg under Werner, and at Pavia under Volta. In 1800 he became professor of metallurgy and geognosy at Coimbra, and soon afterward general intendant of the Portuguese mines. He took an active part in the construction of canals and public works, and in 1812 was named perpetual secretary of the Lisbon academy of sciences. He returned to Brazil in 1819, and became one of the champions of national independence. As vice-president of the provincial junta (24 Dec., 1821) he urged Dom Pedro I. to remain in Brazil, became his minister of the interior (16 Jan., 1822), was removed from his office 25 Oct., but reinstated 30 Oct., at the request of the people, and was finally displaced 17 July, 1823, on account of his liberalism. In the constituent assembly his opposition became so bitter that after its dissolution (12 Nov., 1823) he was banished to France, and lived in Bordeaux till 1829, when he returned to Brazil. Dom Pedro I., abdicating 7 April, 1831, in favor of Dom Pedro II., selected Andrada as the latter's guardian and tutor. In 1833 he was tried on a charge of intriguing for the restoration of Dom Pedro I., was acquitted, but was deprived of his place and restrained of his liberty. He wrote on mineralogy, and published "Poesias d'America Elysea" (Bordeaux, 1825). His brothers, Antonio Carlo and Martim Francisco d'Andrada, were prominent in Brazilian politics and shared his fate. The latter, b. in Santos in 1776, d. there 23 Feb., 1844, left two sons: Jozé Bonifacio, author of "Rosas e goivos" (São Paulo, 1849); and Martim Francisco, author of "Lagrimas e sorrisos" (Rio, 1847), and of the drama "Januario Garcia" (1849).

ANDRÉ, John, British soldier, b. in London in 1751, of Swiss parents; d. at Tappan, N. Y., 2 Oct., 1780. In the autumn of 1775 he was taken prisoner at St. John's by Gen. Montgomery. He afterward served on the staff of Gen. Gray, and then on that of Sir Henry Clinton, who, in 1779, made him adjutant-general of the British army in America. Under the name of "John Anderson" he conducted the treacherous negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point. On the night of 21 Sept., 1780, he had an interview with Arnold in the woods near Stony Point, and took breakfast with him in the house of Joshua Smith, who was not privy to the plot. On leaving him,

Arnold gave him six papers containing full information as to the state of the defences at West Point, and also passes enabling him to return either by land or by water to New York. Smith persuaded him to take the journey by land, and accompanied him part of the way. Contrary to Clinton's positive instructions, André adopted a disguise, and, contrary to Arnold's positive instructions, Smith left him before he had reached the British lines. Soon after Smith left him he was stopped by three young men whom he supposed to be tories, and incautiously let them know that he was a British officer. The young men, who were patriotic Americans, searched his person, and, finding the treasonable documents in his stockings, arrested him. He was tried by a board of six major-generals and eight brigadiers, found guilty of acting as a spy, and condemned to the gallows. His remains were buried on the spot where he suffered, but in 1821 they were taken to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. His hard fate has been much commiserated on account of his engaging personal qualities, but the justice of his sentence is generally conceded by British writers as well as American. Each of André's captors—John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart—received from congress a silver medal and an annuity of $200. His life has been written by Sparks, in his "American Biographies," and much more fully by Winthrop Sargent, "Life and Career of Major John André" (Boston, 1861).

Major Andre

ANDREE, Karl Theodor, German geographer, b. in Brunswick, 20 Oct., 1808. After studying at Jena, Göttingen, and Berlin, he became a journalist and published, in 1850–'51, at Brunswick, a work entitled "Nordamerika in geographischen und geschichtlichen Umrissen." Among his other works are "Buenos Ayres und die argentinische Republik" (Leipsic, 1856); "Geographische Wanderungen" (Dresden, 1859); and "Geographie des Welthandels" (Stuttgart, 1863). In 1861 he began the publication of the geographical magazine "Globus." During the American civil war he advocated the cause of the secessionists.

ANDREW, James Osgood, M. E. bishop, b. in Wilkes co., near Washington, Ga., 3 May, 1794; d. in Mobile, Ala., 1 March, 1871. He was the son of a Methodist minister who was a partisan ranger in the revolution. He entered the South Carolina conference in 1812, was ordained deacon in 1814, received full ordination in 1816, preached on circuits in Georgia and North Carolina, was stationed at Savannah, Charleston, Greensborough, and Athens, was presiding elder for several years, and in 1832 was chosen bishop by the general conference that met at Philadelphia. After Emory college was established in 1841, he resided at Oxford, Ga. In 1844 he married for his second wife Mrs. Leonora Greenwood, of Greensborough, who possessed a few slaves, and after marriage he conveyed to his wife all the rights in her property that the law gave him. He was himself the legal owner of a negro woman, who had been left in his charge by a deceased parishioner, with the request that she might be sent to Liberia or remain with him, at her option, and also of a boy who had been bequeathed to his former wife. At the general conference, held in New York in 1844, the fact that Bishop Andrew was a slave-holder was the subject of a heated discussion, ending with the adoption of a resolution, by a vote of 111 to 69, requesting him to desist from performing the offices of bishop so long as he remained a slave-owner. When he became aware of the excitement caused by the fact that one of the bishops of the church was interested in slave property, he decided to resign his episcopal office, but was deterred by a formal request from the southern delegates to the conference. The representatives of thirteen southern conferences protested against this action and repudiated the jurisdiction of the general convention, and in May, 1846, the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was organized as an independent body, in a general conference held at Petersburg, Va. Bishop Andrew presided as senior bishop over this organization until his death. After a visit to California in 1855, to look after the interests of the struggling southern Methodist church there, he took up his residence in Summerfield, Ala. The New Orleans conference of 1866 granted him a retired relation at his own request. He published a volume of "Miscellanies" and a work on "Family Government."

ANDREW, John Albion, statesman, b. in Windham, Me., 31 May, 1818; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Oct., 1867. His father, descended from an early settler of Boxford, Mass., was a prosperous merchant in Windham. John Albion was graduated at Bowdoin in 1837. He was a negligent student, though fond of reading, and in his professional life always felt the lack of training in the habit of close application. He immediately entered on the study of the law in the office of Henry H. Fuller, in Boston, where in 1840 he was admitted to the bar. Until the outbreak of the war he practised his profession in that city, attaining special distinction in the fugitive-slave cases of Shadrach Burns and Sims, which arose under the fugitive-slave law of 1850. He became interested in the slavery question in early youth, and was attracted toward many of the reform movements of the day. After his admission to the bar he took an active interest in politics and frequently spoke on the stump on behalf of the whig party, of which he was an enthusiastic member. From the year 1848 he was closely identified with the anti-slavery party of Massachusetts, but held no office until 1858, when he was elected a member of the state legislature from Boston, and at once took a leading position in that body. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago republican convention, and, after voting for Mr. Seward on the early ballots, announced the change of the vote of part of the Massachusetts delegation to Mr. Lincoln. In the same year he was nominated for governor by a popular impulse. Many feared that the radicalism of his opinions would render him unsafe in action, and the political managers regarded him as an intruder and opposed his nomination; yet he was elected the twenty-first governor of Massachusetts since the adoption of the constitution of 1780 by the largest popular vote ever cast for any candidate. He was energetic in placing the militia of Massachusetts on a war footing, in anticipation of the impending conflict between the government and the seceded states. He had announced this purpose in his inaugural address in 1861, and, upon

being inducted into office, he sent a confidential message to the governors of Maine and New Hampshire, inviting their coöperation in preparing the militia for service and providing supplies of war material. This course of action was not regarded with favor at the time by a majority of the legislature, although his opponents refrained from a direct collision. On receiving the president's proclamation of 15 April, 1861, he despatched five regiments of infantry, a battalion of riflemen, and a battery of artillery to the defence of the capital. Of these, the Massachusetts 6th was the first to tread southern soil,

passing through New York while the regiments of that state were mustering, and shedding the first blood of the war in the streets of Baltimore, where it was assailed by the mob. Gov. Andrew sent a telegram to Mayor Brown, praying him to have the bodies of the slain carefully sent forward to him at the expense of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was equally active in raising the Massachusetts contingent of three years' volunteers, and was laborious in his efforts to aid every provision for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. He was four times reëlected governor, holding that office till January, 1866, and was only then released by his positive declination of another renomination, in order to attend to his private business, as the pecuniary sacrifice involved in holding the office was more than he was able to sustain, and his health was seriously affected by his arduous labors. In 1862 he was one of the most urgent of the northern governors in impressing upon the administration at Washington the necessity of adopting the emancipation policy, and of accepting the services of colored troops. In September, 1862, he took the most prominent part in the meeting of governors of the northern states, held at Altoona, Penn., to devise ways and means to encourage and strengthen the hands of the government. The address of the governors to the people of the north was prepared by him. Gov. Andrew interfered on various occasions to prevent the federal authorities from making arbitrary arrests among southern sympathizers in Massachusetts previous to the suspension of the habeas-corpus act. In January, 1863, he obtained from the secretary of war the first authorization for raising colored troops, and the first colored regiment (54th Massachusetts infantry) was despatched from Boston in May of that year. Gov. Andrew was particular in selecting the best officers for the black troops and in providing them with the most complete equipment. Though famous as the war governor of Massachusetts, he also bestowed proper attention on the domestic affairs of the commonwealth. In his first message he recommended that the provision in the law preventing a person against whom a decree of divorce has been granted from marrying again, should be modified; but the proposition met with strong opposition in the legislature, especially from clergymen, and it was not till 1864 that an act was passed conferring power upon the supreme court to remove the penalty resting upon divorced persons. He also recommended a reform in the usury laws, such as was finally effected by an act passed in 1867. He was strongly opposed to capital punishment, and recommended its repeal. A law requiring representatives in congress to be residents of the districts from which they are elected was vetoed by him on the ground that it was both unconstitutional and inexpedient, but was passed over his veto. Of the twelve veto messages sent by Gov. Andrew during his incumbency, only one other, in the case of a resolve to grant additional pay to members, was followed by the passage of the act over the veto. His final term as governor expired 5 Jan., 1866. In a valedictory address to the legislature he advocated a generous and conciliatory policy toward the southern states, "demanding no attitude of humiliation; inflicting no acts of humiliation." Gov. Andrew was modest and simple in his habits and manner of life, emotional and quick in sympathy for the wronged or the unfortunate, exceedingly joyous and mirthful in temperament, and companionable with all classes of persons. The distinguished ability that shone out in his administration as governor of Massachusetts, the many sterling qualities that were summed up in his character, his social address, and the charm of his conversational powers, together with his clear and forcible style as an orator, combined to render him conspicuous among the state governors of the war period, and one of the most influential persons in civil life not connected with the federal administration. Soon after the expiration of his last term as governor he was tendered, but declined, the presidency of Antioch college, Ohio. He presided over the first national Unitarian convention, held in 1865, and was a leader of the conservative wing of that denomination—those who believed with Channing and the early Unitarians in the supernaturalism of Christ's birth and mission, as opposed to Theodore Parker and his disciples. After retiring from public life Mr. Andrew entered upon a lucrative legal practice. In January, 1867, he represented before the general court about 30,000 petitioners for a license law, and delivered an argument against the principle of total prohibition. His death, which occurred suddenly from apoplexy, was noticed by public meetings in various cities. He married, 25 Dec., 1848, Miss Eliza Jane Hersey, of Hingham, Mass., who with their four children survived him. See "Memoir of Gov. Andrew, with Personal Reminiscences," by Peleg W. Chandler (Boston, 1880), "Discourse on the Life and Character of Gov. Andrew," by Rev. E. Nason (Boston, 1868), and "Men of Our Times," by Harriet Beecher Stowe. A life of Gov. Andrew, by Edwin P. Whipple, was left unfinished at the time of Mr. Whipple's death in 1886.

ANDREWS, Annie M., nurse, b. in New York in 1835. During the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, Va., in 1855, she became widely known for her earnest and devoted labors among those stricken by the epidemic. The Howard association subsequently presented her with a gold medal in acknowledgment of these services.

ANDREWS, Christopher Columbus, lawyer, b. in Hillsborough, N. H., 27 Oct., 1829. He was a farmer's son and attended school during the winter until 1843, when he went to Boston. Later he attended the Francestown academy, studied law in 1848 at Cambridge, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. He followed his profession in Newton, and was also a member of the school board during 1851–'52. In 1853 he settled in Boston, but in the following year removed to Kansas, and later went

to Washington to further the interests of Kansas during a session of congress. After two years' service in the treasury department as law clerk, he settled in St. Cloud, Minn., and in 1859 was elected state senator. During the presidential canvass of 1860 he actively supported Douglas and was nominated as elector on that ticket. In 1861 he assisted in bringing out the "Minnesota Union" in support of the administration, and for a time edited that paper. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private, but was commissioned captain in the 3d Minnesota infantry. He was surrendered in a fight near Murfreesboro, and from July to October, 1862, was a prisoner. After his exchange he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and was present in the operations around Vicksburg. He became colonel in July, 1863, and served in the campaign that resulted in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., where he was placed in command with a brigade. Here he was very active in fostering the union element, and his influence went far in the movement that in January, 1864, resulted in the reorganization of Arkansas as a free state, for which he received the thanks of the constitutional convention. During 1864 he was in command of the forces near Augusta, Ark., fortified Devall's Bluff, Gen. Steele's base of supplies, and organized numerous successful scouting parties. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the 2d division, 13th corps, and participated in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely, Ga. On 9 March, 1865, he was commissioned brevet major-general. Subsequently he commanded the district of Mobile, and later that of Houston, Texas. In the reconstruction of that state Gen. Andrews showed much interest, and made speeches at Houston and elsewhere which produced a better public opinion. Afterward he was ordered to accompany Gov. A. J. Hamilton to Austin on his reinstatement to civil authority. He returned to Minneapolis during the autumn of 1865, and was mustered out of service 15 Jan., 1866. He was appointed minister resident to Sweden and Norway in 1869, and continued there until 1877, furnishing the U. S. government with frequent valuable reports on important subjects, which have been published in the "Commercial Relations of the United States." He was supervisor of the U. S. census in the 3d district of Minnesota during 1880, and from 1882 till 1885 was consul-general to Brazil. Gen. Andrews has also been a frequent contributor to current literature, and is the author of "Minnesota and Dacotah" (Washington, 1856); "Practical Treatise on the Revenue Laws of the United States" (Boston, 1858); "Hints to Company Officers on their Military Duties" (New York, 1863); "Digest of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States" (Washington, 1867); and "History of the Campaign of Mobile" (1867).

ANDREWS, Ebenezer Baldwin, geologist, b. in Danbury, Conn., 29 April, 1821; d. in Lancaster, Ohio, 14 Aug., 1880. He was educated at Williams college and then at Marietta college, where he was graduated in 1842. Then, after graduation at Princeton theological seminary in 1844, he became pastor of the Congregational church in Housatonic, Mass., 1846–'50, and from 1850 to 1851 he had charge of a parish in New Britain, Conn. From 1851 to 1869 he was professor of geology in Marietta college, and then became assistant geologist to the Ohio state survey. He contributed papers on geological subjects to the "American Journal of Science," and the record of his work is given in the annual reports of the Ohio survey. He was also the author of a text-book on "Elementary Geology" (Cincinnati, 1878). In 1870 he was made LL. D. by Marietta college.

ANDREWS, Edmund, surgeon, b. in Putney, Vt., 22 April, 1824. He was graduated at the university of Michigan in 1849; then, studying medicine, he received his degree from the medical department of the university in 1852. He settled in Ann Arbor and became demonstrator of anatomy and professor of comparative anatomy in the university, but in 1856 removed to Chicago, where he has since resided. Here he has filled the place of demonstrator of anatomy at the Rush medical college, and subsequently the chairs of the principles and practices of surgery and of clinical and military surgery in the Chicago medical college, of which institution he is one of the founders. In 1859 he became surgeon to the Mercy hospital, and during the civil war he served in a similar capacity with the 1st Illinois light artillery. He is a member of numerous medical and scientific societies, and is president of the Illinois state medical society and of the Chicago academy of sciences. Dr. Andrews was one of the founders of the Michigan state medical society, and is a trustee of the Northwestern university. He is the author of a great number of articles in different branches of surgery which have been published in medical journals and proceedings of the societies to which he belongs. Numerous improvements in surgical apparatus and operations have been made by him; among them is the practical demonstration of the value of free incision, digital exploration, and disinfection of lumbar abscesses, a treatment previously forbidden.

ANDREWS, Edward Gayer, M. E. bishop, b. in New Hartford, N. Y., 7 Aug., 1825. He was graduated in 1847 at the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., and, entering the Methodist ministry the following year, became in 1855 a teacher in Cazenovia, N. Y., seminary, of which he was chosen president in 1855. In 1850 he was ordained an elder, and in 1864 became a preacher in the New York east conference. Dr. Andrews was elected a bishop in 1872.

ANDREWS, Elisha, clergyman, b. in Middletown, Conn., 29 Sept., 1768; d. 3 Feb., 1840. He made the most of slight opportunities of education, and was occupied as a teacher and a surveyor until 1793, when he was ordained as a Baptist minister at Fairfax, Vt. He preached in various places in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and published, besides sermons and tracts, "The Moral Tendencies of Universalism"; "Review of Winchester's Dialogues on Universal Restoration"; and a "Vindication of the Distinguishing Sentiments of the Baptists," all published in Boston before 1805; "A Brief Reply to James Bickerstaff's 'Short Epistle to the Baptists'" (1810), and "Strictures on the Rev. Mr. Brooks's 'Terms of Communion'" (1823).

ANDREWS, Ethan Allen, educator, b. in New Britain, Conn., 7 April, 1787; d. there, 4 March, 1858. He was graduated at Yale in 1810, studied law in Farmington, was admitted to the bar, and spent several years in practice. In 1822 he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the university of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He returned in 1828 to teach ancient languages in the New Haven gymnasium, and a year later established the New Haven young ladies' institute. In 1833 he was called to Boston to succeed Jacob Abbott as principal of a young ladies' school, and also became senior editor of the "Religious Magazine," in which work he was associated with the Abbott brothers. In 1839 he returned to his native town and began the publication of his series of Latin text-books. These include "First Latin Book"; "Latin Reader"; "Viri Romæ"; "Latin Lessons"; "Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar"; "Synopsis of Latin Grammar"; "Questions on the Latin Grammar"; "Latin Exercises"; "Key to Latin Exercises"; "Exercises in Latin Etymology"; "Cæsar's Commentaries"; "Sallust"; "Ovid"; and "Latin Dictionary." His most important work was the "Latin-English Lexicon," which is a condensed translation, with alterations, of Dr. Wilhelm Freund's "Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache." He was at work on a revised edition of this book at the time of his death, and it has since been published. For several years he was judge of probate, and in 1851 he was a member of the state legislature.

ANDREWS, George L., soldier, b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 31 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at West Point in 1851, the highest in his class. He superintended the erection of fortifications in Boston harbor, and in 1854 and 1855 was assistant professor of engineering at West Point. Resigning 1 Sept., 1855, he was employed as a civil engineer until the beginning of the civil war. He served as lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently as colonel of the 2d Massachusetts regiment in the Shenandoah valley, and conducted the rear-guard in the retreat at Cedar Mountain. He fought through Pope's campaign, and was at Antietam. For distinguished bravery he was promoted brigadier-general, 10 Nov., 1862, and in Banks's expedition led a brigade. From July, 1863, to 13 Feb., 1865, he commanded the Corps d'Afrique. For his services at the capture of Mobile he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 26 March, 1865. On 8 April, 1867, he was appointed U. S. marshal for Massachusetts, and on 27 Feb., 1871, went to West Point as professor of the French language.

ANDREWS, John, clergyman, b. in Cecil co., Md., 4 April, 1746; d. in Philadelphia, 29 March, 1813. He was educated at the Philadelphia college, and was ordained in London in February, 1767. He left his parish in Queen Anne co., Md., on account of his loyalist sentiments, and taught a school in Yorktown, became principal of the Philadelphia Episcopal academy in 1785, and then professor of moral philosophy in the university of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was vice-provost until December, 1810, and after that provost until his death. He was author of "Elements of Logic."

ANDREWS, Joseph, engraver, b. in Hingham, Mass., 17 Aug., 1806; d. there, 9 May, 1873. He was apprenticed to Abel Bowen, a wood-engraver of Boston, in 1821, and learned copper-plate engraving from Hoogland. He went into business with his brother, a printer, at Lancaster, in 1827, but in 1835 went to London and studied under Joseph Goodyear. There he executed the plate of "Annette de l'Arbre," after West, and in Paris engraved the head of Franklin, painted by Duplessis. In 1840 he visited Paris a second time, and engraved six portraits for the historical gallery at Versailles, published under the auspices of Louis Philippe. After that he went to Florence and began the plate of the "Duke of Urbino," after Titian. His best-known engravings made in America are from Stuart's head of Washington and Rothermel's "Plymouth Rock in 1620." He engraved portraits from paintings by Trumbull, G. P. A. Healy, and others, of Oliver Wolcott, John Q. Adams, Zachary Taylor, Jared Sparks, Amos Lawrence, and James Graham, and several ideal scenes after representative American painters.

ANDREWS, Loren, educator, b. in Ashland co., Ohio, 1 April, 1819; d. in Gambier, Ohio, 18 Sept., 1861. He was educated at Kenyon college, devoted himself to teaching, and the excellence of the present common-school system of Ohio is largely due to his labors. He filled various important educational places until 1854, when he was elected president of Kenyon college. During his administration the affairs of the college flourished greatly; additions were made to the faculty, new buildings were erected, and the number of students increased from thirty to more than two hundred. On the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, President Andrews raised a company in Knox co., of which he was made captain. Later he was elected colonel of the 4th Ohio volunteers, and, after service at Camp Dennison, he was ordered to Virginia. He was in the field a short time, where he was subjected to fatiguing service, and was afterward stationed at Oakland, remaining until he was taken home ill at the end of August, the severe exposure having brought on an attack of camp fever, from the effects of which he died a few weeks later.

ANDREWS, Lorrin, missionary, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 29 April, 1795; d. in Honolulu, Sandwich islands, 29 Sept., 1868. He was educated at Jefferson college, Pa., and Princeton theological seminary; sailed for the Hawaiian islands in November, 1827, and preached at Lahaina. In 1831 he established Lahainaluna seminary, which subsequently became the Hawaii university, in which he was a professor for ten years. He translated a part of the Bible into Hawaii. Resigning his connection with the American board, in 1840, from anti-slavery scruples, he was for some time seamen's chaplain at Lahaina. In 1845 he was appointed judge under the Hawaiian government, and was also secretary of the privy council. These offices he held for ten years. He prepared a Hawaiian dictionary and several works on the literature and antiquities of the Hawaiians.

ANDREWS, Samuel James, clergyman, b. in Danbury, Conn., 21 July, 1817. He was graduated at Williams college in 1839, and became a lawyer. Subsequently he was ordained in the Congregational ministry, was afterward a tutor at Trinity college, Hartford, and at last adopted the Irvingite doctrines, and became, in 1868, a pastor of the Catholic apostolic church in Hartford, Conn. He published "The Life of Our Lord Upon Earth" (New York, 1863).

ANDREWS, Sherlock James, jurist, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 17 Nov., 1801; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 11 Feb., 1880. He was graduated at Union college in 1821, after which he continued his studies at Yale, where he followed the lectures on science as assistant to Prof. Silliman, and also the lectures on law. In 1825 he removed to Ohio, and from that time devoted himself to the profession of law, and was constantly engaged in important

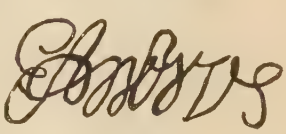
litigation before the state and federal courts. He was elected to congress in 1840 as a whig, and served for a single term. He became in 1848 a judge of the superior court of Ohio, and he was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1849 and 1873, where his influence was felt upon important committees. He was urged at one time to allow himself to be a candidate for governor, but declined this distinction, as well as others for which his name was mentioned, because he preferred to remain in private life. For a time he shared with Thomas Corwin the leadership of the Ohio bar. His wit, his eloquence, his sympathy, his good sense, and his integrity gave him great power before a jury or before the public.

ANDREWS, Stephen Pearl, author, b. in Templeton, Mass., 22 March, 1812; d. in New York city, 21 May, 1886. He studied at Amherst college, and then, removing to New Orleans, became a lawyer. He was the first counsel of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines in her celebrated suits. He was an ardent abolitionist, and in 1839 removed to Texas, where he converted many of the slave-owners, who were also large land-owners, by showing them that they would become rapidly rich from the sale of land if immigration were induced by throwing the country open to free labor. Here he acquired considerable wealth in the practice of his profession. His impetuous and logical eloquence gained him a wide repute and great personal popularity; but, on the other hand, his seemingly reckless and fanatical opposition to slavery aroused an intense feeling of opposition, and his life was seriously endangered. In 1843 he went to England in the hope that, with the aid of the British anti-slavery society, he might raise sufficient money there to pay for the slaves and make Texas a free state. He was well received, and the scheme was taken up and favorably considered by the British government; but, after some months of consultation, the project was abandoned through fear that it would lead to war with the United States, as the knowledge of it was already being used to strengthen the movement that ultimately led to the annexation of Texas and to the Mexican war. Mr. Andrews went to Boston and became a leader in the anti-slavery movement there. While in England he learned of phonography, and during seven years after his return he devoted his attention to its introduction, and was the founder of the present system of phonographic reporting. He removed to New York in 1847, and published a series of phonographic instruction-books and edited two journals in the interest of phonography and spelling reform, which were printed in phonetic type, the "Anglo-Saxon" and the "Propagandist." He spoke several languages, and is said to have been familiar with thirty. Among his works are one on the Chinese language, and one entitled "New French Instructor," embodying a new method. He was a tireless student and an incessant worker; but his mental labor was performed without effort or fatigue. While yet a young man he announced the discovery of the unity of law in the universe, and to the development of this theory he devoted the last thirty-five years of his life. The elements of this science are contained in his "Basic Outline of Universology" (New York, 1872). He asserted that there is a science of language, as exact as that of mathematics or of chemistry, forming a domain of universology; and by the application of this science he evolved a "scientific" language, destined, he believed, to become "the universal language." This scientific universal language he called "Alwato" (ahl-wah'-to). It was so far elaborated that for some years before his death he conversed and corresponded in it with several of his pupils, and was preparing a dictionary of Alwato, a portion of which was in type at the time of his decease. The philosophy evolved from universology he called "Integralism." In it he believed would be found the ultimate reconciliation of the great thinkers of all schools and the scientific adjustment of freedom and order, not by a superficial eclecticism, but by a radical adjustment of all the possible forms of thought, belief, and idea. In 1882 he instituted a series of conferences known as the "Colloquium," for the interchange of ideas between men of the utmost diversity of religious, philosophical, and political views. Among those associated with him in this were Prof. Louis Elsberg, Rev. Dr. Rylance, Rev. Dr. Newman, Rabbi Gottheil, Rev. Dr. Sampson, Rev. Dr. Collyer, Prof. J. S. Sedgwick, T. B. Wakeman, and Rabbi Huebsch. Mr. Andrews was a prominent member of the Liberal club of New York, and for some time was its vice-president. His contributions to periodicals are numerous. He was a member of the American academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Ethnological Society. His works include "Comparison of the Common Law with the Roman, French, or Spanish Civil Law on Entails and other Limited Property in Real Estate" (New Orleans, 1839); "Cost the Limit of Price" (New York, 1851); "The Constitution of Government in the Sovereignty of the Individual" (1851); "Love, Marriage, and Divorce, and the Sovereignty of the Individual: a Discussion by Henry James, Horace Greeley, and Stephen Pearl Andrews," edited by Stephen Pearl Andrews (1853); "Discoveries in Chinese; or, The Symbolism of the Primitive Characters of the Chinese System of Writing as a Contribution to Philology and Ethnology and a Practical Aid in the Acquisition of the Chinese Language" (1854); "Constitution or Organic Basis of the New Catholic Church" (1860); "The Great American Crisis," a series of papers published in the "Continental Monthly" (1863–'64); "A Universal Language" ("Continental Monthly," 1864); "The Primary Synopsis of Universology and Alwato" (1871); "Primary Grammar of Alwato" (Boston, 1877); "The Labor-Dollar" (1881); "Elements of Universology" (New York, 1881); "Ideological Etymology" (1881); "Transactions of the Colloquium, with Documents and Exhibits" (vols. i and ii, New York, 1882–'83); "The Church and Religion of the Future," a series of tracts (1886); and text-books of phonography. His dictionary of Alwato was published posthumously by his sons.

ANDREWS, Timothy Patrick, soldier, b. in Ireland in 1794; d. 11 March, 1868. During the war of 1812, when Barney's flotilla, in Patuxent river, was confronting the enemy, he tendered his services without the knowledge of his father, was employed by the commodore as his aide, and rendered important services. He subsequently was in active service in the field, and in 1822 appointed paymaster in the army. In 1847 he resigned to take command of the regiment of voltigeurs raised for the Mexican war. He was distinguished in the battle of Molino del Rey, and brevetted a brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. On the close of the war and the disbandment of the voltigeurs, he was reinstated, by act of congress, as paymaster, and in 1851 was made deputy paymaster-general. During the civil war, on the death of Gen. Larned, Col. Andrews succeeded him as paymaster-general of the army. He was retired 20 Nov., 1864.

ANDREWS, William Draper, inventor, b. in Grafton, Mass., 23 May, 1818. In 1828 the family removed to Needham. He was in a country store at Newtown Lower Falls for a year, and then removed to New York, where he was variously employed until 1840, when he became connected with a wrecking company. While he was thus engaged his attention was directed to pumping apparatus, and in 1844 he invented the pioneer centrifugal pump, which was patented in 1846. By this invention the saving of imperishable goods from abandoned wrecks was made possible. Its mode of action consisted in forming channels through sand-bars on ocean coasts, and in making earth excavations in and under water. This pump was subsequently introduced and extensively manufactured in England as the Gwynne pump. A few years later he invented and patented the anti-friction centrifugal pump, which has been used all over the world. He also invented three other distinct styles and various modifications of centrifugal pumps, of which that known as the "Cataract" is the most valuable. In all, Mr. Andrews has received twenty-five United States and nine foreign patents on pumps, oscillating steam-engines, boilers, friction and differential power-gearing, siphon gang-wells and attachments, balanced valves, safety elevators, and other similar inventions. During the civil war each of the U. S. monitors was provided with centrifugal pumps and engines. These were made to discharge thirty tons of water a minute, and arranged to fill compartments, thereby partially submerging the monitor, so that in case of grounding in dangerous proximity to an enemy they could be lightened by pumping, backed off, and resubmerged in a few minutes. The pumps made by Mr. Andrews have been used in creating channels through the sand-bars at the mouth of St. John's river, Fla., Cape Fear river, N. C., and the Mississippi river. The system of gangs of tube-wells patented by him has been extensively used in cities. During the unprecedented draught of the summer and autumn of 1885, a series of four plants of gang-wells, furnished by Mr. Andrews to the city of Brooklyn, yielded for some time a daily average supply of 25,000,000 gallons of water, reaching as high as 27,000,000 gallons in a single day, 18,400,000 gallons being their contracted delivery. Mr. Andrews has received numerous medals and diplomas for his inventions, both in this country and abroad.

ANDROS, Sir **Edmund,** colonial governor, b. in London, England, 6 Dec., 1637; d. there, 24 Feb., 1714. His father was an officer in the royal household, and young Andros was brought up at court. He early became a soldier, and served in the regiment of foot sent to America in 1666. In 1672 he was made major in Rupert's dragoons, and two years later succeeded his father as bailiff of Guernsey. From 1674 to 1681 he was governor of the province of New York, appointed by James, duke of York, and in this capacity he became involved in numerous disputes with the adjoining colonies on account of his extensive claims to jurisdiction. In 1680 he deposed Philip Carteret and seized the government of New Jersey, and in the following year he was recalled and accused of maladministration. He was successful in clearing himself of all charges, and then retired to Guernsey. In 1686, on the accession of James II., he was appointed governor of the dominion of New England, which included all the English North American settlements between Maryland and Canada, except Pennsylvania. He arrived in Boston on 21 Dec., 1686, and at once put into execution a number of measures that were extremely obnoxious to the colonists. Although proclaiming religious freedom, he restrained the liberty of the press, arbitrarily levied enormous taxes, and compelled land-owners to procure new titles to their property, for which exorbitant charges were made. These and similar actions, performed in accordance with instructions received in England, gave great offence. In October, 1687, he demanded the surrender of the charter of Connecticut, but the accomplishment of this purpose was prevented by its sudden removal and concealment in the "charter oak." The occurrence of this incident has since been disputed, and historical data have been accumulated to show its impossibility. (See Brodhead's "History of New York," vol. ii., p. 472.) By his aggressions on the territory of the Penobscot Indians he brought on the Indian war of 1688. The people of Boston, unable to endure the severity of his administration, revolted, and on 18 April, 1689, he was deposed and imprisoned with fifty of his followers. In the following year he was sent to England, and charges were preferred against him by a committee of colonists; but the home authorities deemed it unadvisable to bring the matter to a judicial decision, and he was never tried. In 1692 he again returned to America as governor of Virginia, and remained until 1698, gaining the esteem of the people by his efforts to promote manufactures and agriculture. He was associated in the founding of William and Mary college, which, next to Harvard, is the oldest seat of learning in the United States. His quarrels with the church authorities, and the influence of Dr. Blair, commissary of the bishop of London, led to his recall. From 1704 to 1706 he was governor of the island of Jersey, and subsequently he lived in London. See Whitmore's "Andros Tracts," with notes and a memoir of Sir Edmund Andros (Boston, 1868); "A Narrative of the Proceedings of Sir Edmund Andros" (Boston, 1691 and 1773); "Collections of the Boston Historical Society" (3d series, vii., 150); Brodhead's "Government of Sir Edmund Andros in New England" (Morrisania, 1867), and his "History of New York"; index to "O'Callaghan's New York Colonial Documents"; Palfrey's "History of New England" (iii., 127); and Bancroft's "History of the United States" (vol. i., New York, 1882).



ANDROS, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 1 May, 1759; d. in Berkley, Mass., 30 Dec., 1845. He joined the revolutionary army at the age of sixteen, and was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. In 1781 he enlisted on a privateer in New London, but was captured and confined in the Jersey prison-ship in New York. A few months later he escaped, and on the restoration of his health studied theology with Dr. Benedict in Plainfield, Conn. He was ordained at Berkley in 1788, and for forty-six years remained

in charge of the church at this place. He published sermons, and also a narrative of his imprisonment and escape from the Jersey prison-ship. An account of his life, prepared by his son, is given in Emery's "Ministry of Taunton."—His son, **R. S. S. Andros,** was born in Berkeley, Mass., and died there in August, 1868. He edited several newspapers, was deputy collector in Boston for some years, and subsequently, as special agent of the treasury department, was engaged in reorganizing custom-houses in the south. He was the author of the "Customs Guide," a codification of the revenue laws, contributed poems to the "Democratic Review," and published "Chocoruna and other Sketches" (1838).

ANGEL, Benjamin Franklin, diplomatist, b. in Burlington, Otsego co., N. Y., 28 Nov., 1815. He was prepared for college by C. C. Felton, who afterward became president of Harvard, but did not enter, owing to trouble with his eyes. He taught school until he recovered their use, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Geneseo in partnership with his former preceptor, at the same time writing editorials for the democratic county paper. He was appointed surrogate in 1838, and served in that office for four years, after which he was appointed master in chancery and supreme court commissioner, a judicial office conferring concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the supreme court sitting in chambers. He was again surrogate from 1844 till 1847. He was a member of the democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1852. In 1853, his health having become impaired, he went to Honolulu, Sandwich islands, as U. S. consul. In 1855 he was sent by President Pierce to China as special commissioner to settle a dispute between some American merchants and the Chinese government in regard to the exaction of export duties. This mission was successful, and he returned to the United States by way of the East Indies, Egypt, and Europe. His letters from Asia were published in the newspapers at the time. On his return, against his protest, he was placed in nomination for congress, but was defeated. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency he was appointed minister to Norway and Sweden. He returned to the United States in the autumn of 1862, and, with the exception of being a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Gen. McClellan for the presidency in 1864, he did not again take an active part in politics, but devoted himself to agriculture at Geneseo, N. Y. He was president of the state agricultural society in 1873–'74.

ANGELL, Henry C., oculist, b. in Providence, R. I., 27 Jan., 1829. He was graduated at the Hahnemann medical college of Philadelphia in 1853, and subsequently spent four years in study at the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, after which he settled in Boston, where he still resides. On the foundation of the Boston university school of medicine he became its professor of ophthalmology, which chair he continues to occupy. He is president of the Philharmonic society of Boston, and is an honorary member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. His technical writings include "Diseases of the Eye" (6th ed., Boston, 1882), and "How to Take Care of Our Eyes" (Boston, 1880). Dr. Angell has also written papers on art subjects for the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "American Art Review," and is the author of "The Records of Wm. M. Hunt" (Boston, 1879).

ANGELL, Israel, soldier, b. in 1741; d. in Smithfield, R. I., in May, 1832. He was major of Hitchcock's regiment at the siege of Boston, was promoted colonel 18 Jan., 1777, and commanded the 1st Rhode Island regiment during the remainder of the war, distinguishing himself in the action at Springfield, N. J., 23 June, 1780.

ANGELL, James Burrill, educator, b. in Scituate, R. I., 7 Jan., 1829. He was graduated at Brown university in 1849, and spent some time in Europe studying and travelling. On his return in 1853 he was appointed professor of modern languages and literature in the university at which he was graduated. In 1860 he succeeded the recently elected senator, Henry B. Anthony, as editor of the Providence "Daily Journal," which place he occupied until 1866, when he was called to the presidency of the university of Vermont. In 1871 he became president of the university of Michigan, an office he has since continued to fill except during the years 1880–'81, which he spent in China as minister from the United States, and also as chairman of a special commission appointed to negotiate a treaty with China. This commission procured a treaty in commercial matters, and also one on Chinese immigration. He has contributed many articles to periodical literature.

ANGELL, Joseph Kinnicut, legal writer, b. in Providence, R. I., 30 April, 1794; d. in Boston, 1 May, 1857. He was graduated at Brown university in 1813, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and in 1820 prosecuted in England, but without success, a claim to a large property. From 1829 to 1831 he was editor of the "Law Intelligencer and Review." As reporter to the Rhode Island supreme court, he prepared the first published reports of that state. In association with Samuel Ames, he wrote a "Treatise on Corporations" (3d ed., Boston, 1846). His other works, most of which were several times revised and reissued, were "Treatise on the Right of Property in Tide Waters" (1826); "Inquiry Relative to an Incorporeal Hereditament" (1827); "A Practical Summary of the Law of Assignment" (1835); "On Adverse Enjoyment" (1837); "Treatise on the Common Law in Relation to Water-Courses" (1840); "Treatise on the Law concerning the Liabilities and Rights of Common Carriers"; "A Treatise on the Law of Fire and Life Insurance"; "Treatise on the Limitations of Actions at Law and Suits in Equity and Admiralty" (2d ed., 1846); and a "Treatise on the Law of Highways," left incomplete and finished by Thomas Durfee (2d ed., by Choate, 1868).

ANGERS, Real, Canadian author, b. in 1823; d. in April, 1860. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada. Together with Mr. Aubin he reported and published the proceedings of the lower house in 1857–'60. In addition to being the author of a number of political essays, he wrote and published, "Révélations du Crime," and a treatise on stenography.

ANGHIERA, Pietro Martire d' (called in English Peter Martyr), Italian historian, b. in Arona, on Lake Maggiore, in 1455; d. in the city of Granada, Spain, in 1526. After completing his

education at Rome he served in the Milanese army, then accompanied the Spanish ambassador to Spain, and fought in the wars against the Moors, afterward entered the church, and opened a school. In 1501 he was sent by King Ferdinand as his ambassador to Egypt, and in 1505 he became prior of the church at Granada. His "Opus Epistolarum" recounts all the important events that occurred between 1488 and 1525. He wrote also a history of the New World, entitled "De Rebus Oceanicis et Orbe Nove," based upon original documents supplied by Christopher Columbus, and on the transactions of the council of the Indies, of which he was a member. His other works are an account of newly discovered islands and their inhabitants, and a narrative of his visit to Egypt and of explorations of the pyramids. See "Petrus Martyr," by H. A. Schumacher (New York, 1879).

ANGLIN, Timothy Warren, Canadian statesman, b. in Clonakilty co., Cork, Ireland, 31 Aug., 1822. Emigrated to St. John, New Brunswick, in 1849, where the same year he established the "Weekly Freeman." He established the "Morning Freeman," a tri-weekly paper, liberal in politics, the organ of the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, in 1851, and was its editor and proprietor until 1877. On the government permitting a prohibitory liquor bill to pass, Mr. Anglin went into opposition, and he has since been a conservative. In 1860 he was elected to the New Brunswick house of assembly by the city and county of St. John, which he represented until 1866, being the first Roman Catholic to represent that constituency. He was a leader of the opponents of confederation. In 1867 he was elected to the Dominion house of commons for Gloucester co., and on 26 March, 1874, was elected speaker of the house. He retained this office until the end of the session of 1877, when he resigned, his seat having been declared vacant through a breach of the independence of parliament act. He was reëlected speaker 7 Feb., 1878, and held the place till parliament was dissolved.

ANGULO Y HEREDIA, Antonio, Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1837. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1863. In 1864 he edited in Madrid the "Revista Hispano-Americana." He has published "Estudios sobre los Estados Unidos," embodying the results of his travels through the United States; and "Schiller y Gœthe," a series of lectures on German literature delivered in the Ateneo of Madrid with great success. Angulo lost his reason and died a few years ago.

ANGULO, Pedro de, missionary, b. in Burgos, Spain, about 1500; d. in 1562. After finishing his studies he set out for America in 1524, in company with some other young men of noble birth. He rapidly acquired wealth and military fame, but was so much affected by the sight of the cruelties with which the Spaniards treated the Indians that he resolved to devote himself entirely to the service of the natives. With this object he entered a Dominican convent and took the habit of the order in Mexico in 1528. After studying for some years he was ordained a priest, and was then placed under the direction of Las Casas, whom he accompanied into Peru and other places where the protection of the Indians rendered their presence necessary. In 1541 he was sent to Guatemala to carry on the work among the Indians which had been begun ten years before. He was so successful that ten years afterward the number of Christians was so large, and the convents of the Dominicans so numerous, as to require the erection of the country into a new province of the order. His next efforts were directed to the conversion of the people that lived north of Guatemala. These Indians were so fierce and warlike that the Spaniards, who had been repelled in every attempt to subdue them, called their country "the land of war." In company with two other missionaries, Father de Angulo went among them, and, although at first received with distrust, finally succeeded in converting the entire nation. He next devoted himself to the task of persuading the Indians to abandon their nomadic life, succeeded in forming them into village communities, and drew up a code of laws suited to their character and needs. The Indians offered to place their country under the protection of the crown of Castile and pay an annual tribute, provided no attempt was made on their liberty, and a treaty to this effect was ratified by the Spanish court, which also expressed a wish that the name of the country should be changed to Vera-Pax, in memory of the event. A city of the same name was built a few years afterward, and Father de Angulo was chosen its first bishop; but before the bulls arrived from Rome he died.

ANGUS, Joseph, English clergyman, b. 16 Jan., 1816. He was educated at Edinburgh university, is president of Regent's park college, London (Baptist), author of several hand-books, and editor of the best edition of Butler's "Analogy" (1855). He was one of the revisers of the English New Testament for the American Bible union, and visited the United States in 1873 as a delegate of the Evangelical alliance.

ANGUS, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia in 1784; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 29 May, 1840. He entered the service in 1799 as midshipman, and became lieutenant in 1807, master-commandant in 1813, and captain in 1816. He was severely wounded in the action between the "Constellation" and the French frigate "La Vengeance," 1 Feb., 1800, and again in the encounter between the "Enterprise" and a French lugger. In the war of 1812 he was badly wounded in the attack on the English at Black Rock, and while commanding a flotilla in Delaware bay. He commanded the ship that carried Adams and Clay to Ghent to arrange the peace with Great Britain. Owing to injuries received in the service, his mind became impaired, and he was dismissed, 21 June, 1824.

ANNAND, William, Canadian statesman, b. in Halifax, N. S., in 1808. He was elected to the Nova Scotia assembly in 1837, and allied himself with the old reform party that was led by Joseph Howe, which established responsible government in the province and introduced various other reforms. He was a member of the executive council and financial secretary of Nova Scotia from 1859 to 1863, and was called upon to form an administration for that province in November, 1867, a duty which he accomplished most successfully, and in which he held consecutively the offices of provincial treasurer and president of the council, the latter being held conjointly with the premiership until his resignation in May, 1875. On 11 May, 1875, he was appointed agent in London for the promotion of immigration, and for representing the interests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick more effectually in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe. He was also a repeal delegate to Great Britain with Mr. Howe and others in 1866 and 1868. Mr. Annand has been a contributor to the Nova Scotia press, has edited the "Speeches and Public Letters of Joseph Howe" (Boston, 1858), and is the author of a pamphlet on confederation (London, 1866). He has held the office of queen's printer for several years.

ANSCHÜTZ, Karl, musician, b. in Coblentz, Germany, in February, 1813; d. in New York city, 30 Dec., 1870. His father was an eminent musician and was in charge of a school for vocal and instrumental instruction. His early musical studies were made under his father, and in 1837 he was sent to study under Frederick Schneider, of Dessau, whose daughter he married. He then returned to Coblentz, where he became conductor of the royal musical institution and of the orchestra at the theatre, with the title of royal musical director. In 1848 he led the orchestra at Nuremburg, and in 1849 was conductor of the German opera at Amsterdam. During the same year he went to London with a German opera troupe, and subsequently he became leader of the orchestra at Drury Lane theatre. He conducted great concerts in Exeter hall, at one of which he gave Beethoven's ninth symphony with an orchestra of 250 musicians and a chorus of 500 singers. He also conducted the Italian opera at Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere in Great Britain. In 1857 he came to the United States with Ullman's Italian opera troupe, which he conducted until 1860. He founded in 1862 the German opera in New York, and was active in the establishment of the New York conservatory of music. In 1869 he served as musical director of the New York section of the mass choruses at the Baltimore singing festival. He was also a composer of some ability, and wrote out for brass instruments the nine symphonies of Beethoven, of which two were performed.

ANSELME, Jacques Bernard Modeste d', French general, b. in Apt, 22 July, 1740; d. in September, 1814. As lieutenant-colonel of the Soissons regiment, he fought through the American revolution. As lieutenant-general he took Nice and the fortresses of Montalban and Villefranche in 1792, but was defeated at Sospello and imprisoned until the revolution of Thermidor.

ANSORGE, Charles, musician, b. in Spiller, Silesia, Germany, in 1817; d. in Chicago, 28 Oct., 1866. He was educated in Breslau, where he received high honors, and also obtained a thorough musical training. For some years after his graduation he devoted his attention to teaching, and was further occupied in editing a public newspaper. Imbued with the liberal ideas prevalent in Germany in 1848–'49, he published articles offensive to the authorities, for which he was tried and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. But he escaped to England, where he was joined by his family, and sailed for the United States. He settled in Boston, and became organist and chorister of the first church in Dorchester, where he remained for thirteen years. He was also a teacher of music in the asylum for the blind in South Boston for four years. For some time he was a resident editor of the "Massachusetts Teacher," and he took an active part in the state teachers' association. In 1863 he removed to Chicago.

ANSPACH, Frederick Rinehart, clergyman, b. in central Pennsylvania in January, 1815; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Sept., 1867. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1839, and at the Lutheran theological seminary in 1841. He was pastor for nine years of the churches of Barren Hill and White Marsh, and subsequently at Hagerstown, Md. A sermon delivered on the occasion of the death of Henry Clay was his first publication. His "Sons of the Sires," "Sepulchres of our Departed" (Philadelphia, 1854), "The Two Pilgrims" (1857), and other works appeared in rapid succession. In 1857 he removed to Baltimore, where he became a contributor to the "Lutheran Observer," and in 1858 its principal editor, in which office he continued till 1861.

ANTES, Henry, colonist, b. in Germany in 1701; d. in Fredericktown, Pa., 20 July, 1755. The name Antes is a Greek paraphrase of the German Blume, adopted as a disguise during the Romanist persecutions of 1620. Henry Antes emigrated with his father's family to Pennsylvania about 1720, and built a paper-mill on the Wissahickon near Philadelphia. Here he married Christina, daughter of William Dewees, and became a leader in the civil and religious affairs of the colony. He was the friend of Whitefield and Zinzendorf, and, after consultation with the latter, assumed the leadership of the religious organization founded in 1741, and known as "Unitas Fratrum," or Moravians. He was one of the founders of Bethlehem.—His son, **Philip Frederick**, b. 2 July, 1730; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 20 Sept., 1801, held several public offices, was a member of the provincial council and of the general and state assemblies, judge of the court of common pleas, and a colonel of state militia. He was so conspicuous and ardent a patriot during the revolution that the British offered a reward for his head. In 1776, in company with a Mr. Potts at Warwick furnace, he successfully cast an eighteen-pounder, the first cannon ever made in America. See "A German Hero," by Rev. Edwin McMinn (Moorestown, N. J., 1886).

ANTHON, John, jurist, b. in Detroit, 14 May, 1784; d. in New York city, 5 March, 1863. He was the second son of Dr. G. C. Anthon, was graduated at Columbia college in 1801 at the head of his class, studied law, and, upon attaining his majority, was admitted to practice in the supreme court. During the war of 1812 he was in command of a company of militia, and served in the defence of New York city. He was also frequently employed during this period as judge-advocate. The establishment of the supreme court of the city of New York is largely due to his efforts, he having successfully urged its necessity upon the state legislature. He was one of the founders of the New York Law Institute, and at the time of his death was its president. He published "Digested Index to the Reports of the United States Courts" (5 vols., 1813); "Reports of Cases at Nisi Prius in the New York Supreme Court" (1820); "An Analytical Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries," with a prefatory essay "On the Study of Law" (2d ed., 1832); and "Anthon's Law Student" and "American Precedents" (1810).—His brother, **Henry,** clergyman, b. in New York city, 11 March, 1795; d. there, 5 Jan., 1861, was graduated at Columbia in 1813, after which he studied theology under Bishop Hobart and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1816, while still a deacon, he had charge of the parish of St. Paul's church in Tivoli-on-Hudson, N. Y.; but, his health failing, he removed to South Carolina, where he remained from 1819 to 1822. During the latter year he became rector of Trinity church, Utica, where he remained till 1829, when he took charge of St. Stephen's church, New York. This pastorate he resigned in 1837 and became rector of St. Mark's in the Bowery, continuing there till his death. All Souls' church, originally a chapel of St. Mark's, was completed afterward, and was made a memorial by his late congregation. A memorial tablet has been erected near the chancel by the vestry of St. Mark's. Dr. Anthon published "Historical Notices of St. Mark's Church from 1795 to 1845" (New York, 1845).—Another brother, **Charles,** educator, b. in New York city, 19 Nov., 1797; d. there, 29 July, 1867, was gradu-

ated at Columbia college in 1815, studied law in the office of his brother John, and was admitted to the bar in 1819, but never practised. In 1820 he was appointed adjunct professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia college, and ten years later he succeeded to the full professorship, and at the same time was made head master of the grammar school attached to the college. The latter post he occupied until 1864, when he was retired. In 1857 he was transferred to the Jay chair of Greek language and literature. He devoted considerable attention to the preparation of text-books for colleges, and in 1822 published a new edition of Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary." Later appeared an edition of Horace, with notes (1830); a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities" (1843); a "Classical Dictionary" (1841), and nearly fifty other volumes of classical school-books, many of which were republished in Europe. A biographical sketch of Charles Anthon appeared in "The Galaxy" in 1867.—Their father, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, a German physician, served in the British army until the surrender of Detroit in 1788, attaining the rank of surgeon-general, resigned, married the daughter of a French officer, and settled in New York city.—**Charles Edward,** numismatist, b. in New York city, 6 Dec., 1822; d. there, 7 June, 1883, was a son of John Anthon, was graduated at Columbia college in 1839, and from 1853 until 1883 he held the chair of history and belles-lettres in the College of the City of New York. He was an enthusiastic collector of coins, and owned one of the most valuable collections ever gathered in the United States. For some time he was president of the American Numismatic Society.—Another son of John, **William Henry,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 2 Aug., 1827; d. there, 7 Nov., 1875, was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon became distinguished in its practice. He was counsel in the Brinckly divorce case, and in 1858 defended the rioters who burned the quarantine buildings on Staten Island. In 1851 he served as member of the state legislature, and during the civil war he was judge-advocate-general on Gov. E. D. Morgan's staff.—**George Christian,** educator, b. in Red Hook, N. Y., 19 March, 1820; d. in Yonkers, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1877, the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Anthon, was graduated at Columbia college in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar. He removed to New Orleans and there began teaching, but returned to New York and was appointed professor of Greek in the university of the city of New York. He established the Anthon grammar school in 1854, and was its principal until his death.

ANTHONY, Andrew Varick Stout, artist, b. in New York city in 1835. He studied drawing and engraving under the best teachers in New York, and was one of the original members of the American water-color society. His most conspicuous success has been achieved in the line of engraving. Among his best-known works are the illustrations for Whittier's "Snow Bound" (1867), "Ballads of New England" (1870), and "Mabel Martin" (1876); Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" (1877), and Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" (1878). He has passed part of his professional life in New York and California, but settled in Boston in 1878.

ANTHONY, Henry Bowen, statesman, b. of Quaker parents, in Coventry, R. I., 1 April, 1815; d. in Providence, 2 Sept., 1884. He was descended in a direct line from John Anthony, who came from England about 1640 and settled on the island of Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown university in 1833, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He became editor of the Providence "Journal" in 1838, and in 1840 was admitted into partnership, the paper being published under the name of Knowles, Vose & Anthony till the death of Mr. Vose in 1848, when it was continued under the name of Knowles & Anthony till 1 Jan., 1863, when it became Knowles, Anthony & Danielson. Mr. Anthony gave himself up to his newspaper with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature. No amount of work staggered him; early and late he was in his office, and for many years he had around him a brilliant circle of young men. He early developed poetical taste, and there are several pieces of merit that bear his name. His mind was quick and accurate, and he had a wonderful memory; and his editorial labors contributed largely to the growth of the art of journalism in New England. He had many offers to go to other cities and take charge of newspapers, but declined them all. In 1837 he married Sally Rhodes (daughter of the late Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtuxet), who died in 1854. In 1849, and again in 1850, he was elected governor of Rhode Island. As a whig at the first election he had a majority of 1,556; at the second, fewer than 1,000 votes were cast against him. He declined a third election, and gave himself once more entirely to his editorial work. This continued till 1859, when he was elected, as a republican, to the U. S. senate, where he remained by reëlections till his death. During his service in the senate he still contributed largely to his paper. Three times he was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate—in March, 1863, in March, 1871, and in January, 1884; but the last time his failing health prevented him from accepting. He was exceedingly popular in Washington, and often spoken of as "the handsome senator." He served on many important committees, and was twice the chairman of the committee on printing, his practical knowledge of that subject enabling him to introduce many reforms in the government printing. He was at different times a member of the committees on claims, on naval affairs, on mines and mining, and on post-offices and post-roads. On the trial of President Johnson he voted for impeachment. He was not a frequent or brilliant speaker in the senate, but always talked to the point, and commanded attention. He shone more as a writer than as a speaker. His memorial and historical addresses were models of composition. A volume of these addresses, printed privately in 1875, contains a tribute to Stephen A. Douglas, delivered 9 July, 1861; one to John R. Thompson, 4 Dec., 1862; one to William P. Fessenden, 14 Dec., 1869; and three different addresses on Charles Sumner—the first on the announcement of his death in the senate; the second when Mr. Anthony, as one of the committee appointed by the senate, gave up the body of Mr. Sumner to the governor of Massachusetts; and the third when Mr. Boutwell presented in the senate resolutions of respect for Mr. Sumner's memory. Mr. Anthony also spoke in the senate on the death of William A. Buckingham, and on 21 Jan., 1876, delivered a short address on the death of

Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States. When the statues of Gen. Greene and Roger Williams were presented to congress by the state of Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony made the addresses, and he also made a short address at the presentation of the statues of Trumbull and Sherman. One of his best efforts was when he introduced the bill providing for repairing and protecting the monument erected in Newport, R. I., to the memory of the chevalier de Tiernay, commander of the French naval forces sent out in 1780 to aid the American revolution. Mr. Anthony had a warm and affectionate nature, genial manner, a commanding figure, and was a perfect specimen of a man. In his last days, with manly courage, he calmly waited for the end. As soon as his death was known, Gov. Bourn and Mayor Doyle issued proclamations to that effect, and called upon the people to attend the funeral, which took place from the first Congregational church in Providence on Saturday, 6 Sept. It was the largest funeral ever known in Rhode Island. Mr. Anthony bequeathed a portion of his library, known as the "Harris Collection of American Poetry," to Brown university. It consists of about 6,000 volumes, mostly small books, and many of them exceedingly rare. It was begun half a century ago by the late Albert G. Greene, continued by Caleb Fiske Harris, and, after his death, completed by his kinsman, the late senator. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Stockbridge, a member of the board of trustees of the university, is preparing an annotated catalogue of the collection.

ANTHONY, John Gould, naturalist, b. in Providence, R. I., 17 May, 1804; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 16 Oct., 1877. His school education was slight, and was entirely discontinued when he became twelve years of age. Business pursuits then occupied his attention, and, settling in Cincinnati, he continued there for thirty-five years, actively engaged in commercial occupations. Meanwhile his interest in natural history had developed, his publications attracted the attention of Prof. Agassiz, and in 1863 he was asked to take charge of the conchological department of the museum of comparative zoölogy, where he remained until his death. He accompanied Agassiz on the Thayer expedition to Brazil in 1865. His writings include the following papers: "A New Trilobite (Ceratocephala ceralepta)" (1838); "Fossil Encrinite" (1838); "Description of a New Fossil (Calymene Bucklandii)" (1839); "Descriptions of Three New Species of Shells" (1839); "Description of Two New Species of Anculotus" (1839); with G. Graham and W. P. James, "Two Species of Fossil Asterias in the Blue Limestone of Cincinnati" (1846); "Description of New Fluviate Shells of the Genus Melania, Lam., from the Western States of North America" (1854); "Descriptions of New Species of American Fluviate Gasteropods" (1861); "Descriptions of Two New Species of Monocondytoca" (1865); "Description of a New Exotic Melania" (1865); "Description of a New Species of Shells" (1865); and "Descriptions of New American Fresh-Water Shells" (1866). Mr. Anthony was recognized as an authority on the American land and fresh-water mollusca.

ANTHONY, Susan Brownell, reformer, b. in South Adams, Mass., 15 Feb., 1820. Daniel Anthony, her father, a cotton manufacturer, was a liberal Quaker, who educated his daughters with the idea of self-support, and employed skilful teachers in his own house. After completing her education at a Friends' boarding-school in Philadelphia, she taught in New York state from 1835 to 1850. Her father removed in 1826 to Washington co., N. Y., and in 1846 settled at Rochester. Miss Anthony first spoke in public in 1847, and from that time took part in the temperance movement, organizing societies and lecturing. In 1851 she called a temperance convention in Albany, after being refused admission to a previous convention on account of her sex. In 1852 the Woman's New York State Temperance Society was organized. Through her exertions, and those of Mrs. E. C. Stanton, women came to be admitted to educational and other conventions with the right to speak, vote, and serve on committees. About 1857 she became prominent among the agitators for the abolition of slavery. In 1858 she made a report, in a teachers' convention at Troy, in favor of the co-education of the sexes. Her energies have been chiefly directed to securing equal civil rights for women. In 1854–'55 she held conventions in each county of New York in the cause of female suffrage, and since then she has addressed annual appeals and petitions to the legislature. She was active in securing the passage of the act of the New York legislature of 1860, giving to married women the possession of their earnings, the guardianship of their children, etc. During the war she devoted herself to the women's loyal league, which petitioned congress in favor of the 13th amendment. In 1860 she started a petition in favor of leaving out the word "male" in the 14th amendment, and worked with the national woman suffrage association to induce congress to secure to her sex the right of voting. In 1867 she went to Kansas with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Stone, and there obtained 9,000 votes in favor of woman suffrage. In 1868, with the coöperation of Mrs. Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, and with the assistance of George F. Train, she began, in New York city, the publication of a weekly paper called "The Revolutionist," devoted to the emancipation of women. In 1872 Miss Anthony cast ballots at the state and congressional election in Rochester, in order to test the application of the 14th and 15th amendments of the U. S. constitution. She was indicted for illegal voting, and was fined by Justice Hunt, but, in accordance with her defiant declaration, never paid the penalty. Between 1870 and 1880 she lectured in all the northern and several of the southern states more than one hundred times a year. In 1881 she wrote, with the assistance of her co-editors, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage, "The History of Woman Suffrage," in two volumes.

Susan B. Anthony

ANTHONY, Susanna, author, b. in Rhode Island in 1726; d. in Newport, 23 July, 1791. Extracts from her writings on religious subjects were published, with a memoir by Dr. Hopkins, in 1739.

ANTHONY, William Arnold, physicist, b. in Coventry, R. I., 17 Nov., 1835. He was educated at the Yale (now Sheffield) scientific school, and received his degree in 1860. From 1857 to 1860 he was principal of a graded school in Crompton, R. I. During 1860–'61 he taught the sciences in the Provi-

dence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I., after which, from 1861 to 1863, he followed his profession in various capacities and in different localities. Again, from 1863 to 1867, he taught the sciences in Franklin, N. Y., and in 1867 he became professor of physics and chemistry in Antioch College, where he remained until 1870, when he was called to occupy a similar chair in Iowa Agricultural College. During 1872 he accepted the professorship of physics in the then recently established Cornell University, which he still occupies. Although his work has been principally that of teaching, he has found time to gratify his fondness for mechanics. He designed and constructed, during the years 1857–'61, two turbines, one of which gave an efficiency of 81 per cent., whose floats were carefully formed to curves deduced from a mathematical investigation of the flow of fluids. In 1875 he constructed a Gramme dynamo-electric machine for 25 ampères and 250 volts. This was built at a time when only the most general descriptions of such machines were at hand. He has also made a large tangent galvanometer which measures accurately currents from $\frac{1}{10}$ to 250 ampères. Prof. Anthony is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. His published papers include contributions read before these societies, and other numerous scientific articles which have appeared in the "American Journal of Science," "Journal of the Franklin Institute," the "Popular Science Monthly," and several electrical journals. He is joint author with Prof. C. F. Brackett of an "Elementary Text-book on Physics" (New York, 1885).

ANTONELLI, Juan, engineer, b. in Gaeta, Italy, about the middle of the 16th century; d. in Spain in 1616. He went to Cuba in 1584, where he made the plan and superintended the construction of the Morro Castle and Punta Fortress in Havana, in 1589. Before they were finished he went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and planned the famous fortress of San Juan de Ulua. He returned to Cuba, and afterward went to Spain, where he died.

ANTONIO DE SEDILLA, better known as "Père Antoine," clergyman, b. in Spain about 1730; d. in New Orleans in 1829. He was sent to Louisiana as commissary of the inquisition, with power to put it in force in that colony, and arrived there, with five other Capuchin friars, in 1779. The governor, Miro, fearing a revolution if the Spanish laws against heretics were applied, forcibly seized Fra Antonio and the other monks and sent them back to Spain. Four years later Père Antoine, as he came to be called, returned to New Orleans in the capacity of priest of St. Louis cathedral, the only church in the city, and his goodness and charity made him the idol of the French population during his long pastorate. He gave all that he had to the poor and lived a life of the greatest abstemiousness, sleeping on hard boards in a rude hut that he constructed under a date-palm tree that stood in his garden. When the United States purchased Louisiana, Claiborne wrote to Jefferson that no opposition to the new dominion need be feared if Père Antoine could be won over. The president solicited his interest; but the old priest took no part in the crisis, refusing to meddle with politics. The palm-tree under which he lived and died became, in memory of the good father, a famous landmark in New Orleans. It was said to have been planted by a Turk in 1727; but Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Second Visit to New Orleans," asserts that Père Antoine planted it himself. The tree was made the subject of Aldrich's story of "Père Antoine's Date Palm," and of romances by Dimitry and Lafcadro Hearn. Many traditions associated with the tree are given in Gayarre's "History of Louisiana." It bloomed for the last time in 1853, but retained some life and verdure until in July, 1886, it was entirely dead.

ANZOÁTEGUI, José Antonio (an-tho-ah'ta-gee), Venezuelan soldier, b. in Barcelona, Venezuela, in 1789; d. 15 Nov., 1819. When the revolutionary war began he was twenty-one years old, and at once entered the ranks of the revolutionist army. Promotion followed rapidly, and he soon became one of the chief commanders, and as such took part in the victories won against the royal troops in San Felix and Boyacá.

APES, William, author, b. about 1800. He was an Indian preacher of the Pequot tribe, and published "A Son of the Forest" (Boston, 1831); "Experiences of Five Christian Indians of the Pequot Tribe" (1833); "Indian Nullification" (1835); and a "Eulogy on King Philip" (1836).

APODACA, Juan Ruiz (ah-po-dah'-ka), Spanish naval officer, b. about 1770; d. in 1835. He entered the service in 1770, and distinguished himself in several encounters with the English. In 1807 he was given the command of a fleet, and the next year he captured the French fleet in Cadiz. About 1810 he was appointed captain-general of Cuba and Florida, and in 1816 he was transferred to Mexico as viceroy of New Spain. While in Mexico he suppressed several strong bands of insurgents, and for this and other services he was rewarded by his government with the title of Count of Venadito. He returned to Spain in 1822, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain-general of the navy.

APPEL, Theodore, clergyman, b. in Easton, Pa., 30 April, 1823. He was graduated at Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1842, was ordained in the Reformed church, and held pastoral charges in Waynesboro, Pa., and Cavetown, Md. He became in 1851 professor of mathematics, physics, and astronomy in Marshall college, at the same time acting as pastor of the Reformed church in Mercersburg and editing the Mercersburg "Review," and from 1853 to 1877 he filled the same chair in Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. From 1877 to 1886 he was general superintendent of home missions for the eastern part of the Reformed church, and travelled on business connected with that office through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. From 1881 to 1886 he edited the "Reformed Missionary Herald." He has published "Recollections of College Life" (Reading, Pa., 1886).

APPLE, Thomas Gilmore, educator, b. in Easton, Pa., 14 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at Marshall college in 1850, and, entering the ministry, was a pastor of the German Reformed church from 1853 to 1865. In the latter year he was chosen president of Mercersburg college, which he left in 1871, and became a professor in the Lancaster theological seminary. In 1878 he was elected president of Franklin and Marshall college. He edited for several years the "Mercersburg Review" and the "Reformed Quarterly Review."

APPLETON, Daniel, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 10 Dec., 1785; d. in New York, 27 March, 1849. He began business as a dry-goods merchant in his native place, but subsequently went to Boston, and in 1825 removed to New York, where he began the importation of English books in conjunction with his dry-goods business. The book department was placed in charge of William

Henry Appleton, his eldest son (b. 27 Jan., 1814). This was in Exchange place. He soon abandoned the sale of dry-goods, and removed to Clinton Hall, Beekman street, and there gave his attention solely to the importation and sale of books. In 1835 W. H. Appleton was sent to represent the house in London, and in the following year the father visited Europe and founded a permanent agency at 16 Little Britain. His first publishing venture was a collection of religious extracts entitled "Daily Crumbs from the Master's Table," a 32mo volume, of which 2,000 copies were sold. This was followed by another book of the same size and character, and in 1832, the cholera year, by "A Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence." In January, 1838, W. H. Appleton was taken into partnership, and the firm removed to 200 Broadway. In 1848 the father retired, and W. H. Appleton then formed a copartnership with his brother, John Adams Appleton (b. in Boston, Mass., 9 Jan., 1817; d. at his residence on Staten Island, 13 July, 1881). Three other sons became partners. DANIEL SIDNEY, the fourth son, was born in Boston, 9 April, 1824; GEORGE SWETT was born in Andover, Mass., 11 Aug., 1821, and died at Riverdale, N. Y., 7 July, 1878; SAMUEL FRANCIS, the youngest son, was born in Boston, 26 April, 1826, and died in New York, 25 Oct., 1883. The business was removed from 200 Broadway to the old Society library building, corner of Leonard street and Broadway, and subsequently the growth of the city necessitated many removals farther uptown. In 1881 the retail, jobbing, and importing departments were abandoned, in order that sole attention might be given to the publications of the house, and the business was removed to its present location, Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond street. In 1853 a printing-office and bindery were established in Franklin street, New York; but the publishing business increased to such an extent that in 1868 the manufacturing department was removed to Brooklyn, where buildings were erected that cover nearly a whole square. The publications of the house extend over the entire field of literature. Its "American Cyclopædia" is the largest and most widely circulated work of its kind ever produced in this country. The first edition was issued in 1857–'63; and a revised edition, which was practically a re-writing of the entire work, with the insertion of thousands of illustrations and other improvements, in 1873–'76, additions and corrections being added from time to time. The "Annual Cyclopædia," published in similar style and forming an appropriate continuation of the greater work, is now in its twenty-fifth year. Its illustrated books include "Picturesque America," "Picturesque Europe," and "Picturesque Palestine," besides valuable art collections. Its textbooks embrace every subject taught in American schools; medical books form a special department, and books in Spanish for the South and Central American markets form another. Nearly all the noted scientists of Europe and the United States are represented in the list, which also in general literature includes the names of Bancroft, Bryant, Cooper, Dickens, Disraeli, Scott, and other standard authors. The literature of the civil war is represented on both sides, by Generals Sherman and J. E. Johnston, Admirals Farragut and Porter, Jefferson Davis, William H. Seward, and biographies of Lee, Chase, Stonewall Jackson, A. S. Johnston, and other distinguished participants. The business begun by Daniel Appleton is now (1886) actively conducted by the firm consisting of his sons William H. and Daniel Sidney, and his grandsons William Worthen, Daniel, and Edward Dale Appleton. But the official signature of the firm has always remained Daniel Appleton & Co.

Daniel Appleton

APPLETON, James, temperance reformer, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 14 Feb., 1786; d. there, 25 Aug., 1862. When a young man he was elected to the legislature of his native state, and during the war with Great Britain he served as a colonel of Massachusetts militia, and after the close of the war was made a brigadier-general. During his subsequent residence at Portland, Me., he was elected to the legislature in 1836–'37, but he returned finally to his native town, where he died. By his speeches and publications he exercised great influence upon public sentiment in favor of abolition and total abstinence. In his report to the Maine legislature in 1837 he was the first to expound the principle embodied in the Maine law. See his "Life," by S. H. Gay.

APPLETON, Jesse, educator, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 17 Nov., 1772; d. in Brunswick, Me., 12 Nov., 1819. After graduation at Dartmouth college he spent two years in teaching at Dover and Amherst, then studied theology, and was ordained pastor at Hampton, N. H., in February, 1797, notwithstanding his Armenian tendencies, which were considered heretical at that time. At his suggestion the "Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine" was published, and while at Hampton he served as trustee of Phillips Exeter academy, and was a member of the academy of arts and sciences. His daughter married President Franklin Pierce. He was in great demand as a preacher on occasions of importance. A volume of his addresses, with a biographical sketch by the Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, was published in 1820. Two years later his lectures and occasional sermons were published, with a memoir by the Rev. B. Tappan. These and other writings were collected in a two-volume edition, entitled "The Works of Jesse Appleton, D. D." (Andover, 1836).

APPLETON, John, lawyer, b. in Beverly, Mass., 11 Feb., 1815; d. in Portland, Me., 22 Aug., 1864. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1834, in 1837 began the practice of law in Portland, and soon afterward became editor of the "Eastern Argus." At this time he was register of probate for Cumberland co. In 1845 he was appointed chief clerk of the navy department, subsequently chief clerk of the state department, and in 1848 was sent out to Bolivia as chargé d'affaires for the United States. On his return in 1849 he resumed his law practice in Portland, and he was elected to congress in 1850. In 1855–'56 he was secretary of legation in London, in 1857 assistant secretary of state, and in 1860 became minister to Russia.

APPLETON, John Howard, chemist, b. in Portland, Me., 3 Feb., 1844. He was graduated at Brown University in 1863, the following year became instructor in chemistry there, and in 1868 was elected professor of chemistry and applied arts. Since 1872 he has filled the chair of chemistry only.

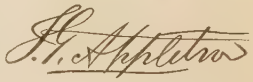
Prof. Appleton has written a series of chemical text-books that have had an extensive sale. They are "The Young Chemist" (Philadelphia, 1878); "Qualitative Analysis" (1878); "Quantitative Analysis" (1881); and "Chemistry of Non-Metals" (Providence, 1884).

APPLETON, John James, diplomatist, b. in France about 1789; d. in Rennes, France, 4 March, 1864. His father was John Appleton, some time U. S. consul at Calais. John James studied at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1813. During President Monroe's administration he was appointed secretary of legation at Brazil, and afterward chargé d'affaires for the United States at Madrid and at Stockholm. At the latter post he negotiated the commercial treaty that still serves as the basis of intercourse between the United States and Sweden. He also served as a diplomatic representative of the United States at Naples. Inheriting from his father a valuable estate in France, he spent the greater part of his life there, making only occasional visits to America.

APPLETON, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 9 Dec., 1693; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 9 Feb., 1784. He was educated at Harvard, taking his degree in 1712, studied theology, and was ordained 9 Oct., 1717, succeeding Mr. Brattle as Congregational minister. From 1717 to 1779 he was one of the corporation of Harvard university. He published sermons and occasional discourses.

APPLETON, Samuel, merchant, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 22 June, 1766; d. in Boston, 12 July, 1853. His youth was spent on a farm and in teaching. For a time he kept a store in Ipswich, but he removed to Boston in 1794 and went into the importing business in partnership with his brother Nathan. He also established cotton mills at Waltham and Lowell. After 1799 he passed much of his time abroad, until he retired from business in 1823. He was at this time literally a merchant prince, and, with true nobility of character, devoted a large part of his income to charitable purposes. He made it a rule to spend annually his whole income, and to this end often placed large sums for distribution in the hands of those who were likely to meet cases of destitution. At his death the sum of $200,000 was distributed among charities. See memoir, by I. A. Jewett (Boston, 1850).—His brother, **Nathan,** merchant, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 6 Oct., 1779; d. in Boston, 14 July, 1861. He entered Dartmouth college in 1794, but soon left to engage in business with Samuel in Boston. When he became of age he was admitted into partnership, and the firm was known as S. & N. Appleton. In 1813 he was associated with Francis C. Lowell, Patrick T. Jackson, Paul Moody, and others, in establishing the Waltham cotton manufactory, in which the first power loom ever used in the United States was set up. This proving successful, he and others purchased the water-power at Pawtucket Falls, and he was one of the founders of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company. The settlement that grew around these factories developed into the city of Lowell, of which in 1821 Mr. Appleton was one of the three founders. He was also the projector and chief proprietor of the Hamilton Company. He was elected to the state legislature in 1815, served during several terms, and was elected to congress in 1830 and again in 1842. He was the author of several speeches and essays on currency, banking, and the tariff, of which his "Remarks on Currency and Banking" (enlarged ed., 1858) is the most celebrated. An account of the introduction of the power loom and of the origin of Lowell was published by him. He was a member of the Academy of Science and Arts, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He accumulated great wealth, and was noted for his benevolence. A memoir of his life has been written by Robert C. Winthrop of Boston.

APPLETON, Thomas Gold, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 March, 1812; d. in New York, 17 April, 1884. His early training was received at the Boston Latin school, where he was prepared to enter Harvard in the class of 1831. Among his classmates were J. L. Motley, Wendell Phillips, and other distinguished men. Mr. Appleton spent much of his time abroad. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and gave efficient aid to various institutions, including the public library, the institute of technology, and the museums at Boston and Cambridge. He was an amateur painter of superior merit, and his water-color sketches of scenes on the river Nile are exceptionally good. He was the author of several books in prose and verse. In poetry his "Faded Leaves" was well received by the reading public. In prose he published his "Nile Journal" (Boston, 1876), "Syrian Sunshine" (1877), "Windfalls," and other works. He was the founder of the Boston literary club, was highly esteemed for his genial temper and courteous manners, and was looked upon by those who knew him as unrivalled for wit and humor. A volume of his "Life and Letters," prepared by Susan Hale, was published in New York in 1885.



APPLETON, William, merchant, b. in Brookfield, Mass., 16 Nov., 1786; d. in Longwood, near Boston, 20 Feb., 1862. He was a son of the Rev. Joseph Appleton, of Brookfield, received an academical education, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a country store at Temple. In 1807 he went to Boston, where for over fifty years he was a successful merchant, giving also much attention to banking and financial operations. He was president of the U. S. branch bank from 1832 to 1836, and was also president of the provident institution for savings and the Massachusetts general hospital. He gave $30,000 to the last-named institution, and was noted for his benevolence. He was elected as a whig to congress, serving from 1851 to 1855, and again was a member in the special session from 4 July to 6 Aug., 1861, after which he resigned.

APPLING, Daniel, soldier, b. in Columbia co., Ga., 25 Aug., 1787; d. at Fort Montgomery, Ala., 18 March, 1817. He entered the army as lieutenant in 1808. On 19 May, 1814, being then a major, he commanded a detachment of 130 riflemen on board a flotilla bearing cannon and naval stores from Oswego, N. Y., to the unfinished ship "Superior" at Sackett's Harbor, then blockaded by the British. Finding it impossible to run the blockade, Woolsey, the commander of the flotilla, landed the stores by night at Sandy creek. Here

the party were attacked by the British, who expected an easy victory, but were completely surprised by Appling and his men, concealed in the bushes on the banks. The British squadron, with 170 officers and men, fell into the hands of the Americans, and the naval stores were delivered safely at Sackett's Harbor. For his conduct in this engagement Appling was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He distinguished himself afterward at Plattsburg, and was brevetted colonel in 1814. On 1 June, 1816, he resigned from the army.

ARACENA, Dominick, scholar, b. in Santiago, Chili, in 1810; d. there in 1874. He was educated at the school of the Dominicans in Santiago, and entered the novitiate of the order at the age of fifteen. He afterward learned Hebrew, Greek, and the principal modern languages, and attracted so much attention in his public discussions that he was known as the Pico de la Mirandola of Chili. During the twenty years that he was professor in his convent his knowledge of jurisprudence was so highly esteemed that he was constantly visited by lawyers and statesmen, as well as by successive presidents, who consulted him on difficult points of constitutional law. It is said by his biographers that several changes in the laws of Chili were brought about by his advice. He wrote several works, one of which, "Vindicacion de la nota de Inquisidores," has been translated into French by Lacordaire.

ARAGO, Jean (ah-ra'-go), Mexican general, b. in France in 1788; d. in 1836. From Perpignan, where he had held a public office, he went to New Orleans, and, having joined the expedition of young Mina, he rendered efficient service in the war of independence. In many of Santa Anna's campaigns the principal part was that taken by Arago.

ARANGO Y PARREÑO, Francisco de, Cuban statesman, b. in Havana in May, 1765; d. there in 1837. He went to Spain in 1787, was admitted to the bar in 1789, and in 1813 was elected a representative for Cuba in the Spanish cortes, where he advocated the abolition of slavery. In 1818 he returned to Havana. He was one of the founders of the Sociedad Patriótica de Amigos del País, which has conferred many benefits upon Cuba. To his exertions were due the opening of the ports of the island to foreign commerce, and also the abolition of the tobacco monopoly. These measures were the origin of the commercial progress and prosperity of Cuba. Agriculture also owes much to Arango, who introduced new methods of cultivating the land, and also the Othaïti sugar cane, which supplanted the creole cane and has been a source of immense wealth. Arango wrote numerous pamphlets and memoirs, some of which have been translated into French and English. Humboldt called him "one of the first of the Spanish statesmen."

ARANGO, Rafael de, soldier, b. in Havana in 1788; d. there in 1850. He took part in the uprising in Madrid on 2 May, 1808, against the French invasion, under Napoleon I. This was the beginning of the peninsular war for independence, so fatal to the French armies. Arango retired from active military service in 1821 as a colonel of cavalry, went to Cuba, where he wrote an historical sketch with the title of "El dos de Mayo," and published also a "Prontuario de Agricultura" (1828).

ARANGO Y ESCANDÓN, Alejandro (ah-ran'-go e es-kah-oo-don'), Mexican author, b. in Puebla, 8 July, 1821. He was educated in Madrid and Paris, and has filled several high offices, but declined to accept any compensation for his public services. His library is one of the richest in Mexico. A volume of poems and the excellent "Ensayo histórico sobre Fray Luis de León" are among his best works. The last named won him membership in both the Royal Spanish academy and the academy of history of Spain.

ARANZAZU, Juan de Dios (ar-an-thah'-thoo), Colombian statesman, b. in Antioquia near the close of the 18th century; d. in 1845. He began his political career when very young, and filled high offices since 1823 until 1841, then taking charge of the executive. He distinguished himself for his ability, great learning, and spirit of justice in his public dealings.

ARAUJO Y RIO, José, Spanish governor of Guatemala, under Kings Philip V. and Ferdinand VI., from 1742 until 1751. He succeeded Gen. Rivera y Villalón, and was replaced by Gen. Vázquez Priego.

ARBOLEDA, Julio (ar-bo-lay'-dah), Colombian poet, d. in 1872. He received his education in Europe, and wrote in French, English, and Italian, as well as in his own language. His poems, entitled "Dios y la virtud," "Estoy en la cárcel," "Me ausento," "Te quiero," and the long one called "Gonzalo de Oyón," deserve especial notice. He was assassinated, it is supposed, by political enemies. A collection of his poetry was republished in New York in 1884.

ARBUCKLE, Matthew, soldier, b. in Greenbrier co., Va., in 1776; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 11 June, 1851. He entered the army as an ensign in 1799, became a captain in 1806, major in 1812, lieutenant-colonel in 1814, colonel of the 7th infantry in 1820, and brevet brigadier-general in 1830. In 1817 he was successful in an expedition against the Fowltoun Indians, and in 1846–'47 served in the Mexican war. He commanded at New Orleans, Fort Gibson, and Fort Smith. During much of his life he was brought constantly in contact with the Indians of the frontier, and, by his knowledge of their character, always kept their confidence.

ARBUTHNOT, Marriot, British admiral, b. in 1711; d. in London, 31 Jan., 1794. He was a nephew of Dr. John Arbuthnot, the poet. He became post-captain in 1747, and in 1775 was made naval commissioner at Halifax, where he resided until 1778. He returned to England a rear admiral, and in 1779 was made vice admiral, and commander-in-chief on the American station. Soon after arriving at his destination he was blockaded in New York harbor by the French fleet under D'Estaing. In December, 1779, he conveyed the troops of Sir Henry Clinton to Charleston, and coöperated with him in laying siege to that city. The fleet appeared off the harbor on 9 March, 1780, and entered it on 9 April. After a short siege the city surrendered on 12 May, and was given up to pillage. For this success Arbuthnot received the thanks of parliament. On 16 March, 1781, Arbuthnot obtained some advantage over the French fleet in an engagement off the capes of Virginia. In 1793 he was made admiral of the blue. At the time of his service in America, Arbuthnot was old and inefficient, and Sir Henry Clinton complained bitterly to the home government of his incapacity.

ARCE, Francisco, pioneer, b. in Lower California in 1822; d. in 1878. From the age of eleven he lived in Alta California. At the time of the American conquest in 1846 he was a military officer, and was secretary to Gen. José Castro, commander of the Californian forces. His name is known from his connection with a party of men who, in June, 1846, were bringing horses, generally supposed to belong to the Californian government, from Sonoma to the south. Capt. John C. Fremont, then in command of an American surveying party in the territory, incited American settlers to assail the

party, seize upon the horses, and begin hostilities against the Californian government. From this Arce-affair of 6 June dates the beginning of the "Bear Flag" revolt and of the seizure of California by the Americans.

ARCE, Manuel, Mexican priest, b. in Aguascalientes, 5 April, 1725; d. in Bologna, Italy, 28 June, 1785. He was a Jesuit, was distinguished for his learning, and was in succession rector of the colleges belonging to his order in Puebla, Zacatecas, and Guadalajara, and then took charge of the Jesuit missions among the Chichimecan Indians. When Charles III. of Spain expelled the Jesuits from his dominions, 25 June, 1767, Father Arce went to Bologna, Italy, and, with funds furnished mostly by other Jesuits belonging to rich Mexican families, he founded a benevolent institution for the old and needy, called the Hospital for Septuagenarians. There he personally attended to everything concerning the care of the inmates, even to cleaning their rooms and cooking their food, until his death.

ARCHBOLD, George, chemist, b. in Ford Flodden Field, Scotland, 4 May, 1848. He studied chemistry in Berwick-on-Tweed, Edinburgh, London, and Berlin, and has published many papers on chemical subjects. He came to the United States in 1881, and has since devoted his attention principally to the manufacture of starch, in which he has made important investigations. Dr. Archbold is a member of numerous scientific societies.

ARCHDALE, John, English governor of North Carolina. He was a son of Thomas Archdale of Loaks, in Chipping Wycomb, Bucks co., England, and came to New England in 1664 as agent of his brother-in-law, Gov. Gorges of Maine. He visited North Carolina in March, 1686, and was commissioner for Gorges in Maine in 1687–'88. He became governor of North Carolina in 1695, and held the office for about two years. He was sagacious, prudent, and moderate, and under his administration the province made great progress in internal improvements. He introduced rice culture into Carolina by distributing among some friends a bag of seed rice brought by the captain of a vessel from Madagascar. Archdale was formerly a member of the society of Friends, and, while enforcing a militia law, exempted all Friends from service. By his moderation he quieted the troubles between the colonists and their feudal sovereigns, and, by establishing a special board for deciding contests between white men and Indians, he won the friendship of the latter. His conscientious scruples concerning the required oaths prevented his taking a seat in parliament, to which he was elected in 1698. Archdale published "A New Description of the Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina, with a Brief Account of its Discovery, Settling, and Government up to this Time, with several Remarkable Passages during My Time" (London, 1707). See Hewatt's "Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia" (London, 1779); Holmes's "Annals of America" (Cambridge, 1829); and Bancroft's "History of the United States" (New York, 1884).

ARCHER, Branch T., Texan revolutionist, b. in Virginia in 1790; d. in Brazoria co., Texas, 22 Sept., 1856. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and was for many years a physician and politician in his native state, being a member of the legislature several times. In 1831 he removed to Texas, and became a prominent actor in the movements preliminary to the revolution. On 3 Nov., 1835, he presided over the famous "consultation" held by the American settlers, and with Col. Stephen Austin and N. H. Wharton formed a board of three commissioners to solicit aid from the United States in the struggle for Texan independence. He was a member of the first Texan congress in 1836, and afterward went to Washington, where he became speaker of the house of representatives and secretary of war from 1839 to 1842, when by reason of ill health he was obliged to retire to private life.

ARCHER, John, physician, b. in Harford co., Md., 6 June, 1741: d. there in 1810. He was graduated at Princeton in 1760, and studied theology, but relinquished this on account of a throat trouble, and, after studying medicine, received in 1768, from the Philadelphia medical college, the first medical diploma issued on this continent. He raised and commanded a military company at the beginning of the revolution, was for several years a member of the legislature, and was chosen presidential elector in 1801. From 1801 to 1807 he was a member of congress from Maryland. He made several discoveries in medicine, which have been adopted by the profession.—His son, **Stevenson,** jurist, b. in Harford co., Md.; d. 5 June, 1848, was graduated at Princeton in 1805, and studied law. He became a judge of the court of appeals, and was appointed chief justice in 1845, holding the office until his death. He served in congress from 4 Nov., 1811, to 3 March, 1817, and from 6 Dec., 1819, to 3 March, 1821. During his last term he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs. In the interval from 1817 to 1819 he was U. S. judge for the territory of Mississippi. In politics he was a democrat.

ARCHER, Samuel B., soldier, b. about 1790; d. in Philadelphia, 11 Dec., 1825. He was appointed to the army from Virginia, 12 March, 1812, as captain in the 2d artillery, and, on 27 May, 1813, was brevetted major "for gallantry and good conduct in the cannonade and bombardment of Fort George, on 26 and 27 May, 1813." He was distinguished at Stony Creek, 6 June, 1813, and, on 10 Nov., 1821, became inspector-general, with the rank of colonel.

ARCHER, William S., statesman, b. in Amelia co., Va., 5 March, 1789; d. there, 28 March, 1855. His family was of Welsh origin, and his father and grandfather both served with honor in the revolution. The former, Maj. John Archer, was aide to Gen. Wayne, and acquitted himself with gallantry at the capture of Stony Point; the latter, Col. William Archer, died on a British prison-ship. William S. was graduated at William and Mary in 1806, and studied law. He served in the legislature, with the exception of one year, from 1812 to 1819. From 1820 till 1835 he was a representative in congress, where, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and member of the committee on the Missouri compromise, he exerted great influence. From 1841 till 1847 he was a member of the U. S. senate, and in this body also was at the head of the committee on foreign relations.

ARCHIBALD, Sir Adams George, Canadian jurist, b. in Truro, N. S., 3 May, 1814. He is the son of Samuel Archibald, and grandson of the late James Archibald, judge of the court of common pleas, N. S. He was educated at Pictou academy, and was called to the bar of Prince Edward island in 1838, and to that of Nova Scotia in 1839. He was a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia, first, as solicitor-general, from 14 Aug., 1856, until 14 Feb., 1857; secondly, as attorney-general, from 10 Feb., 1860, until 11 June, 1863. He was a delegate to England in 1857 to arrange terms of settlement with the British government and the general mining association in respect to Nova Sco-

tian mines, and also to ascertain the views of the government relative to the projected union of the British-American provinces. He was a delegate to Quebec, on the subject of the Intercolonial railway, in 1861; to the Charlottetown union conference, 1864; and to the final conference, 1866–'67, in London to complete the terms of union. He was sworn of the privy council 1 July, 1867, and was secretary of state for the provinces from 1 July, 1867, until his resignation in 1868; was lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and the northwest territories from 20 May, 1870, until May, 1873, when he resigned and was a judge in equity of Nova Scotia from 24 June, 1873, until 4 July of the same year, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. He was one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway, under Sir Hugh Allan, in 1873, and in 1885 was knighted. He represented Colchester in the Nova Scotia assembly from 1851 to 1859, and when that county was divided was elected for South Colchester, of which he was the representative until the union of the provinces in 1867; and sat for Colchester in the house of commons until appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

ARCHIBALD, Thomas Dickson, Canadian senator, b. in Onslow, N. S., in 1813. He was educated at Pictou academy. In 1832 he entered into partnership with his brother in a general business in connection with the Sydney mines. He was consular agent of the United States at Sydney until he was called to the senate, was a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia from 1860 to 1863, and sat in the legislative council of Nova Scotia from 1856 until the date of the union of the provinces, 1867, when he was called to the senate.

ARCOS Y MORENO, Alonso, Spanish general. He was the governor of Guatemala from 1754 to 1760, under Kings Ferdinand VI. and Charles III. He replaced governor Juan de Velarde y Cienfugos, who again held office after Arcos was recalled.

ARÉCHAGA, Juan de, Cuban jurist, b. in Havana in the first half of the 16th century. He studied in his native city, and went to Spain, was graduated as LL. D. at Salamanca in 1662, and became a professor there. In the same year he published in that city his "Arechaga Comentaria Juris Civilis," and in 1666 his "Extemporaneas Comentationes." Aréchaga went in 1671 to Mexico, where he filled important offices, being finally appointed governor and captain-general of the province of Yucatan. The date of his death is not known.

ARENALES, José (ah-reh-nah'-les), Argentine geographer, b. in Buenos Ayres about 1790. He entered the army when quite young, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery about 1825, and in 1833 took charge of the topographical department of Buenos Ayres, and then travelled through almost every portion of South America. His highly interesting report of some of these travels was published under the title of "Noticias históricas y descriptivas sobre el gran país del Chaco y Río Bermejo, con observaciones relativas á un plan de navegación y de colonización."

ARENTS, Albert, metallurgist, b. in Clausthal, Germany, 14 March, 1840. He was educated at the mining schools in Clausthal and Berlin, studying also at the university of Berlin. After coming to the United States he was variously occupied as mining superintendent and also in charge of metallurgical mills and smelting works in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. He has contributed valuable technical papers to the "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," having been elected a member of that society in 1882. Among his inventions are the siphon tap, now everywhere used on lead furnaces, the Eureka lead furnace, extensively employed throughout Colorado and Utah, and the well-known roasting furnace that bears his name.

AREY, Harriet Ellen (Grannis), author, b. in Cavendish, Vt., 14 April, 1819. Her father, John Grannis, was a member of the Canadian parliament at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1837, and was obliged to flee to the United States, where he afterward held positions of trust. The daughter became a school-teacher in Cleveland, and a contributor to periodicals. She married Oliver Arey in 1848, and edited the "Youth's Casket" and the "Home Monthly." Her principal work is "Household Songs and other Poems" (New York, 1854).

ARGALL, Sir Samuel, English deputy governor of Virginia, b. in Bristol, England, in 1572; d. in 1639. He was one of the early adventurers to Virginia, his first public exploit being the abduction of Pocahontas. By the present of a copper kettle, Argall induced the Indian in charge of the girl to entice her on board his vessel, hoping to receive a large ransom from her father; but this Powhatan refused to give. When Sir Thomas Dale was governor of Virginia, in 1613, Argall with his sanction commanded an expedition that destroyed the French settlements of St. Croix and Port Royal in Nova Scotia, and that of St. Saviour on Mt. Desert island. As deputy governor of Virginia from 1617 to 1619 he distinguished himself by many acts of tyranny and rapacity, so that he was recalled to England in 1619. He had amassed a fortune by trading in violation of law, but was shielded from punishment by his partner, the earl of Warwick. He was hated by the colonists for his enactment of severe sumptuary laws, and for his arbitrary conduct in general. Argall took part in the expedition against the Algerines in 1620, was knighted in 1623, and in 1625 joined an expedition against the Spanish. Purchas gives an account of his voyage from Jamestown in 1610, and has also preserved his letter, written in 1618, about his voyage to Virginia. After the death of Lord Delaware, Capt. Argall took charge of his estate, and was accused by Lady Delaware, in letters still in existence, of the grossest peculation. See Beverley's "History of the Present State of Virginia" (London, 1705); Abiel Holmes's "Annals of America" (Cambridge, 1829); Marshall's "Life of Washington"; Bancroft's "History of the United States" (New York, 1884); and "Virginia Vetusta" (Albany, 1885).

ARGENSON D', Pierre de Voyer, viscount, French governor of Canada, b. in 1626; d. in France about 1709. He came of a noble family of Touraine, and distinguished himself in several military engagements. He became governor of Canada on 27 Jan., 1657, and held the office until 1661. Under his administration Canada was not only occupied in repelling Indian incursions, but was torn by internal quarrels. He made some progress, however, in discovery in the region on Hudson bay and beyond Lake Superior.

ARGÜELLO, Luis Antonio, governor of California, b. in San Francisco, Cal., in 1784; d. there in 1830. He was a member of a large and influential family, was governor of California from November, 1822, till November, 1825, and had been military officer under the Spanish government. He was the first governor under the Mexican rule, and the only one under the Mexican empire. He was also the first native of California called to serve in this capacity. While in office he was led into numerous dealings with the Russians, who had founded a colony in the northern part of the territory, and

his policy toward them was highly liberal, even dangerously so. Before he became governor he had acquired some note by an exploring expedition into the unknown northern parts of California.—His sister, **Concepcion** (b. in San Francisco, Cal., in 1790; d. in Benecia in 1857), was noted for her romance with Rezánof, the first Russian explorer that showed definite designs upon any part of California. In 1806 Rezánof, in the interests of the Russian colony at Sitka, had resolved to open trade with the Californians, and to establish, if possible, a Russian colony in the territory. To further his ends, he became betrothed to the young Concepcion, hoping for personal aid from the influential Argüello family. He returned to Russia to get further government approval for his projects, and suddenly died while absent. Concepcion never married, and died, a nun, half a century later. Her social position gave her story prominence, and it has been used by Bret Harte in one of his best-known poems.

ARIAS, Francisco Gabino, Argentine traveller, b. in Salto, Buenos Ayres; d. about 1808. In 1774, when a colonel in the army, he explored the desert known as "Gran Chaco." On 2 June, 1780, he undertook an expedition having for its object the pacification of the Indians, which lasted until 31 Jan., 1781, and in 1782 he explored the river Bermejo, and proved that it flowed into the Paraguay and not into the Parana, as had formerly been supposed. He also gave valuable information about the navigability of the river and the character of the tribes living near it. His narrative of this expedition was published by his son, Dr. José Antonio Arias, by order of the government.

ARIAS DE BENAVIDES, Pedro (ah'-ree-as day ben-ah-vee'-des), Spanish physician of the 16th century, b. in Toro. He travelled extensively in western America, and made curious and interesting studies about the remedies used by the Indians for wounds, ulcers, and some specific diseases. His observations were published in Spain under the title of "Secretos de chirurgía especial de las enfermedades de morbo gállico y lamparones, y la manera como se curan los indios de llagas y heridas, con otros secretos hasta agora no escritos." The dates of his birth and death are not known.

ARILLAGA, Basilio Manuel, Mexican scholar, b. about 1785; d. in August, 1867. Dr. Arillaga was probably the most erudite scholar that Mexico has ever produced, and at various times had under his tutorship the most eminent men of his country. In 1865 the Abbé Testory, head chaplain of the French forces, wrote a pamphlet in defence of the nationalization of church property, in the course of which he characterized the Mexican clergy as ignorant and corrupt. Dr. Arillaga replied to this attack in three pamphlets, which are masterpieces of learning, statistics, wit, and sarcasm. Dr. Arillaga was superior of the Jesuits in Mexico, and rector of the college of San Ildefonso. He was arrested by the liberal authorities, together with Bishop Ormaechea, of Vera Cruz, and thrown into the prison of San Ildefonso, where he died.

ARISMENDI, Juan Bautista, Venezuelan general, b. in the island of Margarita in 1786. He was a captain when the revolution broke out, and took command of the patriots and drove the Spanish Gen. Morillo from the island after a long conflict. He was one of the leaders that assembled a provincial congress at Angostura on 20 July, 1817, and put at the head of the government a triumvirate of which Bolivar was a member. In 1819 he assisted Bolivar and Paez to drive Morillo from New Granada and from the greater part of Venezuela. In Bolivar's absence the Angostura congress forced Zea, whom he had appointed vice-president, to resign, and chose Arismendi in his place. On his return Bolivar restored Zea and exiled Arismendi to Margarita. Notwithstanding this, Arismendi espoused the cause of Bolivar during the insurrection headed by Paez, in 1826, and rendered great service to the nation.

ARISTA, Mariano (ah-rees'-tah), Mexican general, b. in the state of San Luis Potosi, 26 July, 1802; d. on board the English steamer "Tagus" going from Lisbon to France, 7 Aug., 1855. Having distinguished himself in the successive wars that established first the independence of Mexico and afterward the republican form of government, he attained a high position in the Mexican army, and in 1836 was second in command to Santa Anna, then general-in-chief. By the revolutions that continually agitated Mexico he was twice deprived of his command; but his military knowledge was indispensable to every dominant party, and he was quickly restored and promoted. In the war with the United States he commanded at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; and after its close was appointed in June, 1848, minister of war under President Herrera. In 1850 he was elected president of Mexico, but he resigned that office 6 Jan., 1853, and retired to his farm, and was banished soon afterward. In 1881 his remains were sent home to Mexico.

ARISTIZABAL, Gabriel de, Spanish admiral, b. in Madrid in 1743; d. in 1805. In 1795 he conceived and carried out the idea of transferring to Havana the remains of Christopher Columbus, which, with those of his son Diego, had been in the cathedral of the city of Santo Domingo, in the island of Santo Domingo, since 1536. Doubts have arisen about the genuineness of these remains through the alleged discovery, in 1877, in the same cathedral, of what have been claimed to be the true remains of Columbus.

ARMAND, Charles Trefin, Marquis de la Rouaire, French soldier, b. in Fougères, France, 14 April, 1751; d. near Lambelle, 30 Jan., 1793. At an early age he entered the Garde du Corps in Paris, but fought a duel about an actress, was dismissed from the service, and in consequence left France. Coming to the American colonies, he volunteered in the cause of the revolution, 10 May, 1777, and received from congress a commission as colonel under the name of Charles Armand. He participated in the engagement at Red Bank, was with Lafayette in New Jersey, and was active in Westchester co., N. Y., opposing the forces of Simcoe, Emmerick, and Baremore, the latter of whom he captured near Kingsbridge, 8 Nov., 1779. The following year his corps was incorporated with

Pulaski's. In 1781, becoming dissatisfied with the promotions in the army, and seeing no chance of advancement, he returned to France, procured clothing and accoutrements from his own means, and crossed the Atlantic again in time to participate in the victory at Yorktown. March 26, 1783, congress conferred on him the rank of brigadier-general. He was very severe in his denunciation of Gen. Gates on account of the defeat at Camden. In 1783 he returned to France and became an actor in the French revolution, taking part with the royalists of La Vendée. Five years later he was appointed one of twelve deputies sent to Paris by Brittany to demand the preservation of the privileges of that province, and in 1791 became the leader of a secret organization whose ramifications extended throughout Brittany, Anjou, and Poitou, its purpose being to act with the army of the allies. But the design was betrayed, and he became a fugitive. From various retreats he directed for several months the preparations for revolt, but the execution of Louis XVI. gave his system such a shock that he rapidly sank under a nervous malady. He was urbane and polished in manner, an eloquent and persuasive speaker, a gallant leader, and a man greatly beloved.

ARMENDÁRIZ, Lope Diaz de (arr-men-dah'-reeth), marquis of Caldereita, 16th Spanish viceroy of Mexico. His administration began 16 Sept., 1635. He promoted public works and organized a special fleet to check smuggling. After founding the colony of Caldereita in Nuevo León, he projected other settlements, but was recalled to Spain.

ARMISTEAD, George, soldier, b. in Newmarket, Va., 10 April, 1780; d. in Baltimore, 25 April, 1818. The name is derived from Hesse Darmstadt, whence came the ancestor of the family. Five brothers took part in the war of 1812—three in the regular army, and two in the militia. George was appointed second lieutenant 8 Jan., 1779, promoted first lieutenant in April, captain 6 Nov., 1806, and major of the 3d artillery 3 March, 1813. He distinguished himself at the capture of Fort George from the British, near the mouth of Niagara river in Canada, 27 May, 1813, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for his successful defence of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, against the British fleet, under Admiral Cochrane, 14 Sept., 1814. His steadfast bravery on this occasion no doubt saved Baltimore from capture, and the citizens presented him with a handsome service of silver, the centrepiece being in the form of a bomb-shell.

ARMISTEAD, Lewis Addison, soldier, b. in Newbern, N. C., 18 Feb., 1817; d. at Gettysburg, Pa., 3 July, 1863. He was a son of Gen. Walker Keith Armistead. He entered West Point in 1834, but left it in 1836. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 6th infantry 10 July, 1839, became first lieutenant in March, 1844, and received brevets for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec in 1847. Promoted to be captain 3 March, 1855, he rendered good service in Indian warfare, but resigned at the beginning of the civil war, and with much reluctance entered the confederate service, receiving a brigadier-general's commission in 1862. He was wounded at Antietam, 17 Sept. of that year. At Gettysburg he was one of the few in Pickett's division who nearly reached the federal lines in the desperate charge made on the third day, was mortally wounded, and died a prisoner.

ARMISTEAD, Walker Keith, soldier, brother of George, b. in Virginia about 1785; d. in Upperville, Va., 13 Oct., 1845. His name stands third on the consecutively numbered list of West Point graduates, and at the head of the class of 1803, the second class that was graduated. This of itself was no especial distinction, since there were only three men in the class, but Armistead proved himself an excellent engineer, and superintended the defences of Norfolk, Va., in 1808–'11. At this time he ranked as captain, and was promoted to be major of engineers 10 July, 1810. In 1811 he was on duty at the military academy. During the war of 1812 he was chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the army on the Niagara frontier. He was superintendent of the defences of Norfolk and the Chesapeake in 1813–'18, when he was promoted to be colonel of engineers and chief engineer of the army, Nov. 18. In the reorganization of the army, 1 June, 1821, he became colonel of the 3d artillery, and, remaining in that grade for ten years, was brevetted brigadier. He served in the Florida war, and was appointed on various important boards and commissions, and in command of the 3d artillery at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in 1844, when he was granted sick leave, from which he was never able to return to duty.

ARMITAGE, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Pontefract, England, 2 Aug., 1819. In his youth he was a Wesleyan preacher, and, coming to New York in 1838, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1848 he embraced the doctrines of the Baptist church, and as a pastor in New York attained prominence as one of the leading writers and pulpit orators of that denomination. He interested himself in the movement for Bible revision, especially in regard to what he believed to be the correct translation of the Greek word for baptism, and was one of the founders in 1850 of the American Bible Union, of which society he afterward became president. Since 1848 he has been pastor of the Fifth avenue Baptist church, New York city. He has published "Lectures on Preaching, its Ideal and Inner Life" (Philadelphia, 1880), and "A History of the Baptists" (New York, 1886).

ARMITAGE, William Edmond, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Wisconsin, b. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1830; d. in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, 7 Dec., 1873. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1849, studied in the General Theological Seminary, was ordained in 1852, spent seven years of his ministry in New Hampshire and Augusta, Me., then became rector of St. John's church, Detroit. In 1866 he went to the Holy Land, and during his absence was elected assistant bishop of Wisconsin, receiving consecration to the office 6 Dec., 1866, soon after his return. He took up his residence in Milwaukee, and began the necessary steps for the founding of a cathedral chapter. The death of the venerable Bishop Kemper in May, 1870, caused his elevation to the vacant see. A tumor at the base of the spinal column gave him much suffering during the latter years of his life, and in 1873 he went to St. Luke's hospital, New York, for relief. An examination by eminent surgeons caused them to inform him that it was impossible for him to survive more than a week without an operation, and at the same time they told him that if it should prove unsuccessful, his system would receive such a shock that he would not probably live more than a few hours. The operation was performed on Friday, and he lived till 3 A. M. of Sunday.

ARMSBY, James H., physician, b. in Sutton, Mass., 31 Dec., 1809; d. in Albany, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1875. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in the common school, with a short time in the Worcester and Monson academies. He studied with Dr. Alden March in Albany, and was

graduated in 1833 at the Vermont academy of medicine. He taught for a year in a private medical school, and from 1834 to 1840 was professor of anatomy and physiology in the Vermont academy of medicine. He conceived the idea of founding a university in Albany, raised $10,000 for the object, and delivered in that city the first American course of medical lectures illustrated with dissections of the human body. He made two visits to Europe, one in 1839 and one in 1845, for the purpose of inspecting the principal schools of the old world, and went to Naples in 1861 as U. S. consul. He was one of the originators of the Young Men's Christian association, and was also instrumental in founding the Dudley observatory.

ARMSTRONG, David Hartley, senator, b. in Nova Scotia, 21 Oct., 1812. He received an academic education at the Maine Wesleyan seminary, and, having removed to St. Louis, Mo., 16 Sept., 1837, opened and taught the first public school in the state, 1 April, 1838. He was comptroller of St. Louis from 1847 to 1850, and member of the board of police commissioners from 1873 to 1875 and again in 1877, serving as its vice-president and filling other local offices. He was chosen U. S. senator from Missouri as a democrat in October, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Bogy, and served until 1879.

ARMSTRONG, David Maitland, artist, b. in Newburg, N. Y., about 1837. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1858, studied law in New York, and practised that profession for a short time. It soon became evident to him that his choice of the law was a mistake, and he turned his attention to art. He studied in Rome and Paris under the best teachers, and divided his time mainly between Italy and New York. For four years he was U. S. consul-general for Italy, resident at Rome, and was director of the American art department at the Paris exposition of 1878, when he received the decoration of the legion of honor.

ARMSTRONG, George Dodd, author, b. in Mendham, N. J., in 1813. He was graduated at Princeton in 1832, was a teacher for three and a half years, and then entered the union theological seminary, Prince Edward co., Va. Two years later he became professor of chemistry and mechanics in Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, Lexington. In 1851 he resigned his professorship and took pastoral charge of a church in Norfolk. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him by the college of William and Mary in 1854. He contributed from an early age to periodicals, his earliest work being for the "Southern Literary Messenger" and "Ruffin's Farmer's Register." His works issued in book form are: "The Christian Doctrine of Slavery" (New York, 1857); "Scriptural Examination of the Doctrine of Baptism"; and "The Theology of Christian Experience" (1857); and "The Summer of the Pestilence: A History of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., in 1855" (Philadelphia, 1857).

ARMSTRONG, James, naval officer, b. in Shelbyville, Ky., 17 Jan., 1794; d. 27 Aug., 1868. He joined the navy as midshipman in 1809, and was assigned to the sloop of war "Frolic," which was captured by the British 20 April, 1814, her guns having been thrown overboard during the chase in the hope of escaping from a superior enemy. He rose by the regular steps of promotion to be a captain in 1841. He commanded the East India squadron in 1855, and assisted at the capture of the barrier forts near Canton, China, in 1857. He was in command of the navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., when that state seceded in 1861, and surrendered without resistance when a greatly superior military force demanded possession. In 1866 he was promoted to be commodore.

ARMSTRONG, James, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in the early part of the 18th century; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 3 March, 1795. Of his early life little is known. He served as a colonel in the successful defence of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, in the summer of 1776, and commanded the Pennsylvania militia in the defence of Germantown in October, 1777. He was a member of congress from 2 Dec., 1793, till the day of his death.

ARMSTRONG, James, Canadian jurist, b. in Berthier, province of Quebec, 27 April, 1821. He was called to the bar in 1844, became queen's counsel in 1867, was nominated crown prosecutor for the district of Richelieu in 1864, and was appointed chief justice of St. Lucia, West Indies, by the imperial government in 1871. Subsequently he was appointed chief justice of Tobago, West Indies, which office he held conjointly with the chief justiceship of St. Lucia until his resignation in 1882. St. Lucia was one of the French colonies acquired by Great Britain by conquest in 1795, and the French laws were allowed to remain in force. Some unimportant changes were afterward made, but as far back as 1845 the chief justice made a report upon the laws, in which he said that no one knew what the law of the colony really was. Such was the state of the law when Mr. Armstrong became judge, partly owing to the appointment of judges who knew nothing of French jurisprudence, and particularly of that of ante-revolutionary France. The criminal law of France before the revolution was in force in St. Lucia for many years, portions of the English law being from time to time introduced. Chief justice Armstrong convinced the imperial government of the absolute necessity of introducing the English criminal law into the colony, subject to the enactments of the colonial legislature. A code of civil law, based in great measure upon the civil code of Quebec, was compiled by Mr. Armstrong and the governor of St. Lucia. Mr. Armstrong afterward prepared a code of civil procedure, which the legislature adopted, and passed resolutions thanking him for his labors. He was created a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1857. He is the author of a treatise on the law of marriage in the province of Quebec, written before the civil code came into force, and a treatise on the laws of intestacy in the different provinces and northwest territories of the dominion (1886). He is president of the Montreal and Sorel railway.

ARMSTRONG, James F., naval officer, b. in New Jersey, 20 Nov., 1817; d. in New Haven, Conn., 19 April, 1873. He was appointed midshipman from Connecticut in 1832. His first service was on the sailing frigate "Delaware" in the Mediterranean, whence he was transferred to the sloop "Boston" in the West India squadron, in 1837. He became passed midshipman 23 June, 1838, and lieutenant 8 Dec., 1842, and in this grade was alternately on sea and shore duty until the civil war, when he was placed in command of the steamer "Sumpter" on the blockading squadron. As commander, dating from 27 April, 1861, he continued on the blockading service, took part in the capture of Fort Macon, 25 April, 1862, and was subsequently commissioned captain 16 July, 1862. His last cruise was in 1864, after which he was on the reserve list until 1871, when he was reinstated and was detailed for shore duty on the Pacific coast.

ARMSTRONG, John, soldier, b. in the north of Ireland in 1725; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 9 March, 1795.

He served with distinction in the war with France in 1755–'6, commanding an expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, destroying their settlement and taking the stores sent to them by the French. For this service the corporation of Philadelphia gave him a vote of thanks, a medal, and a piece of plate. He was commissioned as a brigadier-general in the continental army 1 March, 1776, served at Fort Moultrie, and commanded the Pennsylvania militia at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, but left the army 4 April, 1777, on account of dissatisfaction in regard to rank. He was sent to congress in 1778–'80, and again in 1787–'8, and held many local public offices.—His youngest son, **John,** soldier, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 Nov., 1758; d. in Red Hook, N. Y., 1 April, 1843. He served in the war of the revolution, enlisting in 1775 while yet a student at Princeton. His first training was in the Potter Pennsylvania regiment, from which he went as aide-de-camp to Gen. Mercer, whom, when fatally wounded, he carried in his arms from the Princeton battlefield. He then became an aide on the staff of Gen. Gates, and served with him through the campaign against Burgoyne, which closed at Saratoga. In 1780 he received the appointment of adjutant-general of the southern army, but, in consequence of illness, retired before the battle of Camden. He afterward resumed his place on Gen. Gates's staff, with the rank of major, which he held until the close of the war. While in camp at Newburg, N. Y., 10 March, 1783, he wrote the first of the two celebrated "Newburg Letters." The communication, which was anonymous, set forth the services and destitution of the soldiers, and called a meeting of the officers of the army for the consideration of measures to redress the army grievances, being intended to arouse congress to a sense of justice to the army then about to be disbanded. Washington, who was in camp at the time, met the inflammatory document by issuing general orders forbidding the meeting, when suddenly the second address appeared. This also was anonymous, but Washington overruled the threatened embarrassment by attending the meeting in person. He shrewdly quieted Gates by making him chairman, and then rallied his faithful brother officers to his support. In calm and dignified tones he answered the argument of the "anonymous addresser," but intimated that he "was an insidious foe, some emissary perhaps from New York, sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent." At the time of making this address Washington did not know the anonymous author, but a private letter afterward written by him expressed his confidence in the good motives that had dictated the letters, "though the means suggested were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse." The "addresses" were pointed and vigorous, written in pure English, and for the purpose for which they were designed—a direct appeal to feeling—they showed the hand of a master. After the war, Maj. Armstrong was made secretary of state, and also adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, under Dickenson and Franklin. In 1787 he was sent as member to the old congress, and was also appointed one of the judges for the western territory, but the latter honor was declined, as well as all other public offices, for a period of about eleven years. In 1789 he married a sister of Chancellor Livingston, and, purchasing a farm in New York, devoted himself to agriculture. He was a U. S. senator in 1800–'2, and again in 1803–'4. In 1804–'10 he was minister to France, and filled the position with distinguished ability, also acting after 1806 as minister to Spain. The commission of brigadier-general was conferred on him 6 July, 1812, and he was assigned to the district including the city and harbor of New York. In 1813–'14 he was secretary of war, and effected many salutary changes in the army. But his lack of success in the operations against Canada, and the sack of Washington city by the British in August, 1814, rendered him unpopular. He was censured, and obliged to resign in September, 1814. In his subsequent retirement at Red Hook, N. Y., he prepared and published the following works: "Notices of the War of 1812" (New York, 1836; new ed., 1840); "Memoirs of Gens. Montgomery and Wayne"; "Treatise on Agriculture"; "Treatise on Gardening"; and a "Review of Gen. Wilkinson's Memoirs." He also partially prepared a "Notices of the American Revolution," and several biographical notices.—His son, **Henry B.,** soldier, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1791; d. in Red Hook, Dutchess co., N. Y., 10 Nov., 1884. His early years were spent in France, where his father was American minister to the court of the first Napoleon, and his education was received at a French military school, where he went bare-headed for years, hats of all kinds being considered effeminate. Before leaving France, in 1811, young Armstrong frequently saw Napoleon and many of his marshals. At the beginning of the second war with Great Britain in 1812, he entered the army as captain in the 13th infantry, and served throughout the war with great gallantry and distinction. He was severely wounded at the assault upon Queenstown heights, 13 Oct., 1812, and shared in the capture of Fort George, 27 May, 1813, the battle of Stony Creek, 5 June, 1813, and the sortie from Fort Erie, 15 Aug., 1814. On the return of peace in 1815 he retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of rifles. For nearly seventy years Col. Armstrong lived the life of a country gentleman on his estate on the banks of the Hudson. His mind was richly stored with reminiscences of the many eminent persons whom he had met during his long life.

ARMSTRONG, Moses K., author and politician, b. in Milan, Ohio, 19 Sept., 1832. He was educated at Huron institute and Western Reserve college, Ohio, went to Minnesota in 1856, was elected surveyor of Mower co., and in 1858 was appointed surveyor of U. S. lands. On the admission of Minnesota as a state he removed to Yankton, then an Indian village on Missouri river; and, on the organization of Dakota in 1861, he was elected to the legislature of the territory, being reëlected in 1861 and 1862, and acting the last year as speaker. He became editor of the "Dakota Union" in 1864, was elected territorial treasurer, appointed clerk of the supreme court in 1865, elected to the territorial senate in 1866, and in 1867 was chosen its president, publishing the same year his history of Dakota. He acted as secretary of the peace commission to the Sioux; was employed from 1866 to 1869 in establishing the great meridian and standard lines for U. S. surveys in southern Dakota and the northern Red river valley, detecting the errors of locating the international boundary-line near Pembina since 1823; in 1869 was elected again to the territorial senate. In 1872 he was chosen president of the first national bank of the territory, and he was elected to the 42d and 43d congresses, as a democrat. He established the first democratic newspaper in the territory.

ARMSTRONG, Richard, British soldier, b. about the middle of the 18th century; d. about 1823. He entered the Queen's rangers as cap-

tain, afterward became major, and at all times showed the greatest efficiency as a partisan officer on the royalist side during the war of the revolution. In 1783 he was appointed with Capt. Saunders to prepare a parting address for Col. John G. Simcoe, the intrepid leader of the rangers. He was advanced, 26 Jan., 1797, to a colonelcy; 25 Sept., 1803, to a major-generalship; and 25 Oct., 1809, to a lieutenant-generalship.

ARMSTRONG, Richard, missionary, b. in Northumberland co., Pa., 19 Sept., 1805; d. in Honolulu, Sandwich islands, 23 Sept., 1860. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., and, after a course of theology in Princeton seminary, went in 1832 to the Sandwich islands. For eight months he was in charge of the mission at Nukahiva, in the Marquesas group; then went to Walluka, whence after five years he returned to Honolulu to take the station made vacant by the return of Mr. Bingham to the United States. In December, 1847, the king made him minister of instruction and president of the board of education, and he was also appointed to a seat in the house of nobles, and to a membership in the privy council. His death was caused by the kick of a vicious horse.

ARMSTRONG, Robert, soldier, b. in east Tennessee in 1790; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Feb., 1854. He commanded a company of Tennessee artillery under Jackson in the Creek war of 1813–'14 with distinguished bravery. At the battle of Talladega, Ala., 24 Jan., 1814, he was dangerously wounded, but recovered, and again distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans, and in 1836, as brigadier-general, commanded the Tennessee mounted volunteers at the battle of Wahoo swamp. He was postmaster at Nashville from 1829 to 1845, when he was sent as consul to Liverpool, remaining until 1852. He subsequently became the proprietor and editor of the "Washington Union," and was the confidential adviser of Mr. Polk during his presidency. Gen. Jackson bequeathed to him his sword.

ARMSTRONG, Samuel T., governor of Massachusetts, b. in 1784; d. 26 March, 1850. He was a bookseller in Boston, and among other works published a stereotype edition of Scott's family Bible, which was widely circulated. He became mayor of Boston and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and in 1836 the election of Governor Davis to the U. S. senate made him governor for the remainder of the term. He made a fortune in his business, and, as he had no children, it was reported that he intended to leave large amounts to charitable institutions; but if so, his designs were frustrated by his sudden death. He was a member of the prudential committee of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

ARMSTRONG, William Jessup, clergyman, b. in Mendham, N. J., 29 Oct., 1796; lost at sea, 27 Nov., 1846. He was graduated at Princeton in 1816, and studied in the theological school (Presbyterian) of that college. He was licensed to preach in 1818, and went to Albemarle co., Va., as a missionary, but returned to Trenton to take charge of a congregation. Here he remained three years, and then accepted an invitation from the first Presbyterian church in Richmond, Va., where he remained until 1834. He then became secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions for Virginia and North Carolina, and at the same time agent for the American board of commissioners for foreign missions for the same district. In September of the same year he became secretary to the last-named society. After a residence of two years and a half in Boston, he removed to New York. In 1840 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Princeton. He was lost in the wreck of the steamer "Atlantic." A memoir by Henry Read, with a selection of Dr. Armstrong's sermons, was published in 1853.

ARNOLD, Aaron, merchant, b. in the Isle of Wight in 1794; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1876. He was the son of a farmer, but early showed a fondness for mercantile pursuits, and in 1823 emigrated to Philadelphia, where he lived for three years, studying carefully the comparative business advantages of the different cities of the country. He finally selected New York as the most desirable place, and with his nephew, George A. Hearn, established there, in 1827, a wholesale and retail dry-goods store, under the firm name of Arnold & Hearn. In 1842 Mr. Hearn was succeeded by Mr. Arnold's son-in-law, James M. Constable, and the name of the firm was changed to Aaron Arnold & Co. In 1853 Mr. Arnold's son Richard and J. P. Baker were admitted to the firm, which then became known by its present title, Arnold, Constable & Co. In 1869 Mr. Arnold left the active management of the business, and for some time before his death was confined to his house. His success is ascribed, by those who knew him well, to his sterling honesty, his sagacity, and his steadfast adherence to his friends.

ARNOLD, Albert Nicholas, clergyman, b. in Cranston, R. I., 12 Feb., 1814; d. in Cranston, R. I., 11 Oct., 1883. He was graduated at Brown in 1838, studied at Newton theological seminary, and on 14 Sept., 1841, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Newburyport, Mass. From 1844 to 1854 he was a missionary to Greece, from 1855 to 1857 he was professor of church history at Newton seminary, and in 1858 he became pastor at Westborough, Mass., where he remained until 1864. He was then chosen professor of biblical interpretation and pastoral theology in the Baptist seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., and from 1869 to 1873 held the professorship of New Testament Greek in Baptist theological seminary at Chicago. Dr. Arnold published, in 1860, "Prerequisites to Communion," and in 1871 "One Woman's Mission."

ARNOLD, Benedict, governor of Rhode Island, b. in England, 21 Dec., 1615; d. 20 June, 1678. He lived for some time in Providence, and in 1637 was one of thirteen who signed a compact agreeing to subject themselves to any agreements made by a majority of the masters of families. In 1645 his knowledge of the native tongues gained him the office of messenger to negotiate with the Indians, and on one occasion they accused him of misrepresentation. In 1653 he moved to Newport, and in 1654 was elected assistant for that town. In 1657 he was one of the purchasers of the island of Conanicut. On 19 May, 1657, Roger Williams having retired from the presidency of the colony, Arnold was elected to the office, and he was again assistant in 1660. On 22 May, 1662, he was again elected president, and under the royal charter given in 1663 he was the first governor of the colony. To this office he was reëlected in May, 1664, and in 1669, 1677, and 1678. Gov. Arnold was instrumental in bringing about the reconciliation and union of the two colonies of Rhode Island and Providence plantations.

ARNOLD, Benedict, soldier, b. in Norwich, Conn., 14 Jan., 1741; d. in London, England, 14 June, 1801. His ancestor, William Arnold (b. in Leamington, Warwickshire, in 1587), came to Providence in 1636, and was associated with Roger Williams as one of the fifty-four proprietors in the first settlement of Rhode island. His son Benedict moved to Newport, and was governor of the

colony from 1663 to 1666, 1669 to 1672, 1677 to 1678, when he died. His son Benedict was a member of the assembly in 1695. His son Benedict, third of that name, moved to Norwich in 1730; was cooper, ship-owner, and sea-captain, town surveyor, collector, assessor, and selectman. He married, 8 Nov., 1733, Hannah, daughter of John Waterman, widow of Absalom King. Of their six children, only Benedict and Hannah lived to grow up. Benedict received a respectable school education, including some knowledge of Latin. He was romantic and adventurous, excessively proud and sensitive, governed rather by impulse than by principle. He was noted for physical strength and beauty, as well as for bravery. He possessed immense capacity both for good and for evil, and circumstances developed him in both directions. At the age of fifteen he ran away from home and enlisted in the Connecticut army, marching to Albany and Lake George to resist the French invasion; but, getting weary of discipline, he deserted and made his way home alone through the wilderness.

B. Arnold

He was employed in a drug shop at Norwich until 1762, when he removed to New Haven and established himself in business as druggist and bookseller. He acquired a considerable property, and engaged in the West India trade, sometimes commanding his own ships, as his father had done. He also carried on trade with Canada, and often visited Quebec. On 22 Feb., 1767, he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Mansfield. They had three sons, Benedict, Richard, and Henry. She died 19 June, 1775. On one of his voyages, being at Honduras, he fought a duel with a British sea-captain who called him a "d—d Yankee"; the captain was wounded and apologized. He occasionally visited England. At noon of 20 April, 1775, the news of the battle of Lexington reached New Haven, and Arnold, who was captain of the governor's guards, about 60 in number, assembled them on the college green and offered to lead them to Boston. Gen. Wooster thought he had better wait for regular orders, and the selectmen refused to supply ammunition; but, upon Arnold's threatening to break into the magazine, the selectmen yielded and furnished the ammunition, and the company marched to Cambridge. Arnold immediately proposed the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and the plan was approved by Dr. Warren, chairman of the committee of safety. Arnold was commissioned as colonel by the provincial congress of Massachusetts, and directed to raise 400 men in the western counties and surprise the forts. The same scheme had been entertained in Connecticut, and troops from that colony and from Berkshire, with a number of "Green mountain boys," had already started for the lakes under command of Ethan Allen. On meeting them Arnold claimed the command, but when it was refused he joined the expedition as a volunteer and entered Ticonderoga side by side with Allen. A few days later Arnold captured St. John's. Massachusetts asked Connecticut to put him in command of these posts, but Connecticut preferred Allen. Arnold returned to Cambridge early in July, proposed to Washington the expedition against Quebec by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers, and was placed in command of 1,100 men and started from Cambridge 11 Sept. The enterprise, which was as difficult and dangerous as Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, was conducted with consummate ability, but was nearly ruined by the misconduct of Col. Enos, who deserted and returned to Massachusetts with 200 men and the greater part of the provisions. After frightful hardships, to which 200 more men succumbed, on 13 Nov., the little army climbed the heights of Abraham. As Arnold's force was insufficient to storm the city, and the garrison would not come out to fight, he was obliged to await the arrival of Montgomery, who had just taken Montreal. In the great assault of 31 Dec., in which Montgomery was slain, Arnold received a wound in the leg. For his gallantry he was now made brigadier-general. He kept up the siege of Quebec till the following April, when Wooster arrived and took command. Arnold was put in command of Montreal. The British, being now heavily reënforced, were able to drive the Americans from Canada, and early in June Arnold effected a junction with Gates at Ticonderoga. During the summer he was busily occupied in building a fleet with which to oppose and delay the advance of the British up Lake Champlain. On 11 Oct. he fought a terrible naval battle near Valcour island, in which he was defeated by the overwhelming superiority of the enemy in number of ships and men; but he brought away part of his flotilla and all his surviving troops in safety to Ticonderoga, and his resistance had been so obstinate that it discouraged Gen. Carleton, who retired to Montreal for the winter. This relief of Ticonderoga made it possible to send 3,000 men from the northern army to the aid of Washington, and thus enabled that commander to strike his great blows at Trenton and Princeton.

Among Allen's men concerned in the capture of Ticonderoga in the preceding year was Lieut. John Brown, of Pittsfield, who on that occasion had some difficulty with Arnold. Brown now brought charges against Arnold of malfeasance while in command at Montreal, with reference to exactions of private property for the use of the army. The charges were investigated by the board of war, which pronounced them "cruel and groundless" and entirely exonerated Arnold, and the report was confirmed by congress. Nevertheless, a party hostile to Arnold had begun to grow up in that body. Gates had already begun to intrigue against Schuyler, and Charles Lee had done his best to ruin Washington. The cabal or faction that afterward took its name from Conway was already forming. Arnold was conspicuous as an intimate friend of Schuyler and Washington, and their enemies began by striking at him. This petty persecution of the commander-in-chief by slighting and insulting his favorite officers was kept up until the last year of the war, and such men as Greene, Morgan, and Stark were almost driven from the service by it. On 19 Feb., 1777, congress appointed five new major-generals—Stirling, Mifflin, St. Clair, Stephen, and Lincoln—thus passing over Arnold, who was the senior brigadier. None of these officers had rendered services at all comparable to his, and, coming as it did so soon after his heroic conduct on Lake Champlain, this action of congress naturally incensed him. He behaved very well, however, and expressed his willingness to serve under the men lately his juniors, while at the same time he requested congress to restore him to his relative rank.

The last week in April 2,000 British troops under Gov. Tryon invaded Connecticut and destroyed the military stores at Danbury. They were opposed by Wooster with 600 men, and a skirmish ensued, in which that general was slain. By this time Arnold, who was at New Haven, on a visit to his family, arrived on the scene with several hundred militia, and there was a desperate fight at Ridgefield, in which Arnold had two horses shot from under him. The British were driven to their ships, and narrowly escaped capture. Arnold was now promoted to the rank of major-general and presented by congress with a fine horse, but his relative rank was not restored. While he was at Philadelphia inquiring into the reasons for the injustice that had been done him, the country was thrown into consternation by the news of Burgoyne's advance and the fall of Ticonderoga. At Washington's suggestion, Arnold again joined the northern army, and by a brilliant stratagem dispersed the army of St. Leger, which, in coöperation with Burgoyne, was coming down the Mohawk valley, and had laid siege to Fort Stanwix. After Schuyler had been superseded by Gates, Arnold was placed in command of the left wing of the army on Bemis heights. In the battle of 19 Sept., at Freeman's farm, he frustrated Burgoyne's attempt to turn the American left, and held the enemy at bay till nightfall. If properly reënforced by Gates, he would probably have inflicted a crushing defeat upon Burgoyne. But Gates, who had already begun to dislike him as a friend of Schuyler, was enraged by his criticisms on the battle of Freeman's farm, and sought to wreak his spite by withdrawing from his division some of its best troops. This gave rise to a fierce quarrel. Arnold asked permission to return to Philadelphia, and Gates granted it. But many officers, knowing that a decisive battle was imminent, and feeling no confidence in Gates, entreated Arnold to remain, and he did so. Gates issued no order directly superseding him, but took command of the left wing in person, giving the right wing to Lincoln. At the critical moment of the decisive battle of 7 Oct., Arnold rushed upon the field without orders, and in a series of magnificent charges broke through the British lines and put them to flight. The credit of this great victory, which secured for us the alliance with France, is due chiefly to Arnold, and in a less degree to Morgan. Gates was not on the field, and deserves no credit whatever. Just at the close of the battle Arnold was severely wounded in the leg that had been hurt at Quebec. He was carried on a litter to Albany, and remained there disabled until spring. On 20 Jan., 1778, he received from congress an antedated commission restoring him to his original seniority in the army. On 19 June, as he was still too lame for field service, Washington put him in command of Philadelphia, which the British had just evacuated. The tory sentiment in that city was strong, and had been strengthened by disgust at the alliance with France, a feeling which Arnold seems to have shared. He soon became engaged to a tory lady, Margaret, daughter of Edward Shippen, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania. She was celebrated for her beauty, wit, and nobility of character. During the next two years Arnold associated much with the tories, and his views of public affairs were no doubt influenced by this association. He lived extravagantly, and became involved in debt. He got into quarrels with many persons, especially with Joseph Reed, president of the executive council of the state. These troubles wrought upon him until he made up his mind to resign his commission, obtain a grant of land in central New York, settle it with some of his old soldiers, and end his days in rural seclusion. His request was favorably entertained by the New York legislature, but a long list of charges now brought against him by Reed drove the scheme from his mind. The charges were investigated by a committee of congress, and on all those that affected his integrity he was acquitted. Two charges—first, of having once in a hurry granted a pass in which some due forms were overlooked, and, secondly, of having once used some public wagons, which were standing idle, for saving private property in danger from the enemy—were proved against him; but the committee thought these things too trivial to notice, and recommended an unqualified verdict of acquittal. Arnold then, considering himself vindicated, resigned his command of Philadelphia. But as Reed now represented that further evidence was forthcoming, congress referred the matter to another committee, which shirked the responsibility through fear of offending Pennsylvania, and handed the affair over to a court-martial. Arnold clamored for a speedy trial, but Reed succeeded in delaying it several months under pretence of collecting evidence. On 26 Jan., 1780, the court-martial rendered its verdict, which agreed in every particular with that of the committee of congress; but for

the two trivial charges proved against Arnold, it was decided that he should receive a reprimand from the commander-in-chief. Washington, who considered Arnold the victim of persecution, couched the reprimand in such terms as to convert it into eulogy, and soon afterward offered Arnold the highest command under himself in the northern army for the next campaign. But Arnold in an evil hour had allowed himself to be persuaded into the course that has blackened his name forever. Three years had elapsed since Saratoga, and the fortunes of the Americans, instead of improving, had grown worse and worse. France had as yet done but little for us, our southern army had been annihilated, our paper money had become worthless, our credit abroad had hardly begun to exist. Even Washington wrote that "he had almost ceased to hope." The army, clad in rags, half-starved and unpaid, was nearly ripe for the mutiny that broke out a few months later, and desertions to the British lines averaged more than 100 a month. The spirit of desertion now seized upon Arnold, with whom the British commander had for some time tampered through the mediation of John André and an American loyalist, Beverley Robinson. Stung by the injustice he had suffered, and influenced by his tory surroundings, Arnold made up his mind to play a part like that which Gen. Monk had played in the restoration of Charles II. to the British throne. By putting the British in possession of the Hudson river, he would give them all that they had sought to obtain by the campaigns of

1776–'77; and the American cause would thus become so hopeless that an opportunity would be offered for negotiation. Arnold was assured that Lord North would renew the liberal terms already offered in 1778, which conceded everything that the Americans had demanded in 1775. By rendering a cardinal service to the British, he might hope to attain a position of such eminence as to conduct these negotiations, end the war, and restore America to her old allegiance, with her freedom from parliamentary control guaranteed. In order to realize these ambitious dreams, Arnold resorted to the blackest treachery. In July, 1780, he sought and obtained command of West Point in order to surrender it to the enemy. When his scheme was detected by the timely capture of André, he fled to the British at New York, a disgraced and hated traitor. Instead of getting control of affairs, like Gen. Monk, he had sold himself cheap, receiving a brigadier-general's place in the British army and a paltry sum of money. In the spring of 1781 he conducted a plundering expedition into Virginia; in September of the same year he was sent to attack New London, in order to divert Washington from his southward march against Cornwallis. In the following winter he went with his wife to London, where he was well received by the king and the tories, but frowned upon by the whigs. In 1787 he removed to St. John's, New Brunswick, and entered into mercantile business with his sons Richard and Henry. In 1791 he returned to London and settled there permanently. In 1792 he fought a bloodless duel with the earl of Lauderdale, for a remark which the latter had made about him in the house of lords. His last years were embittered by remorse. The illustration on page 95 is a view of Col. Beverley Robinson's house, opposite West Point, which was occupied by Arnold as his headquarters. It is now the property of Hon. Hamilton Fish. His life has been written by Sparks in vol. iii. of his "American Biographies," and more fully by Isaac Newton Arnold, "Life of Benedict Arnold, his Patriotism and his Treason" (Chicago, 1880).—His fifth son, Sir **James Robertson,** British soldier, b. in Philadelphia in 1780; d. in London, England, 27 Dec., 1854. He entered the royal engineers in 1798, and attained the rank of colonel. From 1816 to 1823 he was at the head of the engineers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1841 he was transferred from the engineers, and in 1851 was made lieutenant-general. He served with credit in various parts of the world, displaying especial courage in the attack on Surinam, where he received a severe wound. He was aide-de-camp to both William IV. and Victoria. He bore a strong personal resemblance to his father. —Benedict's seventh son, William Fitch, the only one that left issue, b. 25 June, 1794, was a captain in the British army. His son, Edwin Gladwin, rector of Barrow in Cheshire, inherited the family seat of Little Missenden Abbey, Buckinghamshire, and the grant of land near Toronto, now of great value.

ARNOLD, George, author, b. in New York city, 24 June, 1834; d. at Strawberry Farms, N. J., 3 Nov., 1865. While he was still an infant his parents removed to Illinois, but in 1849 returned to the east and settled at Strawberry Farms. As he showed a talent for drawing, he was placed in the studio of a portrait painter in New York; but he soon abandoned the idea of becoming an artist, and adopted literature as a profession. He became a contributor to "Vanity Fair," the "Leader," and other periodicals, writing stories, poems, sketches, and art criticisms. Some of his poems are of remarkable sweetness. He was best known during his lifetime as the author of the "McArone" papers, which established his reputation as a humorist. These were begun in "Vanity Fair" in 1860, and continued there and in other papers until his death. He was also the author of several biographical works. During the civil war Mr. Arnold did military duty for a long time at one of the forts on Staten Island. His poems were collected and edited, with a memoir, by William Winter, appearing in two volumes (1867–'68), afterward consolidated in one. The "Jolly Old Pedagogue" is his best-known poem.

ARNOLD, Isaac Newton, lawyer, b. in Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y., 30 Nov., 1815; d. in Chicago, 24 April, 1884. His father, Dr. George W. Arnold, was a native of Rhode Island, whence he removed to western New York in 1800. After attending the district and select schools, Isaac Arnold was thrown on his own resources at the age of fifteen. For several years he taught school a part of each year, earning enough to study law, and at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago, where he spent the rest of his life, and was prominent as a lawyer and in politics. He was elected city clerk of Chicago in 1837, and, beginning in 1843, served several terms in the legislature. The state was then heavily in debt, and Mr. Arnold became the acknowledged champion of those who were opposed to repudiation. In 1844 he was a presidential elector, and in 1860 was elected to congress as a republican, serving two terms. At the battle of Bull Run he acted as volunteer aide to Col. Hunter, and did good service in caring for the wounded. While in congress he was chairman of the committee on the defences and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers, and afterward chairman of the committee on manufactures, serving also as member of the committee on roads and canals. He voted for the bill abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, and in March, 1862, he introduced a bill prohibiting slavery in every place under national control. This bill was passed on 19 June, 1862, after much resistance, and on 15 Feb., 1864, Mr. Arnold introduced in the house of representatives a resolution, which was passed, declaring that the constitution of the United States should be so amended as to abolish slavery. His ablest speech in congress was on the confiscation bill, and was made 2 May, 1862. In 1865 President Johnson appointed him sixth auditor to the U. S. treasury. Mr. Arnold was an admirable public speaker, and delivered addresses before various literary societies, both at home and abroad. He had been intimate with Abraham Lincoln for many years before Mr. Lincoln's election to the presidency, and in 1866 he published a biography of him (new ed., rewritten and enlarged, Chicago, 1885). This was followed in 1879 by a "Life of Benedict Arnold," which, while acknowledging the enormity of Arnold's treason, vindicates and praises him in other respects. The author claimed no relationship with the subject of his work. His life of Lincoln is valuable for the clearness with which it shows the historical relations of the president to the great events of his administration; and the author's death is said to have been caused, in part, by his persistent labor in completing his last revision of this work. Mr. Arnold was for many years president of the Chicago historical society, and Hon. E. B. Washburne delivered an address on his life before the society, 21 Oct., 1884 (Chicago, 1884).

ARNOLD, Jonathan, statesman, b. in Providence, R. I., 14 Dec., 1741; d. in St. Johnsbury,

Vt., 2 Feb., 1798. He studied medicine, and began practice. In 1774 he was a charter member of the Providence grenadiers. He was a member of the general assembly in 1776, and author of the act of May, 1776, repealing the law providing for the oath of allegiance to England. During the revolutionary war he was a surgeon in the army, and director of the army hospital at Providence. After the war he removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where in 1782 he was appointed judge of the Orange co. court, an office which he held until his death. From 1782 to 1784 he was a member of the continental congress.—His son, **Lemuel Hastings,** statesman, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., 29 Jan., 1792; d. in Kingston, R. I., 27 June, 1852, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1811, studied law, and practised in Providence from 1814 to 1821, after which he engaged in manufactures. From 1826 to 1831 he was a member of the general assembly of his state. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1831 and again in 1832. During the Dorr rebellion of 1842, he was a member of the executive council. He was a representative in congress from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847.—**Richard,** son of Lemuel Hastings, soldier, b. in Providence, R. I., 12 April, 1828; d. on Governor's Island, New York harbor, 8 Nov., 1882. He was a son of Gov. L. H. Arnold, was graduated at West Point in 1850. He took part in the Northern Pacific railroad exploration in 1853, and was aide to Gen. Wool in California from 1855 to 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he was made captain in the 5th artillery, and served at Bull Run and through the peninsular campaign. On 29 June, 1862, he was brevetted major for services at the battle of Savage Station, Va., and on 29 Nov. he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. On 8 July, 1863, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for services at the siege of Port Hudson. He commanded a cavalry division in Gen. Banks's Red river expedition in 1864, and later in the same year rendered important services at the reduction of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, for which, on 22 Aug., 1865, he was made brevet major-general of volunteers. For his services through the war he was, on 13 March, 1865, brevetted colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general in the regular army. After the close of the war he commanded various posts, and on 5 Dec., 1877, was made acting assistant inspector-general of the department of the east. At the time of his death he was major in the 5th artillery.

ARNOLD, Lewis G., soldier, b. in New Jersey in December, 1815; d. in South Boston, 22 Sept., 1871. He was graduated at West Point in 1837. He served as second lieutenant in the Florida war of 1837–'38 with the 2d artillery, and as first lieutenant in the same regiment, on the Canada frontier, at Detroit, in 1838–'39. In 1846 he accompanied his regiment to Mexico, and was engaged on the southern line of operations under Gen. Scott, being present at the siege of Vera Cruz, in which he was slightly wounded; in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Amozoque; the capture of San Antonio, and the battle of Churubusco. In the last-named battle he led his company with conspicuous gallantry, and in the storming of the *tête de pont* was severely wounded. He was brevetted captain 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major, 13 Sept., for gallant conduct at Chapultepec. He served again in Florida in 1856, and commanded a detachment in a conflict with a large force of Seminoles at Big Cypress on 7 April of that year. The breaking out of the war in 1861 found Maj. Arnold at the Dry Tortugas, whence he was transferred to Fort Pickens on 2 Aug. He remained there until 9 May, 1862, being in command after 25 Feb. On 9 Oct., 1861, he aided in repelling the attack of the confederates on Santa Rosa island, and commanded a detachment sent the next morning to pursue them to the mainland. In the successive bombardments of Fort Pickens, which followed in November, January, and May, Maj. Arnold, as executive officer of the work, distinguished himself by his energy, judgment, and gallantry. In recognition of the value of his services on these occasions he was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel, to date from 22 Nov., 1861; appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from 24 Jan., 1862; and assigned to the command of the department of Florida, with his headquarters first at Fort Pickens and afterward at Pensacola. On 1 Oct., 1862, he was placed in command of the forces at New Orleans and Algiers, Louisiana, which command he retained until 10 Nov., when he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. In February, 1864, all hope of his restoration to active life having been abandoned, Gen. Arnold was retired.

ARNOLD, Peleg, jurist, b. in Smithfield, R. I., in 1752; d. there, 13 Feb., 1820. He received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He was a member of the general assembly of his state, and from 9 April, 1787, to 1 Nov., 1789, was a delegate to congress under the confederation. In October, 1788, he returned to Rhode Island especially to represent to the assembly the importance of immediate action on the federal constitution. He was afterward chief justice of the Rhode Island supreme court.

ARNOLD, Samuel Greene, historian, b. in Providence, R. I., 12 April, 1821; d. there, 12 Feb., 1880. He was graduated at Brown in 1841, spent two years in a Providence counting-house, and visited Europe. On his return he studied law, being graduated at Harvard law school in 1845, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar; but before practising he again travelled extensively in Europe, the east, and South America. In 1852 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of his state, being the only man elected on the whig ticket, and he again occupied that office in 1861 and 1862. On the breaking out of the civil war he was for a few weeks in command of a battery of artillery and aide to Gov. Sprague. From 1 Dec., 1862, to 3 March, 1863, he served in the U. S. senate, having been chosen to fill out the term of J. F. Simmons, resigned. He published a valuable "History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" (2 vols., New York, 1860). He was the author of "The Spirit of Rhode Island History," a discourse delivered on 17 Jan., 1853, before the Rhode Island historical society, of which he was for some time the president, an address before the American institute in New York in October, 1850, and numerous other addresses, and articles in periodicals.

ARNOLD, Thomas Dickens, lawyer, b. in Spottsylvania co., Va., 3 May, 1798; d. in Jonesboro', Tenn., 26 May, 1870. He was a farmer boy, and his education was obtained almost entirely by his own efforts, and, to stimulate himself, he taught the farmer's children. When war was declared in 1812, his strong physique and sturdy appearance permitted his enlistment, although he was but fourteen years of age. During the march to Mobile a young soldier, the only son of a poor widow, was tried by court-martial and shot by order of Gen. Jackson for the offence of straggling, and the circumstances of the execution made a deep im-

pression on the mind of young Arnold, who denounced the act as unwarranted tyranny, and in after years remembered and acted upon his convictions in his hostility to President Jackson. He was admitted to the bar in Knoxville, Tenn., in March, 1822, and, quickly attaining distinction in his profession, was elected to congress in 1831 on the whig ticket after he had been twice defeated. Taking a prominent stand on the political issues of the day, he was fearless in his criticism, and generally opposed the administration. On 14 May, 1832, he made a speech against Senator Houston and a certain Maj. Morgan A. Heard, who had had some connection with the western army. In this speech he used the expression "capable of any crime," and indulged in severe personalities. On leaving the capitol, and while yet in the midst of more than 200 senators and members, he was assaulted by Heard, who fired upon him with a horse pistol, wounding him in the arm, and then struck him with a cane. Arnold knocked his assailant down, wrenched away the pistol, and carried it off as a trophy, while Heard was left for several hours where he fell. The admirers of Mr. Arnold presented him the next day with a highly wrought sword-cane with the inscription, "Presented to Thomas D. Arnold for his brave defence against the attack of Morgan A. Heard." In 1836 he was elected brigadier-general of Tennessee militia, and in 1841 was returned to congress, serving from 31 May, 1841, till 3 March, 1843, when he retired from political life and devoted himself to the practice of law. He had a notable controversy with William G. Brownlow.

AROSEMENA, Justo, Colombian jurist, b. in Panama in 1817. He has been secretary of state several times, president of the congress, and Colombian minister successively to Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Central America, France, England, and the United States.

ARPIN, Paul, journalist, b. in France in 1811; d. in New York city, 18 May, 1865. He was the oldest French journalist in the United States. For many years he edited the "New Orleans Bee," and after that took charge of the New York "Courrier des Etats Unis." He wrote largely for the "American Cyclopædia," contributing biographical notices of eminent Frenchmen, including Lavoisier, La Harpe, Necker, Pascal, and Palissy.

ARRASCAETA, Enrique de (ahr-ras-ah-a'-ta), Uruguayan poet, b. in Montevideo in 1819. He has been a journalist, deputy, and minister of the republic of Uruguay; but his highest reputation comes from his numerous elegant poems.

ARRATE, José Felix de, Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1697; d. in 1766. He studied law in Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar, and returned to his native city, where he filled some important offices. In 1761 wrote a history of Havana, the first historical work on a Cuban subject, to which he gave the title of "Llave del Nuevo Mundo y Antemural de las Indias Occidentales," alluding to the important geographical and strategical situation of the capital of Cuba. This work remained unedited until 1830, when it was published by the real sociedad económica of Havana. A new edition was brought out in 1876, forming part of the collection entitled "Los tres primeros historiadores de Cuba." Arrate wrote also poems and a comedy, which are lost.

ARRIAGA, Pablo José (ahr-ree-ah-ga), Spanish author, b. in Vergara, Spain, in 1562. He was sent to Peru, and there founded several Jesuit colleges, being afterward prefect of Arequipa and Lima. He perished in a shipwreck in 1622. Of the works that he left finished at his death, those entitled "Extirpación de la idolatría de los indios del Perú" and "Directorio espiritual" are the most important.

ARRILLAGA, José Joaquin, b. in Aya, province of Guipúzcoa, Spain, in 1750; d. at Soledad Mission, California, 24 July, 1814. In his youth Arrillaga was a volunteer in Mexico, rose in the service, became captain in 1783, and in the same year took office as lieutenant-governor of the two Californias. In 1792, on the death of Romeu, he was appointed governor, and after an interval passed once more as lieutenant-governor, from 1794 to 1804, he received a permanent appointment as governor of Alta California, 26 March, 1804, and retained the office until his death. Of all the Spanish governors of the newly settled land, he was the most uniformly successful in winning the approval of both civilians and the Catholic clergy.

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., lawyer, b. in Iredell co., N. C., in September, 1810; d. in Chicago, Ill., 31 Dec., 1867. He was the son of Archibald Arrington, a whig member of congress from North Carolina from 1841 to 1845. In 1829 young Arrington, who had received a good education in his native state, was received on trial as a Methodist circuit preacher in Indiana, and in 1832–'33 he preached as an itinerant in Missouri, his remarkable mental powers and his eloquence everywhere drawing crowds to hear him. In 1834 he abandoned the ministry and studied law, being admitted soon after to the Missouri bar. He removed in 1835 or 1836 to Arkansas, attained distinction in his profession, and was sent to the legislature. In 1844 he was nominated an elector on the whig ticket, but withdrew his name, and avowed himself a democrat. Soon afterward he removed to Texas, and in 1850 was elected judge of the 12th district court, over which he presided till 1856. His health failing, he was compelled to seek a more northern climate and removed to Madison, Wis., where he remained but a short time. In 1857 he went to Chicago, which thenceforward was his home. In that city he soon won a very high reputation as a constitutional lawyer, practising constantly before the U. S. district and circuit courts and the supreme court at Washington. His death was hastened by overwork. He was a fine scholar and writer, and wrote much for the "Democratic Review" and the "Southern Literary Messenger," over the signature of "Charles Summerfield." He was the author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he puts into the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which was often quoted with great effect by John B. Gough. A volume of his poems, with a sketch of his character and a memoir, was published in Chicago in 1869.

ARRÚE DE MIRANDA, Luz (ar-rhu'-ay day mee-ran'-dah), Guatemalan poetess, b. in the city of Guatemala in 1852. One of her best compositions is "Sacrificio de Safo," a poem in blank verse.

ARTAGUETTE, a French soldier of the 18th century. He was one of the military leaders under Bienville, colonial French governor of Louisiana, and one of the most daring of the early Indian fighters. He subjugated the warlike Natchez tribes, and was in command in Illinois and the Wabash when Bienville summoned him to aid in breaking the power of the Chickasaw Indians, who, in connection with English traders from the Carolinas, interfered with commerce on the Mississippi and defied French authority. With about fifty French soldiers and over a thousand Indian allies he descended the river in June, 1736, and encamped secretly within striking distance of the Chickasaw

fortress, to await the detachment from New Orleans. This did not arrive, and, as he was unable longer to restrain his savage allies, an attack was ordered. Two of the Chickasaw strongholds were stormed, but in the attack on the third Artaguette was twice wounded. His followers fled when they saw him fall; but Senat, a Jesuit priest, remained to minister to his wounded leader, and with him and the other prisoners was burned at the stake after the retreat of the French was assured.

ARTEAGA, José María (ar-tay-ah'-ga), Mexican soldier, b. in Aguas Calientes about 1830; d. 21 Oct., 1865. He had only a primary school education, his parents being very poor, and at once began to learn the trade of a tailor; but when nineteen years old he entered the army as a sergeant. He took an active part in military operations during the long strifes between the different parties before the French invasion, and then he fought the invaders bravely. By successive promotions he attained the rank of general. The troops of Maximilian captured him in the battle of Amatlán and took him to Uruapán, where he was executed.

ARTEAGA, Sebastian de, Mexican painter, flourished about 1643. He was one of the best artists of the old Mexican school. Among his best works are the "Apostle St. Thomas" and the "Marriage of the Virgin Mary," the former being in the museum of paintings of the city of Mexico. He was a high officer of the inquisition.

ARTHUR, Chester Alan, twenty-first president of the United States, b. in Fairfield, Franklin co., Vt., 5 Oct., 1830; d. in New York city, 18 Nov., 1886. His father was Rev. William Arthur (given below). His mother was Malvina Stone. Her grandfather, Uriah Stone, was a New Hampshire pioneer, who about 1763 migrated from Hampstead to Connecticut river, and made his home in Piermont, where he died in 1810, leaving twelve children. Her father was George Washington Stone. She died 16 Jan., 1869, and her husband died 27 Oct., 1875, at Newtonville, N. Y. Their children were three sons and six daughters, all of whom, except one son and one daughter, were alive in 1886.

Chester A. Arthur, the eldest child, prepared for college at Union Village in Greenwich, and at Schenectady, and in 1845 he entered the sophomore class of Union. While in his sophomore year he taught school for a term at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer co., and a second term at the same place during his last year in college. He joined the Psi-Upsilon society, and was one of six in a class of one hundred who were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa society, the condition of admission being high scholarship. He was graduated at eighteen years of age, in the class of 1848. While at college he decided to become a lawyer, and after graduation attended for several months a law school at Ballston Spa, returned to Lansingburg, where his father then resided, and continued his legal studies. During this period he fitted boys for college, and in 1851 he was principal of an academy at North Pownal, Bennington co., Vt. In 1854, James A. Garfield, then a student in Williams college, taught penmanship in this academy during his winter vacation.

In 1853, Arthur, having accumulated a small sum of money, decided to go to New York city. He there entered the law office of Erastus D. Culver as a student, was admitted to the bar during the same year, and at once became a member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. Mr. Culver had been an anti-slavery member of congress from Washington county when Dr. Arthur was pastor of the Baptist church in Greenwich in that county. Dr. Arthur had also enjoyed the friendship of Gerrit Smith, who had often been his guest and spoken from his pulpit. Together they had taken part in the meeting convened at Utica, 21 Oct., 1835, to form a New York anti-slavery society. This meeting was broken up by a committee of pro-slavery citizens; but the members repaired to Mr. Smith's home in Peterborough, and there completed the organization. On the same day in Boston a women's anti-slavery society, while its president was at prayer, was dispersed by a mob, and William Lloyd Garrison was dragged through the streets with a rope around his body, threatened with tar and feathers, and for his protection lodged in jail by the mayor. From these early associations Arthur naturally formed sentiments of hostility to slavery, and he first gave them public expression in the Lemmon slave case. In 1852 Jonathan Lemmon, a Virginia slave-holder, determined to take eight of the slaves of his wife, Juliet—one man, two women, and five children—to Texas, and brought them by steamer from Norfolk to New York, intending to re-ship them from New York to Texas. On the petition of Louis Napoleon, a free colored man, on 6 Nov., a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Elijah Paine, of the superior court of New York city, and after arguments by Mr. Culver and John Jay for the slaves, and H. D. Lapaugh and Henry L. Clinton for the slave-holder, Judge Paine, on 13 Nov., released the slaves on the ground that they had been made free by being brought by their master into a free state. The decision created great excitement at the south, and the legislature of Virginia directed its attorney-general to appeal to the higher courts of New York. The legislature of New York passed a resolution directing its governor to defend the slaves. In December, 1857, the supreme court, in which a certiorari had been sued out, affirmed Judge Paine's decision (People *v.* Lemmon, 5 Sandf., 681), and it was still further sustained by the court of appeals at the March term, 1860 (Lemmon *v.* People, 20 N. Y. Rep., 562). Arthur, as a law student, and after his admission to the bar, became an earnest advocate for the slaves. He went to Albany to secure the intervention in their behalf of the legislature and the governor, and he acted as their counsel in addition to attorney-general Ogden Hoffman, E. D. Culver, Joseph Blunt, and (after Mr. Hoffman's death) William M. Evarts. Charles O'Conor was employed as further counsel for the slave-holder, and argued his side before the court of appeals, while Mr. Blunt and Mr. Evarts argued for the slaves. Until 1855 the street-car companies of New York city excluded colored persons from riding with the whites, and made no adequate provision for their separate transportation. One Sunday in that year a colored woman named Lizzie Jennings, a Sabbath-school superintendent, on the way home from her school, was ejected from a car on the Fourth avenue line. Culver, Parker & Arthur brought a suit in her behalf against the company in the supreme court in Brooklyn, the plaintiff recovered a judgment, and the right of colored persons to ride in any of the city cars was thus secured. The Colored People's Legal Rights Association for years celebrated the anniversary of their success in this case.

Mr. Arthur became a Henry Clay whig, and cast his first vote in 1852 for Winfield Scott for president. He participated in the first republican state convention at Saratoga, and took an active part in the Fremont campaign of 1856. On 1 Jan., 1861, Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, who on that date entered upon his second term, and between whom and Mr. Arthur a warm friendship had grown up, appointed

him on his staff as engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier-general. He had previously taken part in the organization of the state militia, and had been judge-advocate of the second brigade. When the civil war began, in April, 1861, his active services were required by Gov. Morgan, and he became acting quartermaster-general, and as such began in New York city the work of preparing and forwarding the state's quota of troops. In December he was called to Albany for consultation concerning the defences of New York harbor. On 24 Dec. he summoned a board of engineers, of which he became a member; and on 18 Jan., 1862, he submitted an elaborate report on the condition of the national forts both on the sea-coast and on the inland border of the state. On 10 Feb., 1862, he was appointed inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in May he inspected the New York troops at Fredericksburg and on the Chickahominy. In June, 1862, Gov. Morgan ordered his return from the Army of the Potomac, and he acted as secretary of the meeting of the governors of the loyal states, which was held at the Astor House, New York city, 28 June. The governors advised President Lincoln to call for more troops; and on 1 July he called for 300,000 volunteers. At Gov. Morgan's request, Gen. Arthur resumed his former work, resigned as inspector-general, and 10 July was appointed quartermaster-general. In his annual report, dated 27 Jan., 1863, he said: "Through the single office and clothing department of this department in the city of New York, from 1 Aug. to 1 Dec., the space of four months, there were completely clothed, uniformed, and equipped, supplied with camp and garrison equipage, and transported from this state to the seat of war, sixty-eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, and four battalions of artillery." He went out of office 31 Dec., 1862, when Horatio Seymour succeeded Gov. Morgan, and his successor, Quartermaster-General S. V. Talcott, in his report of 31 Dec., 1863, spoke of the previous administration as follows: "I found, on entering on the discharge of my duties, a well-organized system of labor and accountability, for which the state is chiefly indebted to my predecessor, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, who by his practical good sense and unremitting exertion, at a period when everything was in confusion, reduced the operations of the department to a matured plan, by which large amounts of money were saved to the government, and great economy of time secured in carrying out the details of the same."

Between 1862 and 1872 Gen. Arthur was engaged in continuous and active law practice—in partnership with Henry G. Gardner from 1862 till 1867, then for five years alone, and on 1 Jan., 1872, he formed the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. He was for a short time counsel for the department of assessments and taxes, but resigned the place. During all this period he continued to take an active interest in politics; was chairman in 1868 of the central Grant club of New York; and became chairman of the executive committee of the republican state committee in 1879.

On 20 Nov., 1871, he was appointed by President Grant collector of the port of New York, and assumed the office on 1 Dec.; was nominated to the senate 6 Dec., confirmed 12 Dec., and commissioned for four years 16 Dec. On 17 Dec., 1875, he was nominated for another term, and by the senate confirmed the same day, without reference to a committee—a courtesy never before extended to an appointee who had not been a senator. He was commissioned 18 Dec., and retained the office until 11 July, 1878, making his service about six and two thirds years.

The New York republican state convention, held at Syracuse, 22 March, 1876, elected delegates to the national convention in favor of the nomination of Senator Conkling for president. The friends of Mr. Conkling in the state convention were led by Alonzo B. Cornell, then naval officer in the New York custom-house. A minority, calling themselves reform republicans, and favoring Benjamin H. Bristow for president, were led by George William Curtis. At the national convention at Cincinnati, 14 June, sixty-nine of the New York delegates, headed by Mr. Cornell, voted for Mr. Conkling, and one delegate, Mr. Curtis, voted for Mr. Bristow. At the critical seventh ballot, however, Mr. Conkling's name was withdrawn, and from New York sixty-one votes were given for Rutherford B. Hayes, against nine for James G. Blaine; and the former's nomination was thus secured. At the New York republican state convention to nominate a governor, held at Saratoga, 23 Aug., Mr. Cornell and ex-Gov. Morgan were candidates, and also William M. Evarts, supported by the reform republicans led by Mr. Curtis. Mr. Cornell's name was withdrawn, and Gov. Morgan was nominated. In the close state and presidential canvass that ensued, Messrs. Arthur and Cornell made greater exertions to carry New York for the republicans than they had ever made in any other campaign; and subsequently Gen. Arthur's activity in connection with the contested countings in the southern states was of vital importance. Nevertheless, President Hayes, in making up his cabinet, selected Mr. Evarts as his secretary of state, and determined to remove Messrs. Arthur and Cornell, and to transfer the power and patronage of their offices to the use of a minority faction in the republican party. The president had, however, in his inaugural of 5 March, 1877, declared in favor of civil service reform—"a change in the system of appointment itself; a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete; that the officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory." In his letter of acceptance of 8 July, 1876, he had used the same words, and added: "If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform." It became necessary, therefore, before removing Arthur and Cornell, that some foundation should be laid for a claim that the custom-house was not well administered. A series of investigations was thereupon instituted. The Jay commission was appointed 14 April, 1877, and during the ensuing summer made four reports criticising the management of the custom-house. In September, Sec. Sherman requested the collector to resign, accompanying the request with the offer of a foreign mission. The newspapers of the previous day announced that at a cabinet meeting it had been determined to remove the collector. The latter declined to resign, and the investigations were continued by commissions and special agents. To the reports of the Jay commission Collector Arthur replied in detail, in a letter to Sec. Sherman, dated 23 Nov. On 6 Dec., Theodore Roosevelt was nominated to the senate for collector, and L. Bradford Prince for naval officer; but they were rejected 12 Dec., and no other nominations were made, although the senate remained in session for more than six months. On 11 July, 1878, after its adjournment, Messrs. Arthur and Cornell were sus-

pended from office, and Edwin A. Merritt was designated as collector, and Silas W. Burt as naval officer, and they took possession of the offices. Their nominations were sent to the senate 3 Dec., 1878. On 15 Jan., 1879, Sec. Sherman communicated to the senate a full statement of the causes that led to these suspensions, mainly criticisms of the management of the custom-house, closing with the declaration that the restoration of the suspended officers would create discord and contention, be unjust to the president, and personally embarrassing to the secretary, and saying that, as Collector Arthur's term of service would expire 17 Dec., 1879, his restoration would be temporary, as the president would send in another name, or suspend him again after the adjournment of the senate. On 21 Jan., 1879, Collector Arthur, in a letter to Senator Conkling, chairman of the committee on commerce, before which the nominations were pending, made an elaborate reply to Sec. Sherman's criticisms, completely demonstrating the honesty and efficiency with which the custom-house had been managed, and the good faith with which the policy and instructions of the president had been carried out. A fair summary of the merits of the ostensible issue is contained in Collector Arthur's letter of 23 Nov., 1877, from which the following extract is taken: "The essential elements of a correct civil service I understand to be: first, permanence in office, which of course prevents removals except for cause; second, promotion from the lower to the higher grades, based upon good conduct and efficiency; third, prompt and thorough investigation of all complaints, and prompt punishment of all misconduct. In this respect I challenge comparison with any department of the government under the present, or under any past, national administration. I am prepared to demonstrate the truth of this statement on any fair investigation." In a table appended to this letter Collector Arthur showed that during the six years he had managed the office the yearly percentage of removals for all causes had been only 2¾ per cent. as against an annual average of 28 per cent. under his three immediate predecessors, and an annual average of about 24 per cent. since 1857, when Collector Schell took office. Out of 923 persons who held office when he became collector, on 1 Dec., 1871, there were 531 still in office on 1 May, 1877, having been retained during his entire term. In making promotions, the uniform practice was to advance men from the lower to the higher grades, and all the appointments except two, to the one hundred positions of $2,000 salary, or over, were made in this method. The expense of collecting the revenue was also kept low; it had been, under his predecessors, between 1857 and 1861, $\frac{59}{100}$ of one per cent. of the receipts; between 1861 and 1864, $\frac{87}{100}$; in 1864 and 1865, $1\frac{30}{100}$; between 1866 and 1869, $\frac{74}{100}$; in 1869 and 1870, $\frac{85}{100}$; in 1870 and 1871, $\frac{69}{100}$; and under him, from 1871 to 1877, it was $\frac{62}{100}$ of one per cent. The influence of the administration, however, was sufficient to secure the confirmation of Mr. Merritt and Mr. Burt on 3 Feb., 1879, and the controversy was remitted to the republicans of New York for their opinion. Mr. Cornell was nominated for governor of New York 3 Sept., 1879, and elected on 4 Nov.; and Mr. Arthur was considered a candidate for U. S. senator for the term to begin 4 March, 1881.

On retiring from the office of collector, Gen. Arthur resumed law practice with the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom. But he continued to be active in politics, and, in 1880, advocated the nomination of Gen. Grant to succeed President Hayes. He was a delegate at large to the Chicago convention, which met 2 June, and during the heated preliminary contest before the republican national committee, which threatened to result in the organization of two independent conventions, he conducted for his own side the conferences with the controlling anti-third term delegates relative to the choice of a temporary presiding officer, and the arrangement of the preliminary roll of delegates in the cases to be contested in the convention. The result of the conferences was an agreement by which all danger was avoided, and when, upon the opening of the convention, an attempt was made, in consequence of a misunderstanding on the part of certain Grant delegates, to violate this agreement, he resolutely adhered to it, and insisted upon and secured its observance. After the nomination, 10 June, of Gen. Garfield for president, by a combination of the anti-third term delegates, a general desire arose in the convention to nominate for vice-president some advocate of Grant and a resident of New York state. The New York delegation at once indicated their preference for Gen. Arthur, and before the roll-call began the foregone conclusion was evident: he received 468 votes against 283 for all others, and the nomination was made unanimous. In his letter of acceptance of 5 July, 1880, he emphasized the right and the paramount duty of the nation to protect the colored citizens, who were enfranchised as a result of the southern rebellion, in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, including honesty and order, and excluding fraud and force, in popular elections. He also approved such reforms in the public service as would base original appointments to office upon ascertained fitness, fill positions of responsibility by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers, and make the tenure of office stable, while not allowing the acceptance of public office to impair the liberty or diminish the responsibility of the citizen. He also advocated a sound currency, popular education, such changes in tariff and taxation as would "relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands," national works of internal improvement, and the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever required by the general interests of commerce. During the canvass he remained chairman of the New York republican state committee. The result was a plurality for Garfield and Arthur of 21,000 in the state, against a plurality of 32,000 in 1876 for Tilden and Hendricks, the democratic candidates against Hayes and Wheeler.

Vice-President Arthur took the oath of office 4 March, 1881, and presided over the extra session of the senate that then began, which continued until 20 May. The senate contained 37 republicans and 37 democrats, while Senators Mahone, of Virginia, and Davis, of Illinois, who were rated as independents, generally voted, the former with the republicans and the latter with the democrats, thus making a tie, and giving the vice-president the right to cast the controlling vote, which he several times had occasion to exercise. The session was exciting, and was prolonged by the efforts of the republicans to elect their nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms, against dilatory tactics employed by the democrats, and by the controversy over President Garfield's nomination, on 23 March, for collector of the port of New York, of William H. Robertson, who had been the leader of the New York anti-third term delegates at the Chicago convention. During this controversy the vice-presi-

dent supported Senators Conkling and Platt in their opposition to the confirmation. On 28 March he headed a remonstrance, signed also by the senators and by Postmaster-General James, addressed to the president, condemning the appointment, and asking that the nomination be withdrawn. When the two senators hastily resigned and made their unsuccessful contest for a reëlection by the legislature of New York, then in session at Albany, he exerted himself actively in their behalf during May and June.

President Garfield was shot 2 July, 1881, and died 19 Sept. His cabinet announced his death to the vice-president, then in New York, and, at their suggestion, he took the oath as president on the 20th, at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, before Judge John R. Brady, of the New York supreme court. On the 22d the oath was formally administered again in the vice-president's room in the capitol at Washington by Chief-Justice Waite, and President Arthur delivered the following inaugural address:

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic its chief magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land; and the memory of the murdered president, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death, will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that, though the chosen of the people be struck down, his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country, our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity, and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquillity, and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of congress. The constitution defines the functions and powers of the executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people."

He also on the same day appointed Monday, 26 Sept., as a day of mourning for the late president. On 23 Sept. he issued a proclamation convening the senate in extraordinary session, to meet 10 Oct., in order that a president *pro tem.* of that body might be elected. The members of the cabinet were requested to retain their places until the regular meeting of congress in December, and did remain until their successors were appointed, except Sec. Windom, who, desiring to become a candidate for senator from Minnesota, resigned from the treasury 24 Oct. Edwin D. Morgan was nominated and confirmed secretary of the treasury, but declined the appointment; and Charles J. Folger, of New York, was then nominated and confirmed, was commissioned 27 Oct., and qualified 14 Nov. He died in office, 4 Sept., 1884. The other members of the cabinet of President Arthur, and the dates of their commissions, were as follows: State department, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, 12 Dec., 1881; treasury, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, 24 Sept., 1884; Hugh McCulloch, of Maryland, 28 Oct., 1884; war, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, 5 March, 1881 (retained from Garfield's cabinet); navy, William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, 12 April, 1882; interior, Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, 6 April, 1882; attorney-general, Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, 19 Dec., 1881; postmaster-general, Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, 20 Dec., 1881 (died in office, 25 March, 1883); Walter Q. Gresham, 3 April, 1883; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, 14 Oct., 1884. Messrs. Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler, Teller, Brewster, and Hatton remained in office until the end of the presidential term, 4 March, 1885.

The prominent events of President Arthur's administration, including his most important recommendations to congress, may be here summarized: Shortly after his accession to the presidency he participated in the dedication of the monument erected at Yorktown, Va., to commemorate the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at that place, 19 Oct., 1781. Representatives of our French allies and of the German participants were present. At the close of the celebration the president felicitously directed a salute to be fired in honor of the British flag, "in recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and good-will between the two countries for all the centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne." On 29 Nov., 1881, an invitation was extended to all the independent countries of North and South America to participate in a peace congress, to be convened at Washington 22 Nov., 1882. The president, in a special message, 18 April, 1882, asked the opinion of congress as to the expediency of the project. No response being elicited, he concluded, 9 Aug., 1882, to postpone indefinitely the proposed convocation, believing that so important a step should not be taken without the express authority of congress; or while three of the nations to be invited were at war; or still, again, until a programme should have been prepared explicitly indicating the objects and limiting the powers of the congress. Efforts were made, however, to strengthen the relations of the United States with the other American nationalities. Representations were made by the administration with a view to bringing to a close the de-

vastating war between Chili and the allied states of Peru and Bolivia. Its friendly counsel was offered in aid of the settlement of the disputed boundary-line between Mexico and Guatemala, and was probably influential in averting a war between those countries. On 29 July, 1882, a convention was made with Mexico for relocating the boundary between that country and the United States from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, and on the same day an agreement was also effected permitting the armed forces of either country to cross the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians. A series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America to foster an unhampered movement of trade was recommended. Such a treaty was made with Mexico, 20 Jan., 1883, Gen. U. S. Grant and Mr. Wm. H. Trescott being the U. S. commissioners, and was ratified by the senate 11 March, 1884. Similar treaties were made with Santo Domingo 4 Dec., 1884; and 18 Nov., 1884, with Spain, relative to the trade of Cuba and Porto Rico, both of which, before action by the senate, were withdrawn by President Cleveland, who, in his message of 8 Dec., 1885, pronounced them inexpedient. In connection with commercial treaties President Arthur advised the establishment of a monetary union of the American countries to secure the adoption of a uniform currency basis, and as a step toward the general remonetization of silver. Provision for increased and improved consular representation in the Central American states was urged, and the recommendation was accepted and acted upon by congress. A Central and South American commission was appointed, under the act of congress of 7 July, 1884, and proceeded on its mission, guided by instructions containing a statement of the general policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American states. Reports from the commission were submitted to congress in a message of 13 Feb., 1885. Negotiations were conducted with the republic of Colombia for the purpose of renewing and strengthening the obligations of the United States as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory, and of the neutrality of any interoceanic canal to be constructed across the isthmus of Panama. By correspondence upon this subject, carried on with the British government, it was shown that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 19 April, 1850, can not be urged, and do not continue in force in justification of interference by any European power, with the right of the United States to exercise exclusive control over any route of isthmus transit, in accordance with the spirit and purpose of the so-called "Monroe doctrine." As the best and most practicable means of securing a canal, and at the same time protecting the paramount interests of the United States, a treaty was made with the republic of Nicaragua, 1 Dec., 1884, which authorized the United States to construct a canal, railway, and telegraph line across Nicaraguan territory by way of San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua. This treaty was rejected by the senate, but a motion was made to reconsider the vote. Before final action had been taken it was withdrawn, 12 March, 1885, by President Cleveland, who withheld it from re-submission to the senate, and in his message of 8 Dec., 1885, expressed his unwillingness to assert for the United States any claim of paramount privilege of ownership or control of any canal across the isthmus. Satisfaction was obtained from Spain of the old claim on account of the "Masonic," an American vessel, which had been seized at Manila unjustly, and under circumstances of peculiar severity. From the same government was also secured a recognition of the conclusiveness of the judgments of the U. S. courts naturalizing citizens of Spanish nativity. From the British government a full recognition of the rights and immunities of naturalized American citizens of Irish origin was obtained, and all such that were under arrest in England or Ireland, as suspects, were liberated. Notice was given to England, under the joint resolution of congress of 3 March, 1883, of the termination of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington. A complete scheme for re-organizing the extra-territorial jurisdiction of American consuls in China and Japan, and another for re-organizing the whole consular service, were submitted to congress. The former recommendation was adopted by the senate. The balance of the Japanese indemnity fund was returned to Japan by act of 22 Feb., 1883, and the balance of the Chinese fund to China by act of 3 March, 1885. A bill that was passed by congress prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers for a term of twenty years was vetoed, 4 April, 1882, as being a violation of the treaty of 1880 with China, which permitted the limitation or suspension of immigration, but forbade its absolute prohibition. The veto was sustained and a modified bill, suspending immigration for ten years, was passed 6 May, 1882, which received executive approval, and also an amendatory act of 5 July, 1884. Outstanding claims with China were settled, and additional regulations of the opium traffic established. Friendly and commercial intercourse with Corea was opened under the most favorable auspices, in pursuance of the treaty negotiated on 22 May, 1882, through the agency of Com. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. The friendly offices of the United States were extended to Liberia in aid of a settlement, favorable to that republic, of the dispute concerning its boundary-line, with the British possession of Sierra Leone. The flag of the international association of the Congo was, on 22 April, 1884, recognized first by the United States. A commercial agent was appointed to visit the Congo basin, and the government was represented at an international conference at Berlin, called by the emperor of Germany, for the promotion of trade and the establishment of commercial rights in the Congo region. The renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was advised. Remonstrances were addressed to Russia against any proscriptive treatment of the Hebrew race in that country. The international prime meridian of Greenwich was established as the result of a conference of nations, initiated by the U. S. government, and held at Washington, 1 Oct. to 1 Nov., 1884. In response to the appeal of Cardinal John McCloskey, of New York, the Italian government, on 4 March, 1884, was urged to exempt from the sale of the property of the propaganda the American college in Rome, established mainly by contributions from the United States, and in consequence of this interposition the college was saved from sale and virtual confiscation. On 3 Aug., 1882, a law was passed for returning convicts to Europe, and on 26 Feb., 1885, importation of contract-laborers was forbidden.

The suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, and the redemption of the trade dollars, were repeatedly recommended. The repeal of the stamp taxes on matches, proprietary articles, playing-cards, bank checks and drafts, and of the tax on surplus bank capital and deposits, was recommended. These taxes were repealed by act of congress of 3 March, 1883; and by executive order of 25 June, 1883, the number of internal revenue collection districts was reduced from 126 to 83. The

tax on tobacco was reduced by the same act of congress; and in his last annual message, of 5 Dec., 1884, the president advised the repeal of all internal revenue taxes except those on distilled spirits and fermented liquors. Congress was advised to undertake the revision of the tariff, but "without the abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in the adjustment of details as to afford aid and protection to American labor." The course advised was the organization of a tariff commission, which was authorized by act of congress of 15 May, 1882. The report of the commission submitted to congress 4 Dec. was made the basis of the tariff revision act of 3 March, 1883. On 12 July, 1882, an act became a law enabling the national banks, which were then completing their twenty-year terms, to extend their corporate existence. Overdue five per cent. bonds to the amount of $469,651,050, and six per cent. bonds to the amount of $203,573,750, were continued (except about $56,000,000 which were paid) at the rate of 3½ per cent. interest. The interest-bearing public debt was reduced $478,785,950, and the annual interest charge $29,831,880 during the presidential term. On 1 July, 1882, "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea" was vetoed because not correctly or accurately phrased, although the object was admitted to be meritorious and philanthropic. A modified bill passed congress, and was approved 2 Aug. The attention of congress was frequently called to the decline of the American merchant marine, and legislation was recommended for its restoration, and the construction and maintenance of ocean steamships under the U. S. flag. In compliance with these recommendations, the following laws were enacted: 26 June, 1884, an act to remove certain burdens from American shipping; 5 July, 1884, an act creating a bureau of navigation, under charge of a commissioner, in the treasury department; and 3 March, 1885, an amendment to the postal appropriation bill appropriating $800,000 for contracting with American steamship lines for the transportation of foreign mails. Reasonable national regulation of the railways of the country was favored, and the opinion was expressed that congress should protect the people at large in their inter-state traffic against acts of injustice that the state governments might be powerless to prevent.

The attention of congress was often called to the necessity of modern provisions for coast defence. By special message of 11 April, 1884, an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 for the armament of fortifications was recommended. In the last annual message an expenditure of $60,000,000, one tenth to be appropriated annually, was recommended. In consequence, the fortifications board was created by act of 3 March, 1885, which made an elaborate report to the 49th congress, recommending a complete system of coast defence at an ultimate cost estimated at $126,377,800. The gun-foundry board, consisting of army and navy officers, appointed under the act of 3 March, 1883, visited Europe and made full reports, advising large contracts for terms of years with American manufacturers to produce the steel necessary for heavy cannon, and recommending the establishment of one army and one navy gun factory for the fabrication of modern ordnance. This plan was commended to congress in a special message 26 March, 1884, and in the above-mentioned message of 11 April; also in the annual message of that year. In the annual message of 1881 the improvement of Mississippi river was recommended. On 17 April, 1882, by special message, congress was urged to provide for "closing existing gaps in levees," and to adopt a system for the permanent improvement of the navigation of the river and for the security of the valley. Special messages on this subject were also sent 8 Jan. and 2 April, 1884. Appropriations were made of $8,500,000 for permanent work; and in 1882 of $350,000, and in 1884 of over $150,000, for the relief of the sufferers from floods, the amount in the latter year being the balance left from $500,000 appropriated on account of the floods in the Ohio. These relief appropriations were expended under the personal supervision of the secretary of war. On 1 Aug., 1882, the president vetoed a river-and-harbor bill making appropriations of $18,743,875, on the ground that the amount greatly exceeded "the needs of the country" for the then current fiscal year, and because it contained "appropriations for purposes not for the common defence or general welfare," which did not "promote commerce among the states, but were, on the contrary, entirely for the benefit of the particular localities" where it was "proposed to make the improvements." The bill, on 2 Aug., passed congress over the veto by 122 yeas to 59 nays in the house, and 41 yeas to 16 nays in the senate. In connection with this subject it was suggested to congress, in the annual messages of 1882, 1883, and 1884, that it would be wise to adopt a constitutional amendment allowing the president to veto in part only any bill appropriating moneys. A special message of 8 Jan., 1884, commended to congress, as a matter of great public interest, the cession to the United States of the Illinois and Michigan canal in order to secure the construction of the Hennepin canal to connect Lake Michigan by way of Illinois river with the Mississippi. Unlawful intrusions of armed settlers into the Indian territory for the purpose of locating upon lands set apart for the Indians were prevented, or the intruders were expelled by the army. On 2 July, 1884, the president vetoed the bill to restore to the army and place on the retired list Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who, on the sentence of a court-martial, approved by President Lincoln 27 Jan., 1863, had been dismissed for disobedience of orders to march to attack the enemy in his front during the second battle of Bull Run. The reasons assigned for the veto were, (1) that the congress had no right "to impose upon the president the duty of nominating or appointing to office any particular individual of its own selection," and (2) that the bill was in effect an annulment of a final judgment of a court of last resort, after the lapse of many years, and on insufficient evidence. The veto was overruled in the house by 168 yeas to 78 nays, but was sustained in the senate by 27 to 27.

A new naval policy was adopted prescribing a reduction in the number of officers, the elimination of drunkards, great strictness and impartiality in discipline, the discontinuance of extensive repairs of old wooden ships, the diminution of navy-yard expenses, and the beginning of the construction of a new navy of modern steel ships and guns according to the plans of a skilful naval advisory board. The first of such vessels, the cruisers "Chicago," "Boston," and "Atlanta," and a steel despatch-boat, "Dolphin," with their armaments, were designed in this country and built in American workshops. The gun foundry board referred to above was originated, and its reports were printed with that of the department for 1884. A special message of 26 March, 1884, urged continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy, the granting of authority for at least three additional steel cruisers and four gun-boats, and the finishing of the four double-turreted monitors. Two cruisers and two gun-boats were authorized by the act

of 3 March, 1885. An Arctic expedition, consisting of the steam whalers "Thetis" and "Bear," together with the ship "Alert," given by the British admiralty, was fitted out and despatched under the command of Commander Winfield Scott Schley for the relief of Lieut. A. W. Greely, of the U. S. army, who with his party had been engaged since 1881 in scientific exploration at Lady Franklin bay, in Grinnell Land; and that officer and the few other survivors were rescued at Cape Sabine 22 June, 1884. On recommendation of the president, an act of congress was passed directing the return of the "Alert" to the English government.

The reduction of letter postage from three to two cents a half ounce was recommended, and was effected by the act of 3 March, 1883; the unit of weight was on 3 March, 1885, made one ounce, instead of a half ounce; the rate on transient newspapers and periodicals was reduced, 9 June, 1884, to one cent for four ounces, and the rate on similar matter, when sent by the publisher or from a news agency to actual subscribers or to other news agents, including sample copies, was on 3 March, 1885, reduced to one cent a pound. The fast-mail and free-delivery systems were largely extended; and also, on 3 March, 1883, the money-order system. Special letter deliveries were established 3 March, 1885. The star service at the west was increased at reduced cost. The foreign mail service was improved, the appropriation of $800,000, already alluded to, was made, and various postal conventions were negotiated.

Recommendations were made for the revision of the laws fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses, and for prescribing by salaries the compensation of district attorneys and marshals. The prosecution of persons charged with frauds in connection with the star-route mail service was pressed with vigor (the attorney-general appearing in person at the principal trial), and resulted in completely breaking up the vicious and corrupt practices that had previously flourished in connection with that service. Two vacancies on the bench of the supreme court were filled—one on the death of Nathan Clifford, of Maine, by Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, commissioned on 20 Dec., 1881. For the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Ward Hunt, of New York, Roscoe Conkling was nominated 24 Feb., 1882, and he was confirmed by the senate; but on 3 March he declined the office, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York, was appointed and commissioned 23 March, 1882.

Measures were recommended for breaking up tribal relations of the Indians by allotting to them land in severalty, and by extending to them the laws applicable to other citizens; and liberal appropriations for the education of Indian children were advised. Peace with all the tribes was preserved during the whole term of the administration. Stringent legislation against polygamy in Utah was recommended, and under the law enacted 22 March, 1882, many polygamists were indicted, convicted, and punished. The Utah commission, to aid in the better government of the territory, was appointed under the same act. The final recommendation of the president in his messages of 1883 and 1884 was, that congress should assume the entire political control of the territory, and govern it through commissioners. Legislation was urged for the preservation of the valuable forests remaining upon the public domain. National aid to education was repeatedly urged, preferably through setting apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

A law for the adjudication of the French spoliation claims was passed 20 Jan., 1885, and preparation was made for carrying it into effect. Congress was urged in every annual message to pass laws establishing safe and certain methods of ascertaining the result of a presidential election, and fully providing for all cases of removal, death, resignation, or inability of the president, or any officer acting as such. In view of certain decisions of the supreme court, additional legislation was urged in the annual message of 1883 to supplement and enforce the 14th amendment to the constitution in its special purpose to insure to members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. The subject of reform in the methods of the public service, which had been discussed by the president in his letter of 23 Nov., 1877, while collector, to Sec. Sherman, and in his letter of 15 July, 1880, accepting the nomination for vice-president, was fully treated in all his annual messages, and in special messages of 29 Feb., 1884, and 11 Feb., 1885. The "act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States" was passed 16 Jan., 1883, and under it a series of rules was established by the president, and the law and rules at all times received his unqualified support, and that of the heads of the several departments. The final distribution of the moneys derived from the Geneva award among meritorious sufferers on account of the rebel cruisers fitted out or harbored in British ports was provided for by the act of 5 June, 1882. In the annual message of 1884 a suitable pension to Gen. Grant was recommended, and, upon his announcement that he would not accept a pension, a special message of 3 Feb., 1885, urged the passage of a bill creating the office of general of the army on the retired list, to enable the president in his discretion to appoint Gen. Grant. Such a bill was passed 3 March, 1885, and the president on that day made the nomination, and it was confirmed in open session amid demonstrations of approval, in a crowded senate-chamber, a few minutes before the expiration of the session.

The president attended, as the guest of the city of Boston, the celebration of the Webster Historical society at Marshfield, Mass., and made brief addresses in Faneuil Hall, 11 Oct., 1882, and at Marshfield, 13 Oct. He commended the Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., by a letter of 9 June, 1883, attended its opening, and delivered an address on 2 Aug. He aided in many ways the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans; and on 16 Dec., 1884, in an address sent by telegraph from the executive mansion in Washington, he opened the exposition, and set in motion the machinery by the electric current. On 25 Sept., 1883, he was present at the unveiling of the Burnside monument at Bristol, R. I. On 26 Nov., 1883, he attended the unveiling of the statue of Washington on the steps of the subtreasury building in New York city; and 21 Feb., 1885, he made an address at the dedication, at the national capital, of the Washington monument, which had been completed during his term.

President Arthur's name was presented to the republican presidential convention that met at Chicago 3 June, 1884, by delegates from New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Louisiana. On the first ballot he received 278 votes against 540 for all others, 276 on the second, 274 on the third, and 207 on the fourth, which resulted in the nomination of James G. Blaine. He at once telegraphed to Mr. Blaine, "As the candidate of the republican party you will have my earnest and cordial support," and in the canvass which ensued he rendered all possible assistance

to the republican cause and candidates. The national convention, in its resolutions, declared that "in the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative, and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen." The conventions in all the states had also unanimously passed resolutions commendatory of the administration.

Mr. Arthur married, 29 Oct., 1859, Ellen Lewis Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Va., who died 12 Jan., 1880, leaving two children, Chester Alan Arthur, b. 25 July, 1865, and Ellen Herndon Arthur, b. 21 Nov., 1871. Their first child, William L. H. Arthur, was b. 10 Dec., 1860, and d. 8 July, 1863. Mrs. Arthur was the daughter of Commander William Lewis Herndon, of the U. S. navy, who, in 1851–'2, explored the Amazon river under orders of the government. He perished in a gale at sea, 12 Sept., 1857, on the way from Havana to New York, while in command of the merchant-steamer, "Central America." (See HERNDON.)

In person, Mr. Arthur was tall, large, well-proportioned, and of distinguished presence. His manners were always affable. He was genial in domestic and social life, and warmly beloved by his personal friends. He conducted his official intercourse with unvarying courtesy, and dispensed the liberal hospitalities of the executive mansion with ease and dignity, and in such a way as to meet universal commendation from citizens and foreigners alike. He had a full and strong mind, literary taste and culture, a retentive memory, and was apt in illustration by analogy and anecdote. He reasoned coolly and logically, and was never one-sided. The style of his state papers is simple and direct. He was eminently conscientious, wise, and just in purpose and act as a public official; had always the courage to follow his deliberate convictions, and remained unmoved by importunity or attack. He succeeded to the presidency under peculiarly distressing circumstances. The factional feeling in the Republican party, which the year before had resulted in the nomination of Gen. Garfield for president as the representative of one faction, and of himself for vice-president as the representative of the other, had measurably subsided during the canvass and the following winter, only to break out anew immediately after the inauguration of the new administration, and a fierce controversy was raging when the assassination of President Garfield convulsed the nation and created the gravest apprehensions. Cruel misjudgments were formed and expressed by men who would now hesitate to admit them. The long weeks of alternating hope and fear that preceded the president's death left the public mind perturbed and restless. Doubt and uneasiness were everywhere apparent. The delicacy and discretion displayed by the vice-president had compelled approval, but had not served wholly to disarm prejudice, and when he took the murdered president's place the whole people were in a state of tense and anxious expectancy, of which, doubtless, he was most painfully conscious. All fears, however, were speedily and happily dispelled. The new president's inaugural was explicit, judicious, and reassuring, and his purpose not to administer his high office in the spirit of former faction, although by it he lost some friendships, did much toward healing the dissensions within the dominant party. His conservative administration of the government commanded universal confidence, preserved public order, and promoted business activity. If his conduct of affairs be criticised as lacking aggressiveness, it may confidently be replied that aggressiveness would have been unfortunate, if not disastrous. Rarely has there been a time when an indiscreet president could have wrought more mischief. It was not a time for showy exploits or brilliant experimentation. Above all else, the people needed rest from the strain and excitement into which the assassination of their president had plunged them. The course chosen by President Arthur was the wisest and most desirable that was possible. If apparently negative in itself, it was positive, far-reaching, and most salutary in its results. The service which at this crisis in public affairs he thus rendered to the country must be accounted the greatest of his personal achievements, and the most important result of his administration. As such, it should be placed in its true light before the reader of the future; and in this spirit, for the purpose of historical accuracy only, it is here given the prominence it deserves. His administration, considered as a whole, was responsive to every national demand, and stands in all its departments substantially without assault or criticism.

He died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, No. 123 Lexington avenue, New York, Thursday morning, 18 Nov., 1886. The funeral services were held on the following Monday, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. President Cleveland and his cabinet, Chief-Justice Waite, ex-President Hayes, James G. Blaine, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield, and the surviving members of President Arthur's cabinet, were in attendance. On the same day a special train conveyed his remains to Albany, where they were placed by the side of his wife in the family burial-place in Rural cemetery.

ARTHUR, Sir **George**, Bart., British statesman, b. in Plymouth, England, 21 June, 1784; d. 19 Sept., 1854. He entered the army in 1804, and served in Sir James Craig's expedition to Italy in 1806. The following year he went to Egypt, and was severely wounded in the attack upon Rosetta. He served as a captain under Sir James Kempt in Sicily in 1808, and in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, in which latter he so greatly distinguished himself that he was thanked in general orders, was appointed a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the field, and upon his return to England had the freedom of the city of London conferred upon him and received a sword of honor. He was afterward military secretary to Sir George Don, governor of Jersey, and in 1812, having attained his majority in the 7th West India regiment, he joined it in Jamaica, and within a short time was appointed assistant quartermaster-general of the forces in that island. In 1814 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, holding at the same time the rank of colonel on the staff, thus exercising the military command as well as the civil government. While acting in this capacity Col. Arthur suppressed a serious outbreak of the slave population of Honduras. His despatches relative to the revolt and the subject of slavery in the West Indies attracted the attention of Mr. Wilberforce and other philanthropists, and contributed in no slight degree to the subsequent abolition of slavery within the British empire. In 1822 he left Honduras for England, and in 1823 was appointed lieutenant-governor of Van Dieman's Land (then the principal British penal colony), having command of the military forces as well. His attempts at introducing reforms in the transportation system were not successful, as the colonists and their friends at home, who were determined to put an end to the system altogether, never allowed his

plans a fair trial. He returned to England in March, 1837, was knighted, and at the close of that year was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, having also the rank of major-general on the staff. The state of Canada at this time was critical, as in both Upper and Lower Canada attempts had been made, a few months before Col. Arthur's arrival, to subvert the British authority, and, shortly after he had taken charge of the government, Upper Canada was invaded by a band of American sympathizers. The invasion was no more successful than the preceding attempts at revolt, and much credit was awarded to Sir George Arthur for his successful arrangements for the defence of the colony. The union of Upper and Lower Canada took place in 1841, Lord Sydenham being the first governor-general, and at his request Sir George Arthur continued for a time to conduct the administration of Upper Canada as deputy governor, it being specially stipulated by him that he would receive no remuneration for his services. He returned to England in 1841, and was created a baronet in recognition of his services in Canada. On 8 June, 1842, he assumed the office of governor of the Indian presidency of Bombay, which he retained until 1846. During this period (a most critical one in the history of India) he displayed great tact and ability, and assisted very materially in extending and strengthening British rule in that country. The suppression of the insurrection in Kolapun was largely due to his judicious and prompt measures, and he was appointed provisional governor-general, but did not assume office, as he was compelled by ill-health to leave India before Lord Hardinge vacated the governor-generalship. Sir George Arthur, during his administration of the affairs of the presidency, perfected the Deccan survey, the object of which was to equalize and decrease the pressure of the land assessment on the cultivators of the Deccan; and gave his hearty support to the project of a railway line from Bombay to Callian, which may be regarded as the germ of the great Indian peninsular railway, while during his administration the reclamation of the foreshore of the island of Bombay was projected. On his return to England in 1846 he was made a privy councillor, and in 1853 he received the colonelcy of the 50th Queen's own regiment.

ARTHUR, Timothy Shay, author, b. near Newburg, N. Y., in 1809; d. in Philadelphia, 6 March, 1885. When he was about eight years of age his parents moved to Baltimore, Md., where he received a little education, was apprenticed to a trade, and was a clerk for several years. In 1833 he visited the west as the agent of a banking concern. He had meantime educated himself by reading and study, and when he returned to Baltimore he became editor of "The Athenæum." In 1841 he removed to Philadelphia, where the rest of his life was passed, and where, in 1852, he founded "Arthur's Home Magazine," of which he was editor until within a few weeks of his death. He was a voluminous writer of tales of domestic life, and also prepared, with the aid of W. H. Carpenter, a series of histories of the different states of the union. The entire number of volumes of Mr. Arthur's works exceeds one hundred, and of these more than half have been republished in England, where his writings have had a large circulation. Among his books are "Lights and Shadows of Real Life," "Tales for Rich and Poor" (6 vols.), "Library for the Household" (12 vols.), "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," and "Steps to Heaven." His stories all have some moral end in view, many of them being devoted to the support of the temperance cause. Although they do not possess great merit as literature, they have been widely read and gained him much popularity. His book, "The Good Time Coming" (1855), was accused of "verging on spiritualism and Swedenborgianism."

ARTHUR, William, clergyman, b. in Antrim, Ireland, in 1796; d. in Newtonville, near Albany, N. Y., 27 Oct., 1875. He was graduated at Belfast college, came to the United States, studied law for a short time, and was then called to the Baptist ministry. After preaching in Vermont and western New York, he was settled as pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of Albany, N. Y., where he remained from 1855 to 1863. He afterward removed to Schenectady, where he published a magazine called the "Antiquarian," to whose pages he contributed much curious learning on a variety of topics. He published an "Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names" (New York, 1857), which was favorably received both in this country and in Europe. During the last ten years of his life he lived in retirement, preaching occasionally, and giving much time to literary pursuits. Dr. Arthur was noted for his attainments in the classics and in history, both sacred and profane. His son, Chester Alan Arthur, was twenty-first president of the United States.

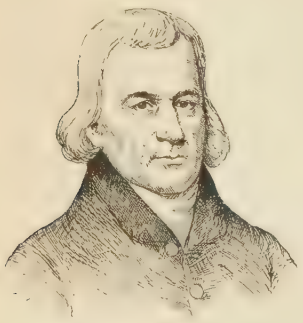
ARTIGAS, José (ar-tee'-gas), a South American soldier, b. in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1755; d. in Paraguay in 1851. He was the son of a wealthy landed proprietor, and for a time led an adventurous life as a *gaucho*, and then served as captain in the light cavalry of the provinces, but on account of some difficulty with the governor passed in 1811 into the service of the junta of Buenos Ayres, then in insurrection against Spain. At the head of a band of gauchos he defeated the Spaniards in several encounters, and vigorously supported the republican army that besieged the Portuguese troops from Brazil, who then occupied Montevideo. But, being passionate and scheming, he soon acted independently, and finally detached his men from the besieging army, whereupon Posadas, director of the junta, outlawed him and set a price upon his head. But the gauchos flocked to his standard, and Artigas, having defeated the troops sent against him, obliged his enemies to cede to him the whole of Uruguay (1814). He then compelled the Portuguese to abandon their attempt to regain possession of Montevideo, which had surrendered. He now acted as dictator in Uruguay, and in 1815 made an unsuccessful attempt against Buenos Ayres. After various contests he was twice defeated, in 1819 and 1820, and fled to Paraguay, where Dr. Francia, the dictator, banished him to Candelaria. Here he devoted himself to husbandry and philanthropic work.

ARVELO, Rafael (arr-va'-lo), Venezuelan statesman, b. in Valencia, Venezuela, in 1814; d. after 1870. While quite young he went to Bogotá, where he finished his education. After returning to his own country he soon became noted for his political and literary abilities. He was provincial governor, minister of foreign affairs, and president of the republic of Venezuela, *ad interim*. But his greatest fame in that country he owed to his satirical poems and epigrams, which are very popular.

ARZAO, Antonio Rodriguez (ar-thah'-o), Brazilian traveller, who in company with Antonio Suarez explored in 1714 the deserts of Saõ Paulo, where they discovered a large region rich in gold and diamonds, which the Indians called Hyvi-turuy ("place beaten by winds"), but the discoverers gave it the name of Cerro do Frío. Several other members of Arzao's family made similar expeditions and discoveries in the interior of Brazil.

ASBOTH, Alexander Sandor, soldier, b. in Keszthely, Hungary, 18 Dec., 1811; d. in Buenos Ayres, S. A., 21 Jan., 1868. He was educated in Oldenburg, and served for some time as a cuirassier in the Austrian army. Subsequently he studied law at Presburg, and then, turning his attention to engineering, was employed upon various important works in the Banat. He served with Kossuth in the Hungarian war of 1848–'9, and participated in the battles of Tomasovacz, Kapolna, and Nagy Sarlo. He followed Kossuth to Turkey, shared his confinement at Kutaieh, and on his release came with him to the United States in 1851, where he soon became a citizen. He pursued various occupations, and on the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 offered his services to the government. In July he was sent to Missouri as chief of staff to Gen. Frémont, and on 26 Sept. was appointed brigadier-general and commanded the 4th division in Frémont's western campaign. He was next assigned to the command of a division in Gen. Curtis's army, and during the Arkansas campaign occupied Bentonville and Fayetteville. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, and was severely wounded. In 1863 he was placed in command of Columbus, Ky., and in August of the same year was assigned to the district of west Florida, with headquarters at Fort Pickens. He was badly wounded in the battle of Marianna, 27 Sept., 1864, his left cheek-bone being broken and his left arm fractured in two places. For his services in Florida he was brevetted major-general 13 March, 1865, and resigned in the following August. In 1866 he was sent as U. S. minister to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, where he died in consequence of the wounds in his face.

ASBURY, Francis, M. E. missionary bishop, b. in Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, 20 Aug., 1745; d. in Spottsylvania, Va., 31 March, 1816. His parents, devout Methodists, must have been among the earlier disciples of Wesley. Handsworth was hardly a day's ride from Oxford, where the Wesleys organized their "Holy Band," and the lad must have imbibed Wesleyanism from the time when he first saw the light. He was converted at the age of thirteen, through the influence of the "itinerants," who were already beginning their labors. He received the rudiments of an education at the village school of Barre, and was indentured to a maker of "buckle chapes," or tongues, at the age of fourteen. At this time the Wesleys, John and Charles, had well in hand the movement out of which grew the great religious denomination that bears their name. Methodist chapels were being founded all over the United Kingdom, and the inspired idea of "itinerant preachers," or "circuit riders," was making its power felt. Under such conditions the latent talents of young Asbury speedily developed. At sixteen he was a local preacher, and at twenty-two he was regularly enrolled among the itinerants by Wesley himself.



This was in 1767, almost before the spirit of political discontent was making itself felt in the American colonies, where Wesleyanism had already been planted in a congenial soil. In 1771 Asbury, who by that time had begun to show his qualities as an executive as well as a preacher, was designated by Wesley as a missionary to America, and, with the Rev. Richard Wright as his companion, he landed at Philadelphia 27 Oct., 1771. The first Methodist meeting-house in America was only three years old, and altogether there were only about 300 communicants in the country, these being mainly in New York and Philadelphia. During the following year Asbury was appointed "general assistant in America," with power of supervision over all the preachers and societies, but was superseded in 1773 by an older minister, Mr. Thomas Rankin. By this time the spirit of revolution was abroad, and Mr. Rankin, unequal to the crisis, returned to England as soon as the storm broke. Asbury, however, with the true spirit of an apostle, remained at his post. With prophetic vision he recognized the opportunity of his chosen church, and determined to stand by it during a period that threatened its foundations. His political sympathies were fully with the patriot cause, but he, in common with many other Methodists, fell under suspicion of toryism, because of their refusal to take the prescribed oath of allegiance, they being conscientiously opposed to all oaths. Several writs were served upon Methodist preachers; but Mr. Asbury's prudence and address were such that he avoided trouble until 1776, when he was arrested and fined five pounds. In March, 1778, he considered himself in such danger that he took refuge in the house of Judge Thomas White, of Delaware, and there remained practically a prisoner for two years before he ventured freely to resume his labors. To use his own words, it was "a season of the most active, the most useful, and the most suffering part of my life." At last the authorities became convinced that the "nonjurors," as they called themselves, were acting from religious, not political, motives, and the itinerants were permitted to resume their circuits.

On the restoration of peace it became evident to the American Methodists that the organization of an independent church was necessary. Until this time Wesley, an ordained priest of the English church, had loyally maintained his ecclesiastical relations and recognized only the bishops of the "establishment" as authorized to administer the sacrament. He became convinced, however, that his American disciples would not long submit to such leading-strings, and proceeded wisely to study the question of presbyter and bishop, reaching the conclusion that in the primitive church the two offices were identical. He therefore assumed the office of bishop, formally consecrated the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL. D., of Oxford, and sent him to America to perpetuate the apostolic succession in its Wesleyan aspect on this side of the water. At a conference held in 1784, Dr. Coke appeared in his robes of office and, pursuant to Wesley's instructions, consecrated Francis Asbury joint bishop with himself over the American church, which forthwith adopted as its official designation "The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." From this time until he was no longer able to travel, Bishop Asbury's labors were incessant, and he deserves to rank with the great evangelists of all time. The civil history of the United States might have been very different had Asbury failed to be on the ground to assume the office. Like a good general, he even kept his skirmishers—that is, his "circuit riders"—abreast with the leading

pioneers, and he himself, frequently under escort of a score or two of frontiersmen to guard against Indians, rode to and fro, often in the advance and always near enough to see what was going on. The first ordination in the Mississippi valley was performed by him. Rude, unlettered men most of these itinerants were, and the bishop himself had but a slender equipment of scholastic knowledge. Nevertheless, they largely shaped the destiny of the west. There is nothing authentic in frontier literature more romantic than "Asbury's Journals" (3 vols., New York, 1852), with their unconscious record of a zeal and self-sacrifice that rivals anything in history. In spite of his defective early education, he managed to acquire a knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, and, contrary to the usual impression, laid during the first year of his episcopate the foundation of the first Methodist college, that at Abingdon, Md. Annually he rode on horseback or by primitive conveyances about 6,000 miles, and this, for the most part, over the rough roads and through the nearly trackless forests that covered the continent beyond the narrow belt of sea-coast settlements. In character and temperament he was bold, aggressive, enthusiastic, gentle in manners, but of unflinching firmness. His native wisdom and intuitive perceptions made good the lack of artificial training, and lent him an insight that was well-nigh infallible. Wesley could never have done what Asbury did. Indeed, he tried to do it, and failed, not comprehending the spirit of freedom that was abroad in the American air. Asbury was instantly in sympathy with that spirit, and two million American Methodists attest the ability with which he fulfilled his mission. The noblest monument to his memory is the great church, which grew under his personal leadership from a scattered band of 316 members and four preachers to a powerful denomination 214,000 strong, controlled by bishops, 2,000 local preachers, and 700 itinerants. See "Asbury's Journals" (New York, 1852); Bangs's "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1839); Strickland's "Life of Asbury" (1858); Wakely's "Heroes of Methodism" (1859); Stevens's "Memorials of Methodism"; "Centenary of Methodism" (1866); and Larrabee's "Asbury and his Co-laborers" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1853).

ASGILL, Sir **Charles,** soldier, b. in England, 7 April, 1762; d. there, 23 July, 1823. He was a son of Sir Charles Asgill, a London alderman, first baronet of that name. When sixteen years of age he entered the 1st foot guards, and in 1781 became a captain. He served in the United States under Cornwallis, and was included in the surrender at Yorktown. Particular interest is attached to this young officer on account of his narrow escape from death. Capt. Joseph Huddy, of the New Jersey line, had been captured, falsely charged with having been concerned in the death of Philip White, a desperate tory, who was killed while trying to escape from his guard, and then hanged by the British troops. In retaliation, Washington was authorized by congress to select by lot from among his prisoners an officer of equal rank to be executed immediately, and Asgill was chosen, but his death was postponed while an investigation as to the exact cause of Capt. Huddy's execution was being made in the British army. Meanwhile six months elapsed, and, in response to an appeal made by the queen, Marie Antoinette of France, congress directed that Capt. Asgill be set at liberty. After his return to England, he served in Flanders, and later was in command of the garrison in Dublin during the rebellion in Ireland. He became colonel of the 11th regiment, and in 1807 was made general in the British army. On the death of his father he succeeded to the estate and the baronetcy. His story was made the ground-work of a tragic drama by Madame de Sevigné.

ASHBURN, George W., soldier, b. in Georgia; d. 1 April, 1868. During the civil war he was a strong opponent of secession, and raised a company of southern loyalists, subsequently enlarged to a regiment, of which he was colonel. On his return home after the war he boldly advocated the congressional plan of reconstruction. He was chosen a delegate to the Georgia constitutional convention of 1867, and did much toward perfecting the constitution of his state. His political enemies, unsuccessful in provoking him to violence, caused his death. This crime was investigated by Gen. Meade, and it was shown conclusively by whom the murder was committed.

ASHBURNER, Charles Albert, geologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Feb., 1854. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, ranking first in his class. During the summer of 1872 he was engaged on the survey of Delaware river, and on his graduation he accepted a place in the light-house survey service. In 1874 the geological survey of Pennsylvania was reorganized with the appointment of Prof. J. P. Lesley as state geologist, and Mr. Ashburner at once resigned from the U. S. service to become an assistant on the survey. He was actively employed during the latter part of 1874 in the surveys of Mifflin and Juniata cos., and in 1875 was appointed assistant geologist, with charge of the surveys in McKean, Elk, Forest, and Cameron cos. In 1880 he was appointed geologist in charge of the survey of the anthracite coal fields, where he originated a method for surveying and representing the geology of this great coal-bed which has received the approbation of mining engineers and geologists both in the United States and in Europe. The ability and skill with which this undertaking was performed led to his being appointed in 1885 geologist in charge of all the office and field work of the survey. Mr. Ashburner is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and other scientific societies, to whose proceedings he has contributed valuable papers. He has also contributed to the scientific and technical journals, and prepared more than twenty of the reports of the geological survey.

ASHBURTON, Lord, Alexander Baring, statesman, b. in England, 27 Oct., 1774; d. at Longleat, the seat of the marquis of Bath, 13 May, 1848. He was the second son of Sir Francis Baring, described by Lord Erskine as "the first merchant in the world," and was educated with a view to succeeding his father in the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers & Co. Sir Francis, foreseeing the vast commercial interests involved, sent Alexander to America to study the commercial outlook and enlarge the business relations of the house. In 1798 he married the daughter of senator William Bingham, of Philadelphia, and shortly afterward returned to England and became the head of the house when his father died, in 1810. Two years before this he had published a tract entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council, and an Examination of the Conduct of Great Britain toward the Neutral Commerce of America," this passed rapidly through several editions, but failed to prevent the war of 1812. Throughout that war the Barings, as the bankers of the United States government, continued to pay the interest on the debt as held abroad, without remittances, and without instruc-

tions. Mr. Baring was raised to the peerage as Lord Ashburton in 1835, and in 1842 he was sent as special minister to the United States to negotiate a treaty adjusting the northeastern boundary. Daniel Webster was at that time secretary of state. The two countries were on the verge of war, but through the friendly consultations of these two statesmen an amicable arrangement was reached, which was ratified 9 Aug., 1842, and is known as the "Ashburton Treaty." See Broughham's "Speech in the House of Lords on the Ashburton Treaty" (London, 1843); Featherstonhaugh's "Observations upon the Treaty of Washington" (London, 1843); and Lord Palmerston's "Speech in the House of Commons on the Ashburton Treaty," quoted in Daniel Webster's works.

ASHBY, Turner, soldier, b. at Rose Hill, Fauquier co., Va., in 1824; killed in action near Harrisonburg, 6 June, 1862. He was a grandson of Capt. Jack Ashby, who commanded a company in the 3d Virginia regiment in the revolutionary war. During early life he was a grain-dealer in Markham, Va., and afterward a planter and local politician. On the breaking out of the civil war he raised a regiment of cavalry, and, being a fine horseman, a soldier by nature, and possessed of remarkable personal daring, he soon distinguished himself. He was made a brigadier-general in the confederate provisional army in 1862, but met his death shortly afterward in a skirmish preceding the battle of Cross Keys, Va.

ASHE, John, soldier, b. in Grovely, Brunswick co., N. C., in 1720; d. in Sampson co., 24 Oct., 1781. He was a member of the colonial assembly for several years, and its speaker from 1762 to 1765. He warmly opposed the stamp-act, and by the aid of an armed force compelled the stamp-master to resign. In 1771 he assisted Gov. Tryon in suppressing the outbreak of the regulators, although afterward he became a zealous whig. He warmly espoused the cause of the colonists at the beginning of the war, and in 1775, at the head of 500 men, participated in the attack and destruction of Fort Johnson, for which he was publicly denounced as a rebel. He was a member of the first provincial congress of North Carolina, and subsequently raised and equipped a regiment at his own expense. On 23 April, 1776, he was appointed brigadier-general of the Wilmington district, and in the latter part of 1778 joined Gen. Lincoln's army in South Carolina. Early in the following year he was sent to drive the British from Augusta, but on 4 March, at Brier creek, he was surprised and totally defeated by the enemy under Gen. Prevost. He then returned to Wilmington, but was captured by the British when, in 1781, that town fell into their hands. Both he and his family were cruelly treated, and he died from the effects of small-pox contracted while in prison.—His brother, **Samuel,** jurist, b. on Cape Fear river, N. C., in 1725; d. in Rocky Point, 3 Feb., 1813. He was the brother of Gen. John Ashe, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the council of safety and of the provincial congress of North Carolina during 1774–'6, and in 1777 was appointed chief justice, which office he held till 1796, when he became governor of the state. Although principally employed in civil capacities, yet in some of the emergencies of the times he served as a soldier.—Samuel's son, **John Baptista,** soldier, b. in Rocky Point, N. C., in 1748; d. in Halifax, N. C., 27 Nov., 1802, became a captain in the continental army at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and served continuously until the battle of Eutaw, where he especially distinguished himself and received the rank of colonel. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina in 1786, and also of the state senate in 1789 and 1795. He was a delegate to the last continental congress in 1787–'8, and member of the first and of the second congress, 1789–'93. In 1802 he was elected governor of North Carolina, but died before his inauguration.

ASHE, Thomas, author. He is supposed to be the "T. A., gent.," who visited this country as a clerk on board his majesty's ship "Richmond," and on his return to England, in 1682, published "Carolina; or a Description of the Present State of that Country, and the Natural Excellencies thereof: namely, the Healthfulness of the Air, Pleasantness of the Place, Advantages and Usefulness of those Rich Commodities there, Plentifully Abounding, which much Increase and Flourish by the Industry of the Planters that Daily Enlarge that Colony." This description is reprinted in "Historical Collections of South Carolina" (New York, 1836).

ASHE, Thomas, author, b. near Dublin, Ireland, 15 July, 1770; d. in Bath, England, 17 Dec., 1835. For a short while he served in the English army, and then filled a clerical position in Dublin. He spent several years in foreign travel, and published accounts of his experiences, among which, besides his "Memoirs and Confessions" (3 vols., 1815), are "Memoirs of Mammoth and other Bones found in the Vicinity of the Ohio" (1806); "Travels in America in 1806" (1808); and "A Commercial and Geographical Sketch of Brazil and Madeira" (1812). He also wrote several novels.

ASHLEY, Chester, senator, b. in Westfield, Mass., 1 June, 1790; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 April, 1848. At an early age he was removed to New York and settled in Hudson, where he received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to its practice. In 1817 he went to Illinois, and after two years he settled in Little Rock, then a mere landing, in the territory of Arkansas. On the death of William S. Fullerton he was elected to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate, and took his seat 4 Dec., 1844. He was reëlected in 1846.

ASHLEY, James Monroe, congressman, b. near Pittsburg, Pa., 14 Nov., 1824. His education was acquired while a clerk on boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Later he worked in printing-offices, and became editor of the "Dispatch," and afterward of the "Democrat," at Portsmouth, Ohio. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1849, but never practised. Subsequently he settled in Toledo, where he became interested in the wholesale drug business. He was elected to congress as a republican in 1859, and was reëlected four times, serving continuously from 5 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1869. He was for four terms chairman of the committee on territories, and it was under his supervision that the territories of Arizona, Idaho, and Montana were organized. He was nominated for the 41st congress, but was defeated, and in 1869 was appointed governor of Montana. In 1866 he was a delegate to the loyalist convention held in Philadelphia.

ASHLEY, William H., congressman, b. in Powhatan co., Va., about 1778; d. near Booneville, Mo., 26 March, 1838. He received a public-school education, and in 1808 migrated to Upper Louisiana (now Missouri), where he became a brigadier-general of militia. He was an enterprising fur-trader, and in 1822 organized a company, 300 strong, which penetrated to the Rocky mountains and formed trading relations with the Indian tribes. He realized a handsome fortune from this venture. He was lieutenant-governor of Illinois in 1820, and he represented Missouri in congresses in 1831–'7.

ASHMEAD, Isaac, printer, b. in Germantown, Pa., 22 Dec., 1790; d. in Philadelphia, 1 March, 1870. He was apprenticed to William Bradford, and in 1821 founded what is now the oldest printing establishment in Philadelphia. He set up the first power-presses ever used in that city, and introduced composition rollers. He was one of the founders of the American Sunday-School Union, and printed its publications. He also aided in establishing the "American Presbyterian" and the "Presbyterian Quarterly."

ASHMUN, Eli Porter, senator, b. in Blandford, Mass., 24 June, 1770; d. in Northampton, Mass., 10 May, 1819. He received a classical education, and the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Middlebury college (1807) and by Harvard (1809). He studied law, and practised at Blandford several years. For some time he was a member of the state legislature, serving on various occasions in the upper and lower branches. He was U. S. senator from Massachusetts from December, 1816, till May, 1818, when he resigned.

ASHMUN, George, statesman, b. in Blandford, Mass., 25 Dec., 1804; d. in Springfield, Mass., 17 July, 1870. He was graduated at Yale in 1823, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828 at Springfield, Mass. In 1833, 1835, 1836, and 1841 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and during the last term he was speaker of the house. He was a state senator in '38–'9. He was elected to congress in 1845, and served continuously until 1851, being a member of the committees on the judiciary, Indian affairs, and rules. He was a great admirer of Daniel Webster, and although he did not follow the latter in his abandonment of the Wilmot proviso, defended him in the ensuing quarrels; his replies to Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, when they assailed Webster with personal and political bitterness, were among the strongest efforts of his career in congress. Subsequent to his retirement from political life he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was president of the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln for president. It is said to have been through his influence that in 1861 Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was won over to the support of the administration, and the results of a subsequent interview at the White house between Lincoln, Douglas, and Ashmun, were of great importance to the country. In 1866 he was chosen a delegate to the national union convention, held in Philadelphia, but he took no part in its deliberations. He was also for some time a director of the Union Pacific railroad.

Geo: Ashmun

ASHMUN, Jehudi, missionary, b. in Champlain, N. Y., in April, 1794; d. in Boston, Mass., 25 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at the university of Vermont in 1816, taught for a short time in the Maine charity school, prepared for the Congregational ministry, and became a professor in the Bangor theological seminary. Removing to the District of Columbia, he united with the Protestant Episcopal church and became editor of the "Theological Repertory," a monthly magazine published in the interest of that church. His true mission was inaugurated when he became agent of the colonization society, and took charge of a reënforcement for the colony at Liberia, on the western coast of Africa. He sailed 19 June, 1822, and found the colony in a wretched state of disorder and demoralization, and apparently on the point of extinction through incursions of the neighboring savages. With extraordinary energy and ability he undertook the task of reorganization. In November he was attacked by a force of savages, whose numbers he estimated at 800. With only 35 men and boys to help him, he repelled the attack, which was renewed by still greater numbers a few days later, with a like result. He displayed remarkable personal valor throughout these encounters, and when, six years later, his health compelled him to leave Africa, he had established a comparatively prosperous colony 1,200 strong. He died almost immediately after his arrival in the United States. He was author of "Memoirs of Samuel Bacon" (Washington, 1822), and of many contributions to the "African Repository." His life was written by R. R. Gurley (New York, 1839).

ASHMUN, John Hooker, jurist, b. in Blandford, Mass., 3 July, 1800; d. in Cambridge, 1 April, 1833. He was the son of Senator Eli P. Ashmun, was graduated at Harvard in 1818, and, on the establishment of the law department of that university, appointed its first professor, under the endowment of Isaac Royall. Prior to this he was associated with Judge Howe and Elijah J. Mills in establishing a law school in Northampton. Judge Story pronounced his funeral discourse, and spoke highly of his professional attainments.

ASPER, Joel F., journalist, b. in Adams co., Pa., 20 April, 1822; d. in Chillicothe, Mo., 1 Oct., 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, elected a justice of the peace in 1846, and prosecuting attorney for the county in 1847. In 1849 he edited the "Western Reserve Chronicle," and in 1850 became editor of the "Chardon Democrat." In 1861 he raised a company and was commissioned a captain. He was wounded in the battle of Winchester, and, after being promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1862, was mustered out in 1863 on account of wounds. In 1864 he removed to Missouri and founded the Chillicothe "Spectator." He was elected to congress in 1868, and served on the committee on military affairs.

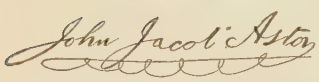
ASPINWALL, Thomas, soldier, b. in Brookline, Mass., 23 May, 1786; d. 11 Aug., 1876. He was graduated at Harvard in 1804, and studied law with William Sullivan. He was major of the 9th U. S. infantry in the war of 1812, and for gallant conduct at Sackett's Harbor received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and that of colonel for the sortie from Fort Erie, in which he lost an arm. From 1815 to 1853 he was U. S. consul at London.

ASPINWALL, William, physician, b. in Brookline, Mass., 23 May, 1743; d. 16 April, 1823. He was graduated at Harvard university in 1764, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practised in Brookline. He fought as a volunteer at Lexington, and afterward became a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and had partial charge of a military hospital at Jamaica Plain. After the war he interested himself in vaccination, built a small-pox hospital at Brookline, and succeeded in establishing that remedy into American practice. He

was a prominent Jeffersonian republican, and a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and also of the executive council.

ASPINWALL, William H., merchant, b. in New York city, 16 Dec., 1807; d. there, 18 Jan., 1875. He was trained in the house of G. G. & S. Howland, his uncles, and taken into the firm in 1832. In 1837 the new firm of Howland & Aspinwall was established. This house had the largest Pacific trade of any firm in New York, besides doing an extensive business with the East and West Indies, England, and the Mediterranean. In 1850 he retired from the active management of the firm, and secured the contract for a line of mail steamers from the isthmus of Panama to California, and a concession from the government of New Granada for the construction of a railroad across the isthmus. The road was completed after many difficulties, and opened on 17 Feb., 1855, the eastern terminus being named Aspinwall. Mr. Aspinwall was president of the Pacific mail steamship company until 1856. He travelled much in the last twenty years of his life, and made an important collection of paintings, which were sold by his family in 1886.—His son, **Lloyd**, b. in New York city in 1830, d. in Bristol, R. I., 4 Sept., 1886, commanded the 22d N. Y. militia in its three months' service before Gettysburg, had charge of the purchase of vessels for the Newbern expedition, was president of a board to revise army regulations, was Gen. Burnside's aide at Fredericksburg, and after the war was a brigadier-general in the national guard.

ASTOR, John Jacob, merchant, b. in Walldorf, near Heidelberg, Germany, 17 July, 1763; d. in New York, 29 March, 1848. He was the fourth son of a butcher in Walldorf, and until he was sixteen years of age he worked with his father. He then joined an elder brother in London, who was employed in the piano and flute factory of their uncle, of the firm of Astor & Broadwood, widely known afterward as Broadwood & Co. His brother Henry had settled in New York, and his intention was to emigrate to the United States as soon as he could save enough money. In 1783 he sailed for Baltimore with a small invoice of musical instruments to sell on commission. On shipboard he met with a furrier, who told him of the profits to be made in buying furs from the Indians and frontiersmen and selling them to the large dealers, and, in order to become familiar with the fur business, he entered into the employ of a Quaker furrier in New York and, when he had mastered the numerous details of the trade, began business on his own account, opening a shop in Water street, in which he worked early and late, except when absent on his purchasing trips. Soon after he established himself in New York he visited London, formed connections with houses in the fur trade, and made arrangements with Astor & Broadwood to become their agent in America. After his return to New York he opened a wareroom for the sale of musical instruments, becoming the first regular dealer in such articles in the United States. He married Sarah Todd, who brought him a dowry of only $300, but who possessed a frugal mind and a business judgment that he declared to be better than that of most merchants, and she assisted him in the practical details of his business. Before the close of the century Astor possessed, as the result of fifteen years of constant work, a fortune of $250,000. He then for the first time took a house separate from his store. With sagacious management the business prospered to such an extent that he was able to ship furs in his own vessels and bring back European goods. He made frequent voyages up the Mohawk, to buy directly from the Indians, and also dealt largely with the great English fur companies. About 1809 he conceived a national scheme to render American trade independent of the Hudson bay company, and to carry civilization into the wilderness, for which he asked the aid of congress. His project was to establish a chain of trading posts from the lakes to the Pacific, to plant a central depot at the mouth of Columbia river, and to acquire one of the Sandwich islands and establish a line of vessels between the western coast of America and the ports of China and India. Two expeditions were sent, one by land and the other by sea, to open up intercourse with the Indians of the Pacific coast. In 1811 the settlement of Astoria was planted at the mouth of the Columbia river, but the war of 1812 interfered with Astor's gigantic enterprise and caused its abandonment. The story of this far-reaching scheme has been well told in Irving's "Astoria." At this time Astor bought American government securities at 60 or 70 cents, which after the war doubled in value. After the conclusion of peace he carried on his operations without government support, and established a trade with many countries, particularly China, but never realized the project of founding settlements in the northwest. He invested his gains in real estate outside the compact portion of the city of New York, and as the city extended he erected many handsome buildings. His judgment in business was remarkably sagacious, his habits industrious and methodical, and his memory exceedingly tenacious, retaining the slightest details. For the last twenty-five years of his life he lived in quiet retirement. In this period, in consultation with literary and practical men, he matured a plan for establishing a public library in New York, the first suggestion of which had come from Washington Irving. He left $400,000 for founding the Astor library, which provision was carried out by his son, William B. Astor. He made other bequests for benevolent objects, in addition to liberal gifts during his lifetime, one of which was $50,000 to found the Astor House in Walldorf, his birthplace, an institute for the edu-



cation of poor children, combined with an asylum for the aged and needy. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at $20,000,000. Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, who was his secretary for seventeen years, expressed the opinion that Mr. Astor would have been eminently successful in any profession.—His eldest son, **William Backhouse,** capitalist, b. in New York, 19 Sept., 1792; d. in that city, 24 Nov., 1875. Until he was sixteen he went to the public schools, employing his spare hours and vacations in assisting his father in the store. He was then sent to Heidelberg, and after two years went to Göttingen in 1810, and chose as his tutor a student, afterward known as the Chevalier Bunsen. On his return to New York at the age of twenty-three, his father engaged in the China trade, and took him into partnership. The firm was known as John Jacob Astor & Son from 1815 to 1827. In the latter year the firm, which was one of the largest in the China trade, was dissolved, the Astors retired from the Canton trade, and the American fur company was formed, with William B. Astor as its president, though the father took the more active part in the business, which for several years yielded large profits. Finally the elder Astor withdrew, and was soon followed by his son, and from that time forth neither of them engaged again in commerce. When John Jacob Astor died in 1848, he made his eldest son his sole heir, although he provided well for his other relatives. William was already rich, having been successful in business, and having received from his uncle, Henry, a fortune of $500,000, and from his father the title to the Astor House property as a gift. William B. Astor, then fifty-six years of age, gave himself to the preservation and growth of the vast property. He added to the bequest of his father for the Astor library the sum of $250,000, of which he paid during his lifetime $201,000 in land, books, and money. The edifice was completed under his directions in May, 1853. In 1855 he presented to the trustees the adjoining lot, and erected thereon a similar structure, which was completed in 1859. He next gave $50,000 for the purchase of books. He gave much patient attention for many years to the administration of the library. Following the example of his father, he invested in real estate, principally situated below Central park, between 4th and 7th avenues, which rapidly increased in value. For about thirteen years prior to 1873 he was largely engaged in building, until much of his hitherto unoccupied land was covered by houses, mostly of the first class. He was said to own in 1867 as many as 720 houses, and he was also heavily interested in railroad, coal, and insurance companies. Besides other charitable gifts, he gave $50,000 to St. Luke's hospital, and in his will he left $200,000 to the Astor library, in addition to $49,000, the unexpended balance of his earlier donation. His estate, estimated at $45,000,000, was divided by his will between his two sons, John Jacob and William Astor, who were given only a life interest in the residuary estate, which descends to their children. The gifts and bequests of William B. Astor to the Astor library amounted altogether to about $550,000. In 1879 his eldest son, John Jacob, presented three lots adjoining the library building, and erected on them a third structure similar to the others, and added a story to the central building. The edifice is represented on page 112. His outlay, exclusive of land, was about $250,000, making the entire gift of the Astor family more than $1,000,000.—**William Waldorf,** son of John Jacob, was graduated at Columbia law school in 1875. He served one term in the New York state senate, and was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He was U. S. minister to Italy from 1882 till 1885, and has published "Valentino," an Italian romance of the 16th century (New York, 1886).

ATAHUALPA, or **ATABALIPA** (ah'-ta-oo-al'-pa), inca of Peru at the time of the invasion of the Spaniards, d. 29 Aug., 1533. He was the son of Huayna Capac. The laws of Peru required that the principal wives of the incas should be blood relatives, and that no children of other parentage should be legitimate. Atahualpa's mother had been a princess of Quito; nevertheless, at the request of his father, the heir to the throne, Huascar, consented to divide the kingdom with Atahualpa, on condition only that he should render homage to him, and not make conquests beyond his own dominions. This liberal conduct was infamously requited by Atahualpa, who, having secretly got together a large army, attacked Huascar in Cuzco, took him prisoner, and exterminated all his adherents, putting his family and immediate dependents to death in the most atrocious tortures. Such is the story told by Spanish annalists, whose testimony is doubtful, seeing that the murder of Huascar, their pseudo-ally, and the tyranny of Atahualpa were among the causes of his own execution. Pizarro and his followers were now in Peru, and Atahualpa opened negotiations with them. His proposals were received in a friendly manner by Pizarro, and an interview was arranged (1532), which Atahualpa attended, followed by a large number of unarmed subjects. Father Vicente de Valverde explained to him, through an interpreter, the mysteries of religion, and that, on account of their heathenism, the pope had granted his kingdom to the Spaniards. Atahualpa professed not to understand the tenor of this discourse, and would not resign his kingdom, whereupon a massacre of the assembled crowd was at once begun by the Spanish soldiers, who seized Atahualpa and threw him into prison. On the arrival of Almagro the cupidity of the adventurers was excited by the magnificent proposals that Atahualpa made for his ransom, and with a desire of seizing the whole it was

determined to put him to death. During his imprisonment Atahualpa gave orders for the execution of his brother Huascar, which were obeyed. This was one of the charges against him on the court martial by which he was tried, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to be burned, a penalty commuted for strangulation by the garrote on his accepting baptism at the hands of the priests accompanying the invaders.

ATCHISON, David R., senator, b. in Frogtown, Ky., 11 Aug., 1807. He received a liberal education, studied law, and began practice in Liberty co., Mo. In 1834 and 1838 he sat in the Missouri legislature. In 1841 he was appointed judge of the Platte county circuit court, and in 1843 appointed U. S. senator in the place of Lewis F. Linn, deceased, and was subsequently elected and reëlected, sitting until 1855. He was prominent in the legislation on the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and was a leader of the pro-slavery faction in the Kansas troubles of 1856–'7.

ATEMPANECATL (ah-tem-pah-na-ka'tl), one of the two famous generals and advisers of Moctezuma I., king of Mexico. While the latter was attending to the wants of his people during a great famine, Atempanecatl and Cihuacoatl continued the pending wars with the utmost success.

ATHERTON, Charles Gordon, senator, b. in Amherst, N. H., 4 July, 1804; d. in Manchester, N. H., 15 Nov., 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1822, and admitted to the bar in 1825. He practised at first in Nashua and then in Dunstable. After being a democratic member of the legislature for many years, and for three years speaker of the house, he was elected to congress in 1837 and sat in the lower house until 1843. He introduced in 1838 the resolution, which remained in force until 1845, declaring that all bills or petitions, of whatever kind, on the subject of slavery, should be tabled without debate, and should not be taken again from the table. This was called "the Atherton gag." From 1843 to 1849 he was a senator from New Hampshire, and in 1852 he was again elected to the senate and served as chairman of the finance committee.

ATHERTON, Charles Humphrey, lawyer, b. in Amherst, N. H., 14 Aug., 1773; d. in Amherst, 8 Jan., 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1794, studied law, admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of his profession in his native town. His reputation for solid attainments and exact habits of investigation kept him at the head of the Hillsborough co. bar for many years. He filled the office of register of probate for nine years (1798–1807), served in congress from 15 Dec., 1815, to 3 March, 1817, declining a reëlection, and was a representative in the state legislature in 1823, 1838, and 1839. His contributions to literature were embraced in various valuable papers prepared for the New Hampshire historical society.

ATHERTON, Humphrey, soldier, d. in Boston, 17 Sept., 1661. He emigrated from England about 1636, settled at Dorchester, and was a deputy to the general court. In 1654 he succeeded Robert Sedgwick as commander of the military forces, with the title of major-general, and was much employed in negotiations with the Indians.

ATHERTON, Joshua, lawyer, b. in Harvard, Mass., 20 June, 1737; d. in Amherst, N. H., 3 April, 1809. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, studied law, and began practice in Petersham. Shortly afterward he removed to Litchfield, and in 1773, having been appointed register of probate in Hillsborough co., he settled in Amherst. Here he accumulated much property and was successful in his profession. During the revolutionary war he was a firm loyalist, and suffered in consequence both from loss of property and from cruel indignities. In 1779 he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court. Later he became a member of the convention appointed to consider the federal constitution, and opposed its adoption on account of the provisions concerning slaves and slavery. Subsequently he was elected to the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1793 he was made attorney-general of the state. He was also for a time commissioner for the U. S. direct tax.

ATKINS, Henry, navigator of the 18th century. He made numerous trading voyages to Davis straits, and also explored much of the coasts of Labrador between the years 1729 and 1758. An account of his experiences has been published in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections."

ATKINSON, Edward, economist, b. in Brookline, Mass., 10 Feb., 1827. His education was obtained principally at private schools, and his reputation has been made by the numerous pamphlets and papers that he has contributed to current literature on economic topics. The subjects treated embrace such general topics as banking, competition, cotton, free trade, mechanical arts, and protection. The most important of his addresses are "Banking," delivered at Saratoga in 1880 before the American Bankers' Association; "Insufficiency of Economic Legislation," delivered before the American Social Science Association; "What makes the Rate of Wages," before the British Association for the Advancement of Science; address to the chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at their convention in Boston in 1885; vice-presidential address on the "Application of Science to the Production and Consumption of Food," before the American association for the advancement of science, in 1885; and "Prevention of Loss by Fire," before the millers of the west, in 1885. His pamphlets and books include the following: "Cheap Cotton by Free Labor" (Boston, 1861); "The Collection of Revenue" (1866); "Argument for the Conditional Reform of the Legal-Tender Act" (1874); "Our National Domain" (1879); "Labor and Capital—Allies, not Enemies" (New York, 1880); "The Fire Engineer, the Architect, and the Underwriter" (Boston, 1880); "The Railroads of the United States" (1880); "Cotton Manufacturers of the United States" (1880); "Addresses at Atlanta, Ga., on the International Exposition" (New York, 1881); "What is a Bank?" (1881); "Right Methods of Preventing Fires in Mills" (Boston, 1881); "The Railway and the Farmer" (New York, 1881); "The Influence of Boston Capital upon Manufactures," in "Memorial History of Boston" (Boston, 1882); and "The Distribution of Products" (New York, 1885). In 1886 he began the preparation of a series of monographs on economic questions for periodical publication. Through his efforts was established the Boston manufacturers' mutual fire insurance company, an association consisting of a number of manufacturers who, for their mutual protection, adopted rules and regulations for the economical and judicious management of their plants. He has invented an improved cooking-stove, called the "Aladdin Cooker."

ATKINSON, Henry, soldier, b. in 1782; d. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 14 June, 1842. At the age of twenty-six he was appointed, from North Carolina, captain in the 3d infantry. On 25 April, 1813, he was made inspector-general, and during the following year he became colonel of the 45th infantry.

He was advanced to the grade of brigadier-general 13 May, 1821, and was made adjutant-general 21 June. He served with distinction in the Black Hawk war, and was in command of the U. S. forces in the engagements on Bad Axe river, 1 and 2 Aug., 1832, where the Indians were defeated.

ATKINSON, John, clergyman, b. in Deerfield, N. J., 6 Sept., 1835. He was admitted to the ministry in the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference in 1853, and has been pastor of churches in Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City, N. J., and in Chicago, Ill., and Bay City and Adrian, Mich. Dickinson College conferred on him the degree of M. A. in 1869, and Illinois Wesleyan university gave him that of D. D. in 1878. He is the author of the well-known hymn "We Shall Meet Beyond the River." Dr. Atkinson has for more than thirty years contributed to the periodical press, especially that of his own denomination. He has published "The Living Way" (New York, 1856); "Memorials of Methodism in New Jersey" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Garden of Sorrows" (New York, 1868); "The Class Leader" (1874); and "Centennial History of American Methodism" (New York, 1884).

ATKINSON, Thomas, bishop of the Episcopal church, b. in Mansfield, Va., 6 Aug., 1807; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 4 Jan., 1881. He entered Yale college, but left before completing the course, and went to Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, where he graduated in 1825. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised for nine years. He was ordained deacon in Norfolk, 18 Nov., 1836, and priest in the following year. Dr. Atkinson held several rectorships in Virginia, and was rector of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, Md., at the time of his election to the episcopate of North Carolina, 26 May, 1853. He was consecrated bishop in St. John's chapel, New York, 17 Oct., 1853. Bishop Atkinson was an able and efficient administrator of his diocese and prominent in the councils of the church. In 1873 he was given an assistant, Dr. Theodore Benedict Lyman, who succeeded him in 1881.

Thomas Atkinson

ATLEE, John Light, physician, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 2 Nov., 1799; d. there, 1 Oct., 1885. He was a son of Col. W. P. Atlee, and grandson of Judge W. A. Atlee. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Humes in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1820. He returned to his native city, began practice, and soon became successful, especially in surgical cases. Dr. Atlee's operation for double ovariotomy, in 1843, was the first in the history of medicine. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster city and county medical society in 1843, and twice served as its president. He assisted in organizing the Pennsylvania medical society in 1848, and became its president in 1857, and was also one of the organizers of the American medical association in Philadelphia, and was elected vice-president in 1865, and president in 1882. At the union of Franklin and Marshall colleges, in 1853, he became professor of anatomy and physiology, and continued there until 1869. He was a school director for forty years, was president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania state lunatic asylum at Harrisburg, was elected honorary fellow of the American gynæcological society in 1877, and was a trustee of numerous public institutions.—His brother, **Washington Lemuel,** surgeon and author, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 22 Feb., 1808; d. 6 Sept., 1878. At the age of fourteen he was placed in a store, where he remained but eighteen months, when he entered the office of his brother. After studying there and with Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia, he received his diploma, in 1829, from the Jefferson medical college, in that city. Soon afterward he married, and settled in the village of Mount Joy, where he practised until 1834. During the next ten years he practised in his native place, and while there suggested the remarkable series of experiments on the body of an executed criminal, which are described in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" for 1840. In 1845 he became professor of medical chemistry in the medical department of Pennsylvania college at Philadelphia, but resigned his chair in 1853 and devoted himself to his private practice, which became very large. He was president of the Philadelphia county medical association in 1874, and of the state association in 1875, and was also vice-president of the American medical association. Dr. Atlee was noted for his advocacy of the difficult operation of ovariotomy, which he was one of the first to practise. He ably defended its propriety when it was in universal disrepute, and, by his great skill in over 300 cases, he aided in making it one of the legitimate operations of surgery. When he first performed this operation in Philadelphia he was denounced by medical men on all sides as a dangerous man. Few surgeons dared to be present at his operations, and there was even talk of having him arrested. Dr. Atlee was also noted for his skill in the removal of uterine fibroid tumors. He was a brilliant speaker and debater, and a copious writer on medicine, chemistry, and botany, having published over eighty articles in various journals. Among his writings are "Ovarian Tumors" (Philadelphia, 1873); an address before the Philadelphia county medical association, 1 Feb., 1875, on "Struggles and Triumphs of Ovariotomy"; a paper on "Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," read before the international medical congress in Philadelphia in September, 1876; and a prize essay on the same subject.

ATONDO Y ANTILLÓN, Isidoro, Spanish navigator, lived in the latter part of the 17th century. He was placed in charge of an expedition sent to California, in 1678, to establish colonies in that part of the continent. After exploring the coast, he founded the town of San Bruno, and took possession of Lower California in the name of the king of Spain.

ATTA-CULLA-CULLA, Indian chief, lived in the 18th century. About 1738 he was chosen vice-king under Oconostota, their archimagus. In 1755, three years after the outbreak of hostilities between the French and the English, he was party to a treaty that ceded to the English a site for forts. The tribe, having been attacked by white settlers in retaliation for thefts committed in the Fort Duquesne expedition, made war upon the English, and reduced to famine, and finally massacred, the garrison of Fort Loudon. Capt. Stuart was saved by

Atta-Culla-Culla and conducted secretly to the British headquarters on the frontier of Virginia. Through Atta-Culla-Culla's influence Capt. Stuart was received by the Cherokees, after peace was restored, as the British agent and superintendent of Indian affairs at the south.

ATTUCKS, Crispus, a mulatto, or half-breed Indian, killed 5 March, 1770, in what is known as the Boston massacre. He was a resident of Framingham. On the day of the massacre he was prominent in a crowd of people who were jeering at the soldiers and annoying them in every possible way. Finally Preston, the captain of the day, ordered his men to fire, and Attucks was the first to fall. Preston and six of his men were tried and acquitted by a Boston jury. John Adams, who defended them, charged Attucks with having "undertaken to be the hero of the night," and with having precipitated a conflict by his "mad behavior." He is praised by others for his courage, and is said to have been leaning quietly on a stick at the moment he was killed. He was about fifty years of age at the time of the affair. His body, together with those of the other victims, was borne in great pomp through the streets of Boston, and all were deposited in one common vault. All the shops were closed, and the bells of the city and neighboring towns were tolled. See Bancroft's "History of the United States," and also an article on Attucks in the "American Historical Record" for 1872.

ATWATER, Caleb, lawyer, b. in North Adams, Mass., 25 Dec., 1778; d. in Circleville, Ohio, 13 March, 1867. He was graduated at Williams college in 1804, studied law, and became a successful practitioner. He moved to Ohio in 1811, where for some years he was a member of the state legislature, and postmaster of Circleville. He was also Indian commissioner under Jackson. He published "A Tour to Prairie du Chien" (1831); "Western Antiquities" (1833); "Writings of Caleb Atwater" (1833); "History of Ohio" (1838); and an "Essay on Education" (1841). An article on the "Writings of Caleb Atwater" is to be found in the Cincinnati "Western Monthly Magazine" for 1834.

ATWATER, Lyman Hotchkiss, scholar, b. in New Haven, Conn., 20 Feb., 1813; d. in Princeton, N. J., 17 Feb., 1883. He was graduated at Yale in 1831, and at the theological seminary in 1834. In 1833 he was a tutor in Yale college, and in 1835 became pastor of the Congregational church at Fairfield, Conn., where he remained until 1854, contributing meanwhile to various religious periodicals. In 1854 he was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy in Princeton, and in 1869 he became professor of logic and of moral and political science, and editor of the "Princeton Review." He was also acting president of the college for several years. He published a "Manual of Elementary Logic" (1867).

ATWATER, Wilbur Olin, chemist, b. in Johnsburg, N. Y., 3 May, 1844. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1865, then studied chemistry at New Haven, and received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale in 1869, after which he spent some time at the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, Germany. Subsequent to his return to the United States, during 1871–'2, he held the chair of chemistry in East Tennessee university, and in 1873 he was called to fill a similar appointment in the Maine state college. In the same year he returned to Wesleyan university as professor of chemistry. From 1875 to 1877 he was director of the Connecticut agricultural experimental station. His published papers are very numerous, and have appeared in the scientific journals of Germany and France, as well as in those of the United States. In conjunction with G. B. Goode he is the author of "The American Menhaden" (New York, 1879). He has made a special study of the composition of food material, and constructed charts to show the relative values. See "Annual Cyclopædia" for 1883.

AUBER, Pierre Alexandre, French naturalist, b. in Havre in 1784; d. in Cuba in 1843. He went to Cuba in 1833, and was appointed professor of botany in the university of Havana and director of the botanic garden. He projected the first railway in Cuba, which was built in 1835, the first in any Spanish-speaking country.

AUBER, Virginia Felicia, Cuban author, b. in Coruña, Spain, in 1825. She went to Cuba in 1833 and resided there until 1873, when she returned to Europe. She wrote much under the pen name "Felicia," and published several novels, the best of which are "Perseverancia," "Otros tiempos," "Un amor misterioso," and "Una habanera."

AUBREY, Lady Letitia, of Worminghurst, Sussex, England, was the daughter of William Penn, and was made owner and ruler of the "Barony of Nazareth," a tract of 5,000 acres in the heart of Northampton co., Pa. Her title was confirmed by deed of her half brothers, under date of September, 1731, "on yielding and paying therefor, to the said John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, their heirs and assigns, One Red Rose, on the 24th day of June yearly, if the same shall be demanded, in full for all services, customs, and rents." Authentic copies of the deed are in existence, and according to tradition the rent was formally paid with due ceremony by Lady Letitia. The "Red Rose Tavern" was until 1783 the principal inn of the barony. The land was sold to the Moravians in 1741.

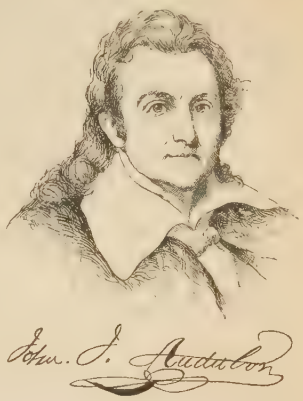
AUBREY, Capt. d', knight of St. Louis, d. 24 Feb., 1770. He was an officer in the French army. On 14 Sept., 1758, he defeated Maj. Grant at Fort Duquesne. In 1759 he was taken prisoner by Sir William Johnson at Niagara. In New Orleans he was commandant, and on 4 Feb., 1765, succeeded to the government. He surrendered the colony to Ulloa in March, 1766; but, after the expulsion of that governor in 1768, he resumed the administration until Gen. O'Reilly came in July, 1769. On his return voyage to France he was wrecked and drowned in the Garonne.

AUCHMUTY, Robert (ok-mu'-te), lawyer, b. in Scotland; d. in Boston, Mass., in April, 1750. He was descended from a family settled in Fife, Scotland, in the 14th century. His father removed to Ireland in 1699, and the son emigrated to America and settled in Boston, where he practised law with success. He was appointed to the court of admiralty in 1703, which office he resigned shortly afterward; but he was reappointed in 1733. He was in England in 1741 as agent for the colony, and in that year published in London a pamphlet entitled "The Importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation, and a Plan for Taking the Place."—His son, **Robert,** b. in Boston; d. in Marylebone, England, in December, 1788. He was an eloquent and successful advocate in Boston, was one of the counsel for the soldiers engaged in the Boston massacre, and became a judge of admiralty in 1769, but in 1776, being a zealous loyalist, withdrew to England. His and Hutchinson's letters from Boston, sent over by Franklin, in 1773, caused great excitement.—Another son, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Boston, 16 Jan., 1722; d. in New York, 6 March, 1777, was graduated at Harvard in 1742, studied theology in England, and was appointed assistant minister of Trinity church in New York. In 1764 he became

rector, and had charge of all the churches in the city. He continued to read prayers for the king during the revolution, until Lord Stirling, in command at New York, compelled him to desist; whereupon he locked the churches and withdrew to New Jersey, ordering that no services should be held until the prayers could be read without abridgment. When the British captured New York he passed the American lines amid great hardships. He found his church and parsonage burned and the church records destroyed. The exposure that he underwent in order to evade the American sentries caused his death.—Sir **Samuel,** British general, son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel, b. in New York, 22 June, 1758; d. in Dublin, Ireland, 11 Aug., 1822, was graduated at King's college in 1775, and volunteered in the British army in August, 1776; was commissioned for gallant conduct at the battle of Long Island, and served in three campaigns against the Americans. He obtained a captaincy, and served in India from 1783 to 1796. In 1800 he was adjutant-general in Abercrombie's Egyptian expedition, in 1803 was made a knight of the bath went in 1806 to South America as a brigadier-general, and in February, 1807, captured Montevideo. In 1810 he was in command in the Carnatic, and in 1811 he reduced Java. Returning to England in 1813, he was made a lieutenant-general, and in 1822 was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland.

AUDENRIED, Joseph Crain, soldier, b. in Pottsville, Pa., 6 Nov., 1839; d. in Washington, 3 June, 1880. He was graduated at West Point in 1861, was brevetted second lieutenant, 4th cavalry, and assisted in organizing and drilling the troops then assembled in Washington. He took part in the first campaign as aide-de-camp to Gen. Tyler, and served with the 2d artillery till March, 1862. During the peninsular campaign he was acting assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Emory's cavalry command. In July, 1862, he became aide-de-camp to Gen. Sumner, commanding 2d army corps, and acted in this capacity until the death of Gen. Sumner in March, 1863. He was wounded at Antietam, and brevetted captain. He reported as aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant in June, 1863, and witnessed the surrender of Vicksburg. He joined the staff of Gen. Sherman at Memphis on 1 Oct., 1863, and shared in the Chattanooga and Knoxville campaign, that to Meridian, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and that through the Carolinas. He accompanied Gen. Sherman during his several tours through the great west, among the Indians, and through Europe, and continued to discharge the duties of aide-de-camp to the general of the army until his death.

AUDUBON, John James, naturalist, b. near New Orleans, La., 4 May, 1780; d. near New York city, 27 Jan., 1851. His grandfather was a fisherman of La Vendee, in France, and his father, who had worked his way up to the command of a French man-of-war, and had acquired a plantation in Louisiana, married there a lady of Spanish descent, named Anne Moynette. When very young, Audubon lived for a short time on a plantation belonging to his father in Santo Domingo, and, after his mother's death in a negro insurrection, was taken to France to be educated. His parents had encouraged in him a love of nature almost before he was able to walk, and he had long amused himself by trying to transfer to paper the graceful forms of the tropical birds with which he was familiar. Although his efforts fell so far short of his ideal that he was accustomed to make a bonfire of them on each birthday, they nevertheless showed talent, and his father placed him in the studio of the celebrated painter David. Here he was set to drawing horses' heads and the limbs of giants, instead of his favorite birds. He persevered, however, in this one study, while he neglected all the others, preferring to spend his time in excursions through the woods, gathering specimens and making drawings of birds. Seeing his tastes, his father, who had designed him for the navy, gave up his plan, and sent the boy, then seventeen years old, to a farm belonging to him at Mill Grove, near Philadelphia. Here young Audubon spent his time in hunting, fishing, drawing, and collecting specimens of natural history. A visit to France, made to lay before his father some grievances against the agent who had charge of the property, enabled Audubon to add largely to his collections. His house at Mill Grove became a museum, filled with stuffed animals, and decorated with festoons of birds' eggs, and with drawings of birds and beasts. He became an excellent marksman, and was also at this time quite a dandy, if we may credit his own account. While at Mill Grove he fell in love with Lucy Bakewell, daughter of an Englishman who had come to America a few years before, and whose property adjoined that of Audubon. At the desire of Mr. Bakewell, who thought him somewhat unpractical, he entered the employ of a firm in New York, where he soon demonstrated his lack of interest in anything but natural history, collecting specimens with his usual earnestness, and letting business take care of itself. It is related that his neighbors at one time made a legal complaint against him on account of the disagreeable odor from the drying bird-skins in his room. He soon returned to his home, and, thinking he might be more successful in the west, formed a partnership with Ferdinand Rosier, a friend, and, having sold his farm, started, in 1808, for Louisville, Ky., with a stock of goods bought with the proceeds. Before setting out he married Miss Bakewell, and the journey to Louisville, part of which was made in a flat-boat, was their bridal tour. In Louisville, Audubon left business to Rosier, and spent his time in the more congenial occupation of tramping the woods in search of birds and in drawing pictures of them. In his store at Louisville he met Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, who had come to solicit Audubon's subscription to his book on American birds, and was naturally astonished when he was shown drawings superior to his own, some of them representing birds he had never seen. Audubon relates that he gave Wilson considerable aid in his search for specimens, but the latter seems to have been somewhat jealous of the rival he had so unexpectedly discovered, and afterward wrote disparagingly of his visit to Louisville. Audubon's business did not prosper, and, after two removals in a vain search for better success, the partnership was dissolved in 1812, and Audubon settled with his wife and their son Victor at Hendersonville, where his second son,



John, was afterward born. He embarked in a business venture with his brother-in-law at New Orleans, and was again unsuccessful. During this time he was still devoting himself completely to natural history, making long excursions into the surrounding country, sometimes tramping for days through pathless thickets with only dog and gun for companions, and all the time adding new drawings to his collection. Some birds he was obliged to shoot, afterward ingeniously supporting them in natural positions while he painted them: others he drew with the aid of a telescope, representing them amid their natural surroundings.

Audubon's appearance was now very different from that of the young proprietor of Mill Grove. After some of his long tramps through the forests, unshaven and unshorn, his rifle on his shoulder and his color-box strapped on his back, he looked the veritable "American woodsman" he was afterward so fond of styling himself. He seems to have done all this with no incentive but the love of nature; the idea of publication had not yet entered his mind. About this time his father died, leaving him an estate in France and the sum of $17,000. The latter was held in trust by a friend in Richmond, Va., who failed shortly afterward, and Audubon received not a penny. His devotion to his favorite pursuit continued to bring him into financial trouble, and he was obliged to earn money by giving drawing lessons and taking crayon portraits in Louisville and Cincinnati. His friends not unnaturally looked on him as a madman, but his wife encouraged and assisted him in every way. To obtain money for the education of her children, she became a governess in New Orleans, whither her husband went in 1820, and where she joined him a year later, and again in Natchez, where they went in 1822. She afterward established a school at Bayou Sara, to help him in the publication of his work, and in this school he aided her, for some time, by teaching music and dancing.

The idea of giving his collection of drawings to the world was first suggested to him by Prince Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, whom he met in Philadelphia. Audubon had gone to that city in 1824, after earning the necessary money in various ways, on one occasion by painting the interior of a steamboat. About this time two hundred drawings, the labor of years, were destroyed in a single night by rats, and the fact that, after a day or two of natural despondency, he went bravely to work to replace his loss, illustrates Audubon's energy and perseverance. In Philadelphia he met several noted artists, but the idea of publication seems to have had little encouragement. After returning to Bayou Sara, where he had left his wife, he sailed from New Orleans, in 1826, for England, intending to seek aid there, though he had not a friend in the country. On his arrival he began to exhibit his drawings in public, and, though at first he met with discouragements, the value and merit of his work was soon recognized by European naturalists. The friends that he made during this visit included Herschel, Sir Walter Scott, and "Christopher North" in Great Britain, and Cuvier, Humboldt, and St. Hilaire in France. In 1827 he issued the prospectus of his famous work, "The Birds of America," which was published in numbers, each containing five plates. The whole book consisted of four folio volumes of plates, and $1,000 was the price of each copy. The entire cost of the work exceeded $100,000, and, at the time when the prospectus was issued, Audubon had not enough money to pay for the first number. The influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, enabled the naturalist to sell several pictures at fair prices, and with the proceeds he paid the engraver's first bill of £60. After this Audubon painted frequently, often supporting himself entirely in this way. He was obliged not only to be his own publisher, but to keep the book constantly before the public by personal solicitation. In 1828 he spent two months in Paris canvassing for subscribers, and in 1829 returned to America for the same purpose; nevertheless, owing to the price of the book, people were slow to give him their names, and many of those who did so did not scruple to withdraw them. In this way he lost fifty subscribers during the preparation of the first volume. But, notwithstanding all drawbacks, the work went steadily forward. The first volume was issued in London in 1830, and the last in 1839. Immediately after the publication of the first volume Audubon began to write his "Ornithological Biographies," consisting of the letter-press to the "Birds," together with reminiscences of personal adventure and descriptions of scenery and character. The work consisted of five octavo volumes (Edinburgh, 1831–'9). During this time Audubon continued the collection of material in the United States, and, although sea-voyages were misery to him, made several trips to England, where he wrote much of the text of his work. On two of these journeys he was accompanied by his wife, and she frequently travelled with him while he obtained subscribers. In 1840 he left England for the last time, and thenceforward lived with his two sons and their families at his house on Hudson river. The place, which he named Minniesland, is now within the New York city limits, in what is known as "Audubon Park." From 1840 to 1844 he was occupied with the publication of a smaller edition of his work, which was completed in seven octavo volumes. The classification of the matter in this edition adds to its scientific value. In the folio edition the method of publication of course prevented any attempt at orderly arrangement, and the only effort had been to make the numbers uniform in interest. Before the publication of the last volume of the "Birds," Audubon had projected a similar work on the "Quadrupeds of America," and with the help of his sons, Victor Gifford and John Woodhouse, and of Rev. John Bachman, of Charleston, S. C., had gathered much material. He had planned an extensive trip to the Rocky mountains in pursuance of his design, but was persuaded by his friends to give it up, as he was now an old man. Much of the work on the "Quadrupeds of America" was done by his sons. A large number of the animals was secured and painted by John, while nearly all the landscapes are the work of Victor. The first volume was issued in 1846, and the last in 1854, after Audubon's death, under the superintendence of his son John. After he had reached his sixty-seventh year Audubon's mind began to weaken, and during the last four years of his life he was able to do little work. He was buried in Trinity church cemetery, which adjoined his property. His son, John Woodhouse, died 21 Feb., 1862, while preparing a third edition of the "Birds of America." Mrs. Audubon survived her husband many years, and prepared from his diary a biography, which was published in New York in 1868. Mrs. Audubon died at the home of her sister-in-law, in Shelbyville, Ky., 19 June, 1874. Audubon was a man of fine personal appearance. He seems to have been attached to his family, and to have been happy in his home, yet he chafed under the confinement of domestic life, and longed to be continually in the woods. After the recognition of his genius, honors

were showered upon him. At the time of his death he was a fellow of the Linnæan and zoölogical societies of London, of the natural history society of Paris, of the Wernerian society of Edinburgh, of the lyceum of natural history of New York, and an honorary member of the society of natural history at Manchester, of the royal Scottish academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and of many other scientific bodies. See, besides works already mentioned, Dunlap's "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design" (New York, 1834); Griswold's "Prose Writers of America" (Philadelphia, 1847); Mrs. Horace St. John's "Audubon, the Naturalist, in the New World" (New York, 1856); Samuel Smiles's "Brief Biographies" (Boston, 1861); and Rev. C. C. Adams's "Journal of the Life and Labors of J. J. Audubon."

AUER, John Gottlieb, missionary bishop of the American Episcopal church, b. in Würtemberg, Germany, 18 Nov., 1832; d. 16 Feb., 1874. He was a Lutheran minister, but applied for and took orders in the Episcopal church, being ordained at Cavalla, Africa, in 1862. At a special meeting of the general convention, in October, 1872, Dr. Auer was elected missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, in Africa. He was consecrated 17 April, 1873, but was stricken down with fever, and his term of service was less than one year.

AUGUR, Christopher Colon, soldier, b. in New York in 1821. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, having been appointed to the academy from Michigan. During the Mexican war he served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Hopping, and, after his death, to Gen. Caleb Cushing. He was promoted captain 1 Aug., 1852, and served with distinction in a campaign against the Indians in Oregon in 1856. On 14 May, 1861, he was appointed major in the 13th infantry, and was for a time commandant of cadets at West Point. In November of that year he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, and joined McDowell's corps. In July, 1862, he was assigned to a division under Gen. Banks, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., was severely wounded. He sat on the military court that investigated the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He was promoted major-general 9 Aug., 1862, and in November joined his corps and took part in the Louisiana campaign. At the siege of Port Hudson he commanded the left wing of the army, and for meritorious services on that occasion he was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, receiving on the same date the brevet of major-general for services in the field during the rebellion. From 13 Oct., 1863, to 13 Aug., 1866, he was commandant of the Department of Washington; from 15 Jan., 1867, to 13 Nov., 1871, of the Department of the Platte; then of the Department of Texas until March, 1875; of the Department of the Gulf until 1 July, 1878, and subsequently of the Department of the South and the Department of the Missouri, and in 1885 was retired. On 15 Aug., 1886, he was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro whom he attempted to chastise for using coarse language in front of his house in Washington.—His son, **Jacob Arnold,** is a captain in the 5th U. S. cavalry.

AUGUR, Hezekiah, sculptor, b. in New Haven, Conn., 21 Feb., 1791; d. there, 10 Jan., 1858. He was unsuccessful in business, and turned his attention to sculpture and mechanical inventions. He was almost wholly self-taught, but was possessed of considerable native talent. His best work, "Jephtha and his Daughter," is in the Trumbull gallery, Yale college. His most important invention was a machine for carving wood, which came into general use. He was given the degree of A. M. by Yale in 1833, though he was not a graduate.

AUGUSTUS, John, philanthropist, b. in 1785; d. in Boston, 21 June, 1859. He was a shoemaker, doing business in Boston, and devoted his means and his labors to aiding and reclaiming the poor and the vicious. For more than twenty years he was a constant visitor to the police courts, seeking subjects for his charitable efforts.

AULICK, John H., naval officer, b. in Winchester, Va., in 1789; d. at Washington, D. C., 27 April, 1873. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1809, and in 1812 served on the "Enterprise" in all the engagements of that vessel, carrying into port the British ship "Boxer" and the privateers "Fly" and "Mars," which the "Enterprise" captured. He afterward served on the "Saranac," "Ontario," "Constitution," and "Brandywine," and was in command of the Washington navy-yard from 1843 to 1846. He commanded the "Vincennes" in 1847, and the East India squadron, making his last cruise in 1853. In 1861 he retired with the rank of captain, and in July, 1862, was made a commodore on the retired list.

AULNAY DE CHARNISÉ. See CHARNISÉ.

AURELIO I., Antonio, the name assumed by M. de Founens, a French adventurer, b. about 1830. He lived among the Araucanians, in Chili, and was elected king by them. He formed a constitution, and his movements at first created merriment in Chili, but the government found it necessary to get rid of him. Early in 1862 disguised Chilians were sent to Araucania, and, when they reached the place where the so-called king held his court, a policeman seized him, put him upon his horse, and succeeded in escaping with him from the pursuing Indians. The adventurer was imprisoned for some time.

AURY, Louis de, New Grenadian naval officer, b. about 1780. He became a lieutenant in the navy of his native country in 1813, and commanded the naval force of New Grenada at the siege of Cartagena. In 1816 he went to Texas with Herrero as commander of the united fleets, and was appointed governor of Texas and Galveston island. In July, 1817, he took part in McGregor's expedition to Florida, and afterward he was engaged in the campaigns of the revolted South American republics. He resided some time in New Orleans, and subsequently went to Havana.

AUSTEN, Peter Townsend, chemist, b. in Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1852. He was graduated at Columbia school of mines, in the course in analytical and applied chemistry, in 1873. He then studied for three years under Prof. Hofmann in the university of Berlin, and received the degree of Ph. D., for original work, from the university of Zurich. On his return from Europe he became in 1876 instructor in chemistry at Dart-

mouth college, and in 1877 professor of general and applied chemistry in Rutger's college, New Brunswick, N. J. In 1872 he was chemist to the Richmond co., N. Y., board of health, and in 1885 was chemist to the Newark board of health. He became a member of the New Brunswick board of health in 1885. Since 1884 he has been president of the Union Paint Company, Newark, N. J. He is a member of the London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and other chemical societies, and also a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. Dr. Austen has been an industrious worker, and while much of his investigation has been for industrial purposes, he has found time to devote some attention to purely scientific research. His papers, which include nearly fifty titles, have appeared principally in the proceedings of the Berlin chemical society, and in the "American Chemical Journal." He is a regular contributor to the "Textile Colorist" of Philadelphia, and to the "Druggists' Circular" of New York, and he has published "Kurze Einleitung zu den Nitroverbindungen" (Leipsic, 1876). "Pinner's Organic Chemistry" was translated and revised by him (New York, 1883), and he has lectured on "Science-teaching in Schools," "Scientific Speculations," and "The Chemical Factor in History."

AUSTIN, Benjamin, merchant, b. in Boston, 18 Nov., 1752; d. there, 4 May, 1820. He was a merchant in Boston, and was a political writer before the revolution. In the controversy that raged during the administration of John Adams he wrote fierce newspaper articles, filled with personalities, in advocacy of republican views, and was bitterly assailed in turn. After the triumph of the republican party President Jefferson appointed him commissioner of loans for Massachusetts. He was a member at different times of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature. He wrote a series of articles for the "Independent Chronicle," under the name of "Honestus," and another series signed "Old South." The latter were printed in a volume in 1803. His son, CHARLES AUSTIN, in 1806 assailed Thomas O. Selfridge in State street, Boston, for slandering his father, and was killed by Selfridge, who was tried and acquitted. A report of the trial was published in Boston in 1807.

AUSTIN, Coe Finch, botanist, b. in Finchville, Orange co., N. Y., 20 June, 1831; d. in Closter, N. J., 18 March, 1880. He was educated chiefly at Rankin's academy, Deckertown, N. J. Subsequent to his graduation he devoted some time to lecturing on chemistry and botany, but afterward settled in Closter, where he resided during the latter part of his life. For many years he was curator of the herbarium at Columbia college. He was recognized as an authority on mosses, both in this country and in Europe. His published work includes "Musci Appalachiani" (1870), a valuable description of American mosses, for the preparation of which he made numerous journeys through the eastern, middle, and southern states.

AUSTIN, David, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1760; d. in Norwich, Conn., 5 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at Yale college in 1779, and in 1788 was settled as the Presbyterian minister in Elizabethtown, N. J. In 1795, after his recovery from a fever, he began to preach the second advent of Christ, which he prophesied would occur in May, 1796. When the day passed by he renewed his predictions, which created great excitement, and in 1797 he was dismissed from his church. After recovering from his delusion he was installed, in 1815, as pastor at Bozrah, Conn., where he officiated until his death. He published "The American Preacher," by various ministers; "The Downfall of Babylon"; a "Commentary on the Bible," and several millennial pamphlets and sermons.

AUSTIN, James Trecothic, lawyer, b. in Boston, 7 Jan., 1784; d. there, 8 May, 1870. He was the son of Jonathan L. Austin, and was graduated at Harvard in 1802. In 1806 he married the daughter of Elbridge Gerry. He was town advocate in 1809, member of the state legislature and attorney for the county of Suffolk in 1812–'32, and attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1832–'43. He delivered an oration at Lexington on the 4th of July, 1815, and subsequently was called upon for like services on other public occasions. Many of these orations were published, and he published a "Life of Elbridge Gerry" (Boston, 1828). In politics he was an anti-federalist, and was a pronounced opponent of the abolition movement.

AUSTIN, Jonathan Loring, patriot, b. in Boston, 2 Jan., 1748; d. there, 10 May, 1826. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and became a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H. When Langdon's regiment was raised he became its major, and subsequently was aide to Gen. Sullivan. He was secretary to the Massachusetts board of war until October, 1777, and was sent to France with despatches to Dr. Franklin announcing the defeat of Burgoyne and asking for clothing and stores for the army. He remained with Dr. Franklin as his private secretary, being sent as his agent to London. In May, 1779, he arrived in Philadelphia with despatches from the commissioners to congress. He was sent to Europe again in January, 1780, to negotiate a loan for the state of Massachusetts, and was captured on the way, but was set free in England. He failed to secure the loan, and returned in the autumn of 1781. In 1786 he delivered the 4th of July oration in Boston. He was a state senator for several terms, and elected state treasurer, and subsequently secretary of state.

AUSTIN, Jonathan Williams, soldier, b. in Boston, 18 April, 1751; d. in the south in the summer of 1778. He was graduated at Harvard in 1769, studied law in the office of John Adams, and admitted to the bar in 1772. In the Middlesex convention in 1774 he was chairman of the committee that drew up the resolutions. He served as a major in the revolutionary war, and was commandant at Castle William in 1776.

AUSTIN, Moses, Texan pioneer, b. in Durham, Conn.; d. in Louisiana, 10 June, 1821. He removed to the west in 1798, and engaged in lead-mining. In 1820 he went to Texas, and from Bexar forwarded to the Mexican commandant at Monterey a petition for permission to colonize 300 American families in that section. Returning to Missouri in search of emigrants, he was robbed and exposed to hardships that caused his death. The Mexican authorities granted a tract of land for a colony, and his son, Stephen F. Austin, founded the settlement.

AUSTIN, Samuel, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Oct., 1760; d. in Glastonbury, Conn., 4 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1783, studied theology, was ordained, and settled for three years in Fair Haven, Conn. He was dismissed 19 Jan., 1790, and became pastor of the First Congregational church in Worcester, Mass., where he remained until 1815. In 1807 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Williams college. After leaving Worcester he was chosen president of the university of Vermont, where he remained until 1821, when he resigned on account of ill health and removed to Newport, and there preached for several years. His published writings include

a treatise on baptism, a number of controversial letters (1805–'6), and occasional sermons.

AUSTIN, Stephen F., pioneer, b. about 1790; d. in Texas, 27 Dec., 1836. He was the son of Moses Austin, an enterprising pioneer from Connecticut, who in 1820 obtained from Mexico authority to colonize 300 families in Texas, but died before the project could be accomplished. Stephen obtained a confirmation of the grant, and, having already selected the present site of Austin, he founded what soon grew into a thriving settlement. He was entitled to a large tract for each 200 families induced to settle, and proved himself an able diplomatist by inducing unmarried young men to pair off together and call themselves families. In this way he soon acquired a large tract of fertile land, and, being clothed with almost absolute authority, he practically ruled the whole community, and successfully fought the warlike tribes of Indians in the vicinity. In 1833 the American settlers, were so powerful that they became uneasy under Mexican rule, and Austin went so far that he was arrested and imprisoned for several months. On his liberation in 1835 he took part with the revolutionists, was appointed commander-in-chief, and straightway undertook to expel the Mexicans, sending for Gen. Sam. Houston to lend his aid. In November of that year he was sent as commissioner to the United States to secure recognition from the government at Washington. In this capacity he acted with prudence and patience, and in his opinion could even then have obtained recognition of Texan independence had he been properly provided with credentials. In July, 1836, he returned to Texas to prosecute the work, but died without witnessing the result of his labors.

AUSTIN, William, author, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 2 March, 1778; d. there, 27 June, 1841. He was graduated at Harvard in 1798, and studied law. His published works are "Oration on the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill" (Charlestown, 1801); "Letters from London" (Boston, 1804); "Essay on the Human Character of Jesus Christ" (1807); "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man," in the "New England Galaxy," and "The Late Joseph Natterstone," in the "New Englander." The most successful of these was "Peter Rugg," a legendary tale, which made a great sensation. About 1805 he was wounded in a duel with James H. Elliott, caused by a political quarrel.

AVELEDO, Agustin (ah-va-lay'-do), Venezuelan scientist, b. in Caracas, 31 Aug., 1836. He founded a meteorological observatory and an orphan asylum, and later became the director of the Colegio de Santa María. He has published articles on meteorological subjects, and is a corresponding member of several European societies.

AVELLANEDA, Gertrudis Gómez de (ah-vail-yahn-ay'-da), Spanish author, b. in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1816; d. in Seville in June, 1864. Her father was a Spanish naval officer, and after his death she went to Spain, where her first drama, "Leoncia," was favorably received at Madrid in 1840. In 1845 she was crowned with laurel in the presence of the court and received a prize, for a poem exalting the clemency of the queen. In 1846 she married Pedro Sabador, a young Spanish politician, who died in the same year, and she afterward lived in retirement at Madrid and Seville. She wrote lyrical poetry (2 vols., 2d ed., Mexico, 1852), sixteen dramas, and eight volumes of prose, which gave her a high reputation.

AVELLANEDA, Nicolás, Argentine president, b. 1 Oct., 1836. When only twenty-five years of age he was made professor of political economy in the university of Buenos Ayres, where he had studied law, as he had studied also at Córdoba. Not long afterward President Sarmiento appointed him a member of his cabinet, and in 1874 Avellaneda himself became president of the republic. His administration was prosperous, notwithstanding some internal troubles, like those which gave cause for a campaign against the Indians in 1876. Avellaneda was president until 2 Oct., 1880, when his minister of war, Gen. Roca, succeeded him. Avellaneda gained considerable fame by his radical reform in the system of division of public lands; and he is the author of an important work on that subject, entitled "Estudios sobre tierras públicas."

AVERELL, William Woods, soldier, b. in Cameron, Steuben co., N. Y., 5 Nov., 1832. His grandfather, Ebenezer Averell, was a captain in the revolutionary army under Sullivan. Young Averell was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1855, and assigned to the mounted riflemen. He served in garrison and at the school for practice at Carlisle, Pa., until 1857, when he was ordered to frontier duty, and saw a great deal of Indian fighting, mainly against the Kiowas and Navajos. He was severely wounded in a night attack by the Navajos in 1859, and was on sick-leave until the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. He was promoted to be first lieutenant of the mounted riflemen 14 May, 1861, and was on staff duty in the neighborhood of Washington, participating in the battle of Bull Run and other engagements until 23 Aug., 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, and commanded the cavalry defences in front of Washington. He was engaged with the army of the Potomac in its most important campaigns. In March, 1863, he began the series of cavalry raids in western Virginia that made his name famous. The first notable one was on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March, and included the battle of Kelly's Ford, on the upper Rappahannock. In August he drove a confederate force over the Warm Spring mountains, passed through several southern counties, and near White Sulphur Springs attacked a force posted in Rocky Gap, for the possession of which a fight ensued, lasting two days (26 and 27 Aug.). Averell was repulsed with heavy loss, but made his way back to the union lines with 150 prisoners. On 5 Nov. he started with a force of 5,000 men and drove the confederates out of Greenbrier co., capturing three guns and about 100 prisoners. In December he was again in motion, advancing with a strong force into southwestern Virginia. On 16 Dec. he struck the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Salem, Gen. Longstreet's base of supplies. He destroyed the railroad, severing an important line of communication between the confederate generals Lee and Bragg, and burned a large quantity of provisions, clothing, and military equipments. When he began his retreat the alarm had been given, and all

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the mountain passes were held by the confederates. He captured a bearer of despatches, learned the enemy's plans, and forced the position defended by Gen. W. S. Jackson ("Mudwall," as he was called, to distinguish him from his more famous namesake). A second line concentrated to cut off his retreat, but he led his command over a road supposed to be impassable, and reached the federal lines with 200 prisoners and 150 horses, having lost 11 men killed or drowned and 90 missing. "My command," he said in his report (21 Dec., 1863), "has marched, climbed, slid, and swum three hundred and forty miles since the 8th inst." After the exposure and hardships of this raid he was obliged to ask for sick-leave, extending to February. On his return to duty he was placed in command of the 2d cavalry division, and from that time until September, 1864, the fighting was almost continuous. He was wounded in a skirmish near Wytheville, but was in the saddle and under fire again two days afterward, destroying a section of the Tennessee railroad. In June he crossed the Alleghany mountains, in July he was fighting in the Shenandoah valley and at Winchester. In August he was in fights at Moorfield, Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, and elsewhere, and ended the campaign with the battles of Opequan (19 Sept.), Fisher's Hill (22 Sept.), and Mount Jackson (23 Sept). In the meantime he had been brevetted through the different grades of his regular army rank until he was brevet major-general. On 18 May, 1865, he resigned. He was consul-general of the United States in the British provinces of North America from 1866 till 1869, when he became president of a large manufacturing company. He discovered a process for the manufacture of cast-steel directly from the ore in one operation (1869–'70), invented the American asphalt pavement (Jan., 1879), and the Averell insulating conduits for wires and conductors (1884–'5), and also a machine for laying electric conductors underground (1885).

AVERILL, John T., soldier, b. in Alna, Maine, 1 March, 1825. He was educated at Maine Wesleyan university, settled in St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in manufacturing, but laid aside his business in August, 1862, and entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Minnesota infantry. The brevet of brigadier-general was conferred on him when he was mustered out of service. He was elected to congress as a republican in 1871, by a close vote, and reëlected by a large majority.

AVERY, Benjamin P., journalist, b. in New York city in 1829; d. in Pekin, China, 8 Nov., 1875. After receiving a good English education and learning wood-engraving, he went to California with the "Argonauts of '49," and engaged for a time in gold-mining. In 1856 he established at North San Juan a weekly paper called the "Hydraulic Press." In 1860 he became assistant editor on the "Marysville Appeal," in 1861 was chosen state printer, afterward served on the staff of the "San Francisco Bulletin," and in 1872 undertook the editorship of the "Overland Monthly." He was appointed minister to China in 1874.

AVERY, Waightstill or **Waitstill,** lawyer, b. in Groton, Conn., 3 May, 1745; d. in Burke co., N. C., in 1821. He was graduated at Princeton in 1776, and went to Mecklenburg, N. C., where he became a lawyer. In 1775 he took part in the convention and signed the paper known as the "Mecklenburg Declaration," and in the same year he was sent to the Hillsborough congress. In 1776 he was a member of the state congress, and in 1777 the first attorney-general of the state. In 1779 he was a colonel of militia in active service.

AVEZAC, Auguste Geneviève Valentin d', lawyer, b. in Santo Domingo in 1777; d. 15 Feb., 1851. He belonged to a French family settled in Hayti, who were driven from the island and took refuge in the United States in consequence of the uprising of the blacks. He was educated at a military school in France, and afterward studied medicine in North Carolina and practised in Accomac co., Va. Following the advice of his brother-in-law, Edward Livingston, he obtained admission to the Louisiana bar, after that state was received into the union, and became a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases. In the war of 1812 he served as judge-advocate when Gen. Jackson was in Louisiana, and acted as aide to that general at the battle of New Orleans. In 1829 he received from President Jackson the appointment of secretary of legation at the Hague, and in 1831 acted as chargé d'affaires. On returning home he took up his residence in New York, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1841 and in 1843. From 1845 to 1849 he was again chargé d'affaires at the Hague. He wrote "Reminiscences of Edward Livingstone."—His uncle, **Pierre Valentin Dominique Julian d'Avezac,** son of Pierre Valentin, a French lawyer, who became an enterprising planter in Santo Domingo, was born in Santo Domingo in 1769, and removed to New Orleans, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He translated Scott's "Marmion" into French, and made the French translation of the penal code of Louisiana. He became president of a college established in New Orleans, and died in 1831.—**Jean Pierre Valentin** (b. in 1756, d. in Santo Domingo in 1803), another son of Pierre Valentin d'Avezac, was a deputy sent from the colony to France in 1790 to oppose the revolutionary movement.

AVEZZANA, Giuseppe, soldier, b. in Chieri, Piedmont, 19 Feb., 1797. His American career began soon after the restoration of Ferdinand VII. to the Spanish throne, September, 1823. Avezzana fought against the restoration, was captured and held for several weeks as a prisoner, and sailed for America on being set free. Prior to this time he served under Napoleon I. from 1813 until the fall of the empire, and then, joining the Sardinian army, found himself in 1815 arrayed against his old leader, who had made his escape from Elba. Wherever there was a chance to fight for liberty, Avezzana was at hand, and hardly was he fairly established on American soil when he found himself called upon to defend the state of Tamaulipas against his old enemies the Spaniards, who invaded the territory under Gen. Barradas in June, 1827. He was obliged to retire at first before superior numbers, but soon rallied a force sufficient to overthrow the invaders, and afterward resumed his peaceful vocations. In 1832 a revolution was organized by Santa Anna against the government of President Bustamente, and Avezzana was, as always, ready to lead the revolt. Left in command at Tampico by Gen. Montezuma, who went to stir up the revolutionists elsewhere, he manœuvred so successfully with a small force that they captured three times their number of government troops at Ciudad Victoria, with artillery and supplies. From this time he gave the enemy no rest, but retrieved the disasters that had befallen Santa Anna and Montezuma, and mainly through his able military leadership the liberal cause triumphed. Avezzana immediately resigned his command, and in 1834 went into business in New York city, where he married an Irish lady and led a quiet mercantile life until the revolution of 1848 fired his patriot blood again, and he promptly responded to the call of

Italy. He was absent just a year, and only returned to America after he had fought the Austrians and Sardinians at Genoa, and with a few thousand followers had defended Rome for two months against the allied armies, 100,000 strong. Once he sought refuge on board an American and once on board a British man-of-war, and at last, when the cause of freedom was hopelessly crushed, escaped with his usual good luck to America and resumed his mercantile life in New York.

AVILÉS, Pedro Menéndez de (ah-vee-les'), Spanish sailor, b. in 1523; d. in 1574. He rendered good services to Emperors Maximilian and Charles V. when fighting under letters of marque against the French fleets. He was appointed captain-general of the route to the West Indies, and conquered Florida, of which he became both military and civil governor. He died while making preparations to join the armada that was sent by Philip II. against England.

AXAYACATL (ah-sha-ya-ka'-tl), the eighth Mexican king, d. in 1477. He effected the conquest of Tehuantepec as far as Huatulco. The Tlaltelolcans and other people attacked the Mexicans again, but were repulsed, their king, Moquihuix, was killed, and the Tlaltelolco country remained under Mexican rule. Axayacatl, having thus united the two kingdoms, began a campaign against the inhabitants of the Tolocán and Txtlahuaca valleys, but it was ended by his death.

AXICOAT, a Zutuhil king, one of the sons of the Quiché king, Axopil, flourished in the 11th century. Axicoat, being ambitious, declared war against his brother Jintemal, the Cakchiquel king, and their father had to mediate between them to restore peace. But just before Axopil died he gave his Quiché kingdom to Jintemal, which caused a new and terrible war with Axicoat, both wishing to possess all the territories near the borders of Lake Atitlán.

AXOPIL, son and successor of Nimá-Quiché (or Great-Quiché), king of the Quiché tribes that went to Central America after the fall of the Mexican empire of Tula, about 1052. Axopil was an able chieftain, who extended the limits of his nation and promoted its civilization and prosperity. In his old age he divided his dominions, giving the Cakchiquel kingdom to his son Jintemal, and that of Zutuhil, or Atitlán, to his son Axicoat, keeping for himself the kingdom of Quiché.

AYALA, Juan Bautista de, explorer, known only in connection with the early exploration of San Francisco bay in 1775. The bay had been discovered only six years before. Ayala was a Spanish lieutenant, in command of the transport "San Carlos," and his was the first European vessel to enter the Golden Gate. He remained about forty days, making surveys, and on his return to Monterey reported concerning the excellent character of the harbor. The visit of Sir Francis Drake in the 16th century can not have been actually made to the bay of San Francisco, hence the assured priority of Ayala as explorer in this place.

AYER, James Cook, manufacturer, b. in Groton, Conn., 5 May, 1818; d. in Winchendon, Mass., 3 July, 1878. At the age of thirteen he removed to Lowell, and there resided with his uncle. His education was obtained at the public schools, where at one time he was a classmate of Gen. Butler, and subsequently at the Westford academy, after which he was apprenticed to James C. Robbins, a druggist in Lowell. While there he studied medicine, and later he was graduated at the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. He never practised, but devoted his principal attention to pharmaceutical chemistry and the compounding of medicines. His success in this line was very great, and soon led him to establish in Lowell a factory for the manufacture of his medicinal preparations, which became one of the largest of its kind in the world, and was magnificently equipped. He accumulated a fortune estimated at $20,000,000. Much of his success was due to his advertising, and he published annually an almanac, 5,000,000 copies of which were gratuitously distributed each year. Editions in English, French, German, Portuguese, and Spanish, were regularly issued. In 1874 he accepted the republican nomination for congress in the 7th Massachusetts district, but was defeated. Anxiety and care brought about a brain difficulty, and for some time prior to his death he was confined in an asylum.

AYLLÓN, Lucas Vázquez de (ah-eel-yon'), Spanish adventurer, d. in Virginia, 18 Oct., 1526. He was appointed a member of the superior court in Santo Domingo. Cortés sent him to negotiate an agreement with Velazquez, but he did not succeed in effecting it either with Velazquez or with Narvaez, who commanded the fleet of the latter. Ayllón sent an expedition to Florida in 1520, under Gordillo, who, in 1521, landed in lat. 33° 30', and carried off into slavery seventy Indians. Ayllon obtained a grant of the new country, fitted out another vessel, which restored the captives, and in 1526 sailed himself with 500 colonists, landed at the mouth of the Santee, sailed northward to the Chesapeake, and on the site of Jamestown founded the settlement of San Miguel de Guandape, which, after his death from swamp fever, was abandoned by the colonists, only 150 of whom reached San Domingo alive.

AYLMER, Mathew, soldier, b. in England, 24 May, 1775; d. in London, 23 Feb., 1850. On the death of his father, he became fifth lord Aylmer in 1785, and two years later he became ensign of the 49th foot. He served at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and in Portugal in 1809. He was colonel of the 18th foot, and on 25 May, 1827, was raised to the rank of general. From 1830 to 1833 he was governor-general of Canada, and became exceedingly popular. During his administration he caused suitable monuments to be erected to Wolfe and Montcalm in Quebec. In 1825 he assumed the additional surname of Whitworth.

AYOLAS, Juan de (ay-o'-las), Spanish governor of Paraguay, d. in 1538. He was a companion of Pedro de Mendoza in the conquests along the borders of Plata river. He ascended the Paraná and Paraguay rivers, routed the Indians, and founded both the colony and the city of Asunción. Then he crossed the continent with 200 men, as far as to the borders of Peru, and was killed by savages.

AYRES, Romeyn Beck, soldier, b. at East Creek, Montgomery co., N. Y., 20 Dec., 1825. He was graduated at West Point in 1847, going almost at once to Mexico as a second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and remaining in garrison at Fort Preble, Mexico, until 1850. From that time till the outbreak of the civil war he was on frontier and garrison duty in various parts of the country. In 1859–'61 he was at the artillery school for practice at Fortress Monroe. In May, 1861, he was promoted to be captain in the 3d artillery, and he was present at all the early engagements of the war about the defences of Washington. After serving as chief of artillery in W. F. Smith's division and of the 6th army corps, he accompanied the army of the Potomac in the peninsular campaign of 1862, and thence to the Maryland campaign, ending with the battle of Antietam. He was obliged to take a sick-leave of nearly three

months, but was in the saddle again in December and engaging in the winter campaign on the Rappahannock. He was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsvile, and the intervening engagements of less moment. As brigadier-general of volunteers from 29 Nov., 1862, he commanded a division of the 5th corps at Gettysburg, and was then ordered to New York city to suppress the draft riots. In 1864 he was with his command in the movement against Richmond, beginning with the battles of the Wilderness (May, 1864). He was wounded at the siege of Petersburg in June, returned to duty in August, and was present at the final engagements, ending with the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, 9 April, 1865. During this period he received successive promotions and brevets in his regular army grade until he was lieutenant-colonel of the 28th infantry and brevet major-general. He was mustered out of the volunteer service as major-general 30 April, 1866. Since the war he has served on various important commissions and boards. He was promoted in regular course to the colonelcy of the 3d artillery, 18 July, 1879.

AZANZA, Miguel José (ah-than'-thah), the 54th viceroy of Mexico, b. about 1750. After rendering good service to Spain as a diplomatist and soldier, he was appointed viceroy of New Spain and took command at Orizaba, 31 May, 1798. Under his rule Mexican commerce and industries, especially silk, cotton, and woollen manufacturing, were very much promoted, notwithstanding several public calamities like the hurricane that almost destroyed the city of Acapulco in July, 1799, and the terrible earthquake of March,1800. In November of the previous year a great conspiracy to assassinate the wealthy Spaniards was discovered. Azanza was recalled to Spain in May, 1800.

AZARA, Felix de (ath'-a-ra), Spanish naturalist, b. in Aragon, 18 May, 1746; d. there in 1811. He became a brigadier-general in the Spanish army, and was wounded in the war against the Algerine pirates (1775). In 1781 he went to South America as one of the commissioners to settle the boundary between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions; and his researches, prosecuted for twenty years, made him an authority on the natural and political history of Paraguay and the Plata region. His "Essai sur l'histoire naturelle des quadrupèdes de la province du Paraguay" was first published in French (Paris, 1801), and afterward in Spanish (Madrid, 1802), under the auspices of his brother, the Chevalier José Nicolas de Azara (b. in 1731, d. in Paris in 1804), Spanish ambassador to France, who made a Spanish translation of Middleton's Cicero. Felix de Azara's masterpiece, "Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale depuis 1781 jusqu'en 1801" (4 vols., Paris, 1809), translated by Sonnini, was edited by Walckenaer, the French naturalist, whose commentaries, as well as those of Sonnini and Cuvier, give additional value to the work. It contains a narrative of the discovery and conquest of Paraguay and the Plata river, and ornithological descriptions. A Spanish translation by Varela was published in Montevideo.

AZEVEDO, Antonio Araujo de (ah-thay-vay-do), count of Barca, Portuguese statesman, b. in 1784; died in 1817. After coöperating in the establishment of the academy of sciences at Lisbon, he represented his government in Holland, France, Prussia, and Russia. He was first minister of John VI., whom he followed to Brazil in 1807. There he was minister of the navy and of foreign affairs, and took great interest in promoting education and industry. He taught the Brazilians how to manufacture porcelain, made special studies and experiments in his own splendid botanical garden, as well as the first trials for the acclimatization and culture of the tea-plant in Brazil, and was the founder of a school of fine arts. His works include two tragedies and a translation of Virgil's pastorals.

AZEVEDO COUTINHO, Jozé Joaquim da Cunha (ah-thay-vay'-do cu-teen'-yo), Portuguese bishop, the last inquisitor-general of Portugal and Brazil, b. in Campos dos Goitacazes, Brazil, 8 Sept., 1742; d. 12 Sept., 1821. He studied at Coimbra in Portugal, received orders, and soon became prominent both in the church and in politics. In 1794 he was made bishop of Pernambuco. In 1818 he was appointed inquisitor-general, and shortly before his death he was elected to the cortes. He published "Ensaio economico sobre o commercio de Portugal e suas colonias" (1792); a pamphlet against the proposed abolition of the slave-trade (1788); and a memoir on the conquest of Rio de Janeiro by Duguay-Trouin in 1711.

AZEVEDO, Ignacius, Portuguese Jesuit, b. in Oporto in 1527; killed at sea in 1570. He was the eldest son of one of the noblest houses in Portugal, but relinquished his rights of primogeniture in favor of his brother Francis, and entered the society of the Jesuits at Coimbra in 1548. Here his abstinences and mortifications were so excessive that his superiors had to compel him to moderate them. Before he was twenty years old he was appointed rector of the new college of St. Antony at Lisbon. Being wearied with the honors paid him and the marks of veneration that he attracted, he asked to be sent on a mission to the Indians; he embarked for Brazil, and he remained there three years. His labors in civilizing the savages were very successful. Being recalled by his superiors, he returned to Lisbon, but had hardly reached the city when he planned another voyage to America. He went to Rome to give an account of his journey, obtained the approval of the pope for his new projects, and received permission to select suitable companions in Spain and Portugal. A large number of young Jesuits agreed to follow him to Brazil, and he embarked with thirty-nine of them on board a merchant vessel at Lisbon, leaving the others to follow. The Portuguese vessel was attacked near the island of Palma by Jacques Sourie, of La Rochelle, vice-admiral of the queen of Navarre, and a fierce Calvinist. The Portuguese captain, not thinking his crew sufficient for the defence of the ship, wanted to arm the Jesuits, but was opposed by Azevedo, who exhorted the sailors, however, to fight, and ordered his followers to attend to the other needs of the ship, which was now surrounded by the boats of Sourie. Three Frenchmen attempted to board the Portuguese vessel, but, not being seconded by their companions, they were taken by the Portuguese, decapitated, and thrown into the sea. Sourie, rendered furious by this, attacked the vessel with greater violence than ever, and the captain and several of the sailors were killed, and the rest surrendered. Sourie, who regarded Azevedo and his Jesuits as the authors of the death of his three sailors, massacred them with every circumstance of cruelty, and threw them into the sea.

AZPILCUETA, Juan (ath-peel-que'-tah), Spanish missionary, b. in Navarre in 1515. He was a member of both the families to which Loyola and Xavier belonged, and became a Jesuit in 1544. He was sent to Brazil, where, after learning the language of the Indians, he surpassed all other missionaries in effecting conversions. He wrote prayers and religious songs in that language, made important geographical discoveries in Brazil, and accompanied the first expedition to the Minas territory.

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BABBITT, Edwin B., soldier, b. in Connecticut about 1802; d. at Fortress Monroe, 10 Dec., 1881. He was appointed to West Point from Indiana, and was graduated in 1826. He became first lieutenant, 3d infantry, 31 March, 1834, assistant quartermaster, 10 March, 1836, and captain, 3d infantry, 1 July, 1839. He served in the Florida war of 1837–'8, and in the Mexican war during 1847–'8. On 30 May, 1848, he was brevetted major "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country." He was made chief quartermaster of the department of Oregon 14 Nov., 1860, and of the department of the Pacific 13 Sept., 1861, serving there until 29 July, 1866, when he was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years old. He was brevetted brigadier-general for his services on 13 March, 1865. Gen. Babbitt, notwithstanding his retirement, served as chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia from 1866 till 1867, and had charge of the clothing depot of the division of the Pacific from 1867 till 1869.

BABBITT, Isaac, inventor, b. in Taunton, Mass., 26 July, 1799; d. in Somerville, Mass., 26 May, 1862. He was a goldsmith by trade, and early turned his attention to the production of alloys, and in 1824 made in Taunton the first britannia ware manufactured in the United States. As this proved financially unsuccessful, he withdrew, and in 1834 removed to Boston, where he engaged with the South Boston Iron Company, better known as Alger's foundries. While there employed, in 1839, he discovered the now well-known anti-friction metal that bears his name and is so extensively used in lining boxes for axles and gudgeons. For this invention he received in 1841 a gold medal from the Massachusetts charitable mechanic's association, and afterward congress granted him $20,000. He subsequently patented this material in England (1844) and in Russia (1847). For some time he devoted his attention to the production of the metal, and he was also engaged in the manufacture of soap.

BABCOCK, Charles A., naval officer, b. in New York city, 12 June, 1833; d. in New Orleans, 29 June, 1876. He was appointed from Michigan, as a midshipman, 8 April, 1850, became passed midshipman in 1856, lieutenant in 1859, lieutenant-commander in 1862, and commander in 1869. From 1862 to 1864 he commanded the steamer "Morse," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. While co-operating with the army on the James, York, and Pamunkey rivers, he defeated the confederates in several actions, and was highly commended by Rear-Admiral Lee, who in 1864, when commanding the Mississippi squadron, selected Babcock as his fleet-captain. In June, 1865, he superintended the erection of an ordnance depot at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. He was afterward attached to the Pensacola navy-yard, and in 1868–'9 commanded the steamer "Nyack," of the South Pacific squadron.

BABCOCK, Henry, soldier, b. in Rhode Island in 1736; d. in 1800. He was a son of Chief Justice Babcock, of Rhode Island, was graduated at Yale in 1752, entered the army, became a captain at eighteen years of age, and at nineteen served under Col. Williams at Lake George. He was major in 1756, lieutenant-colonel in 1757, and in 1758 colonel of a Rhode Island regiment that took part in the unsuccessful attempt to capture Ticonderoga. Here he was wounded in the knee. He was afterward present at the capture of the place by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, in 1759. He settled at Stonington, Conn., and in February, 1776, was made commander of the troops at Newport, R. I., but in May was removed on account of insanity.

BABCOCK, James F., journalist, b. in Connecticut in 1809; d. in New Haven, Conn., 18 June, 1874. He began newspaper work at an early age, and in 1830 became editor of the New Haven "Palladium," which soon began to issue a daily edition and which he conducted for thirty-one years. He controlled the nominations of the whig party for many years, and, though hostile to the free-soil party at its inception, he finally gave it a hearty welcome in 1854. He retained his prestige with the republican party for some years, took an active part in furthering the national cause during the war, and, shortly after his resignation as editor of the "Palladium," was appointed, by President Lincoln, collector of the port of New Haven. He retained that office under President Johnson, whose policy he supported; and, after the rupture between the president and the republicans, Mr. Babcock acted with the democratic party, and, after an angry and excited contest, was nominated by them for congress, but was defeated by the republican nominee. He was elected by the democrats to the state legislature in 1873. The legislature of 1874 elected him judge of the police court of New Haven.

BABCOCK, James Francis., chemist, b. in Boston, 23 Feb., 1844. He was educated at the Lawrence scientific school, where he devoted his attention principally to chemistry. Subsequently he opened a laboratory in Boston, and he has since been occupied as an analytical chemist, also testifying as a chemical expert in important capital and patent cases. For five years he was professor of chemistry in the Boston university, and in 1881 he accepted that chair in the Massachusetts college of pharmacy. In 1870 he was inspector of milk in the city of Boston, and for ten years he filled the place of state assayer of liquors. His publications have been principally official reports relating to the chemistry of food and on sanitary topics. He is well known as the inventor of a fire-extinguisher.

BABCOCK, Orville E., soldier, b. in Franklin, Vt., 25 Dec., 1835; drowned in Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 2 June, 1884. He was graduated at West Point, and entered the engineer corps as 2d lieutenant 6 May, 1861. Promoted, 17 Nov., 1861, to a first lieutenancy, he constructed, in February, 1862, a pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry for Banks's movement to Winchester. He was made a captain in the engineer corps on 1 June, 1863, and was with the 9th corps at the surrender of Vicksburg, and in the east Tennessee campaign, taking part in the battle of Blue Lick Springs and subsequent actions, and at the siege of Knoxville. On 29 March, 1864, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant, in which capacity he served in the battles of the Wilderness and subsequent operations of the army of the Potomac. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. At the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he selected the place where the generals met. He was promoted a colonel in the regular army on 25 July, 1866, and served as aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief until Gen. Grant was inaugurated president, when he was assigned to duty with the president and acted as his

secretary. He was appointed superintending engineer of public buildings and grounds in 1871, and supervised the construction of Washington aqueduct, the chain bridge across the Potomac, Anacosta bridge, and the east wing of the department offices, and also the plans for the improvement of Washington and Georgetown harbors. In January, 1876, he was indicted by the grand jury of St. Louis for complicity in revenue frauds. He demanded a court martial, but was brought to trial in the civil court in February and acquitted, with the aid of a deposition by President Grant.

BABCOCK, Rufus, clergyman, b. in North Colebrook, Conn., 18 Sept., 1798; d. in Salem, Mass., 4 May, 1875. He was graduated at Brown in 1821, and acted as tutor in Columbian college (now university), D. C., for two years. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Poughkeepsie in 1823, and became associate pastor with Dr. Bolles, of the first Baptist church in Salem, Mass., in 1826. He was elected president of Waterville college, Me. (now Colby university), in 1833; but in 1836, his health failing, he resigned and soon returned to ministerial duties, first as pastor of the Spruce street church in Philadelphia, where he remained three years and a half, then of his former charge in Poughkeepsie, and finally as pastor of the first Baptist church in Paterson, N. J. For many years he took a leading part in the great movements of the Baptist denomination in the United States. He was three times elected corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Bible society. He was also corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school union of Philadelphia, and of the American colonization society, and district secretary of the Baptist publication society, Philadelphia. Dr. Babcock founded, and for five years edited, the "Baptist Memorial," a monthly magazine of biography and current religious intelligence. He published "Claims of Education Societies" (1829); "Review of Beckwith on Baptism" (1829); "Making Light of Christ" (1830); "Memoirs" of Andrew Fuller (1830), George Learned (1832), Abraham Booth, and Isaac Backus; "History of Waterville College" (1836); "Tales of Truth for the Young" (1837); "Personal Recollections of Dr. John M. Peck" (1858); and "The Emigrant's Mother" (1859). He likewise contributed to Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit."

BABY, François, Canadian engineer, d. 5 Aug., 1864. He did much toward improving the navigation of the lower St. Lawrence by building wharves, providing for a new system of light-houses, and introducing steam tugs. He was a member of the executive and legislative council, and adjutant-general for the province of Quebec.—His grandson, **Louis François George,** Canadian statesman, b. in Montreal, 26 Aug., 1834. He is descended from Jacques Baby de Ranville, an officer in the celebrated regiment *Carignan Sallieres*, which came to Canada in 1662. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, Montreal, and at the college of Joilette; studied law, and was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1857. He was elected a representative for Joliette in 1872, re-elected in 1874, and again in 1878, and on 28 Oct. of the latter year was sworn of the privy council as minister of inland revenue. He is a conservative in politics.

BACA, Luis (bah'-cah), Mexican composer, b. in Durango, 15 Dec., 1826; d. in 1855. He received his first education in Mexico, and then went to Paris to study medicine, but devoted himself entirely to music. In Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Donizetti, he composed two operas, "Leonor" and "Giovanna di Castiglia," a celebrated "Ave Maria," and other popular pieces. He soon returned to Mexico, and died there.

BACHE, Theophylact (baitch), merchant, b. in Settle, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 17 Jan., 1734; d. in New York, 30 Oct., 1807. He landed in New York 17 Sept., 1751, took charge of the business of Paul Richard, who died in 1756, became the owner of merchant vessels, and engaged in privateering. He was identified with the resistance to the crown in 1765, and in 1770 was one of the committee to carry out the resolutions of non-intercourse. In 1774 he was one of the committee of correspondence appointed when the port of Boston was closed. He supported the first continental congress; but when hostilities actually began he remained so far neutral as to incur the suspicions of the committee of safety. He remained in New York during the British occupation of the city, and befriended American officers held there as prisoners of war. In 1777 he was chosen the fifth president of the New York chamber of commerce.—His brother, **Richard,** b. in Settle, 12 Sept., 1737, d. in Berks co., Pa., 29 July, 1811, was the eighteenth child, and followed Theophylact to the colonies. He went to Philadelphia in 1770, and established himself in business as his brother's agent, underwriting marine insurance risks, and accumulating a handsome fortune. At the beginning of the revolution he was chairman of the Republican Society in Philadelphia. He married Sarah, the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, 3 Oct., 1767. Franklin appointed him secretary, comptroller, and register-general, to date from 29 Sept., 1775; and this office he held until November, 1776, when he became postmaster-general, and continued as such till 1782. He was an earnest patriot during the revolutionary struggle.—**Sarah,** philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, 11 Sept., 1744, d. 5 Oct., 1808, was the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin and the wife of Richard Bache, who succeeded Dr. Franklin as postmaster-general. She was the chief of the patriotic band of ladies who made clothing for the half-clad soldiers and sought to mitigate their sufferings during the severe winter of 1780. More than 2,200 women were at one time employed under her direction in sewing for the army. For this work she collected large sums, Morris and other patriots being among the contributors. The Marquis de Chastellux, then visiting Philadelphia, was charmed with the appearance of Mrs. Bache, and recommended her to the ladies of Europe as a model of domestic virtues and feminine patriotism. On other occasions she collected medicines and delicacies for the soldiers in the hospitals, and nursed the sick and wounded with her own hands. She had eight children.—**Benjamin Franklin,** son of Richard, journalist, b. in Philadelphia, 12 Aug., 1769; d. there, 10 Sept., 1798. He accompanied his grandfather, Benjamin Franklin, to Paris, and received his education in France and Geneva. While in Paris he learned printing and type-founding at the publishing house of the brothers Didot. He returned to the United States in 1785, and studied for a time in the college of Philadelphia. In 1790 he began publishing the "General

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Advertiser," afterward known as the "Aurora," which violently opposed the administrations of both Washington and Adams, and was one of the ablest and most influential journals of the time.—**Alexander Dallas,** son of Richard, scientist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 July, 1806; d. in Newport, R. I., 17 Feb., 1867. He early showed an unusual aptitude for learning, and his first instruction was received at a classical school in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, where, although the youngest member of his class, he was at its head when graduated in 1825. His failure to receive a demerit during the four years is cited as one of the few instances of that character in the history of the academy, so noted for its rigid discipline. On his graduation he was appointed lieutenant in the corps of engineers, but was retained at the academy as assistant professor of engineering during 1826, when, until 1829, he served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I., under Col. J. G. Totten. Here he met Miss Nancy Clarke Fowler, who afterward became his wife and also his associate in the preparation of much of his published material. In 1828 he was called to the chair of natural philosophy and chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, which he occupied until 1841. His resignation from the army is dated 1 June, 1829. Soon after his arrival in Philadelphia he became a member of the Franklin Institute, and at once actively participated in its work, as its "Journal" between 1826 and 1836 abundantly testifies. His most important labor at this time was undoubtedly the investigations relating to the bursting of steam boilers. His valuable researches in various branches of physics and chemistry, published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," of which he was a prominent member, belong to these years, and his first meteorological investigations date from this period. In 1836 he was intrusted with the organization of Girard College, Philadelphia, became its first president, and was sent to Europe to study the systems of education and methods of instruction and discipline adopted there. On his return in 1839 the results were embodied in a report made to the trustees, which did much to improve the theory and art of education in this country. Owing to the unfinished condition of the college, and in consequence of some delay in the adjustment of its funds, it was not deemed advisable to organize it at once for active operations; therefore Prof. Bache offered his services to the municipal government. He became principal of the high school, and during 1841–'2 was superintendent of the public schools. The system developed by him while in office has since been generally regarded as a model, and has been introduced in several cities of the union. While in Philadelphia he established, and for some years directed, a magnetical and meteorological observatory, which was largely supported by the American Philosophical Society. In 1842, having satisfactorily completed his labors in the cause of public instruction, he returned to his chair at the university, where he remained until November, 1843, when he was appointed to succeed the late F. R. Hassler as superintendent of the coast survey, which place he held until his death. The survey originally recommended to congress by President Jefferson in 1807 was not definitely established until ten years later, when, by the appointment of Mr. Hassler as superintendent, its actual existence began. Under his direction it flourished at times, and the work, though limited in scope, continued until his death; but with the advent of Prof. Bache the undertaking assumed larger proportions, and improved plans for extended operations were put into execution. During his able administration the practical value of the survey was thoroughly demonstrated. In the accomplishment of his designs he was not only aided by congress, but his efforts were likewise greatly encouraged by the approval of scientific societies and their leaders. During the civil war he greatly assisted the naval and military forces by placing the resources of the coast survey at their disposal, and from June to December, 1863, he was chief engineer for devising and constructing the defences of Philadelphia, when it was threatened by the invasion of Pennsylvania. In addition to his work on the coast survey, he was *ex-officio* superintendent of weights and measures, and served, until his death, on the light-house board. He was one of the incorporators of the Smithsonian Institute, 1846, and annually during his life was reëlected by congress. He was active in its direction and in the shaping of its policy. During the civil war he was elected a vice-president of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and rendered efficient aid in its work. The University of New York in 1836, the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and Harvard in 1851, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He served as president of the American Philosophical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was the first presiding officer of the National Academy of Sciences, as well as one of its incorporators and most active members. The Royal Society of London, the Institute of France, the Royal Academy of Turin, the Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna, and many similar organizations, included him among their honorary members. The excellence of his work on the coast survey was acknowledged by different foreign governments, and he was the recipient of several medals for his prominence in the field of science. His published papers include more than 150 titles and include various topics in physics, chemistry, and engineering. His most extensive work was the "Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at the Girard College" (3 vols., 1840–'7). His property, to the extent of $42,000, was left in trust to the National Academy of Sciences; the income is to be devoted to physical research. See the "Memoir of Alexander Dallas Bache," by Joseph Henry, with a list of his papers published in Volume I. of the "Biographical Memoirs" of the National Academy of Sciences. This memoir appears in the Smithsonian Report for 1870, and also as a special issue in the publications of the Smithsonian Institute.—**Franklin,** son of Benjamin Franklin Bache, physician, b. in Philadelphia, 25 Oct., 1792; d. there, 19 March, 1864. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, and received his medical diploma from the same university in 1814. In 1813 he entered

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the army as assistant surgeon, and in 1814 was appointed surgeon. In 1816 he resigned, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. From 1824 to 1836 he was physician to the Walnut street prison; from 1826 to 1832, professor of chemistry in the Franklin Institute; from 1829 to 1836, physician to the Eastern penitentiary; from 1831 to 1841, professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and from 1841 to his decease was professor of chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. In 1854 and 1855 he was president of the American Philosophical Society, and at the time of his death president of the deaf and dumb asylum corporation. In 1819 he published a "System of Chemistry for the Use of Students of Medicine," and in connection with Dr. George Wood he prepared, in 1830, a "Pharmacopœia" that was adopted by a national convention of physicians, and became the basis of the present U. S. Pharmacopœia and U. S. Dispensatory. Of the latter work he was the editor, with Dr. Wood, from 1833 till his death. He published a "Supplement to Henry's Chemistry" (1823); "Letters on Separate Confinement of Prisoners" (1829–'30); and "Introductory Lectures on Chemistry" (1841–'52). He also edited several works, from 1823 to 1832 was one of the editors of the "North American Medical and Surgical Journal," and contributed largely to scientific journals. A memoir of him was published by Dr. George B. Wood (Philadelphia, 1865).—**Hartman,** another son of Benjamin Franklin Bache, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1797; d. there, 8 Oct., 1872. He was graduated at West Point in 1818, and made brevet captain of staff, and assistant topographical engineer. For forty-seven years he was constantly employed on topographical surveys and works of hydrographic and civil engineering, under the direction of the war department, till 7 March, 1867, when he was placed on the retired list. He became brevet major of engineers, 24 July, 1828; major, 7 July, 1838; lieutenant-colonel, 6 Aug., 1861; colonel, 3 March, 1863; and on 13 March, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general, the highest grade in the engineer corps, for long, faithful, and meritorious services. Among his engineering works of conspicuous merit were the construction of the Delaware breakwater and the successful application of iron-screw piles for the foundation of light-houses upon sandy shoals and coral-reefs. He was engineer of the 4th light-house district from 1859, and a member of the light-house board from 1862 to 1870.—**Benjamin Franklin,** great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, surgeon, b. in Monticello, Va., 7 Feb., 1801; d. in New York city, 2 Nov., 1881. He was graduated at Princeton in 1819, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, entered the navy as assistant surgeon in 1824, and became surgeon in 1828. From 1832 to 1836 he was stationed at Pensacola navy-yard, and, while on leave from 1838 to 1841, he was professor of natural science and natural religion in Kenyon College, Ohio. He was fleet-surgeon of the Mediterranean squadron in 1841–'4, and of the Brazil squadron in 1847–'50. From 1850 to 1854 he was at the New York naval hospital, and then organized at New York the laboratory that furnishes all medical supplies to the navy. He was director of this from 1853 to 1871, and in 1861 did great service to the government by restocking the laboratory on his own responsibility. In 1863 he was placed on the retired list, but continued to act as superintendent of the laboratory until 1871, when he was appointed medical director, with the relative rank of commodore, and retired from active service.—**Henry W.,** engineer, b. in 1839; d. in Bristol, R. I., 7 Nov., 1878. He was a descendant of Sarah Bache, and a son of Prof. Henry Bache, of the U. S. coast survey. He was engaged in the same work, and while on duty in Florida contracted a malarial fever which resulted in his death.

BACHI, Pietro, educator, b. in Sicily in 1787; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 Aug., 1853. He was a graduate of the university of Padua and a lawyer by profession, was implicated in Murat's attempt to seize the throne of the two Sicilies, and was obliged in consequence to flee from Italy in 1815. He resided in England till 1825, and then came to the United States. From 1826 to 1846 he was teacher of Italian and Spanish in Harvard college. He was the author of several grammars and phrase-books and a book of fables for learning Italian, and of "A Comparative View of Spanish and Portuguese Language" (Cambridge).

BACHILLER Y MORALES, Antonio (bah-cheel'-yer-e-mo-ral'-les), Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1839. He edited various newspapers and reviews, filled successively several chairs in the university of Havana, has been director of the institute of higher education, and held important public offices. He is a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of northern Europe, and also of the historical societies of New York and Pennsylvania. His principal works are "Prontuario General de Agricultura," "Filosofía del Derecho," "Tradiciones Americanas" (1845); "Antigüedades Americanas," "Apuntes para la Historia de las Letras en la Isla de Cuba" (3 vols., 1862); "Cuba Primitiva," on the origin, languages, traditions, and history of the Greater Antilles and the Bahama islands; and "Cuba: Monografía Histórica."

BACHMAN, John, naturalist, b. in Dutchess co., N. Y., 4 Feb., 1790; d. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Feb., 1874. He was associated with Audubon in the preparation of his work on ornithology, and was the principal author of the "Quadrupeds of North America," which the Audubons illustrated. He also wrote "Two Letters on Hybridity" (1850); "Defence of Luther and the Reformation" (Charleston, 1853); "Characteristics of Genera and Species, as Applicable to the Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race" (1854); "Notice of the Types of Mankind by Nott and Gliddon" (1854); and "Examination of Prof. Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World," etc. (1855), and was a contributor to the "Medical Journal," of South Carolina. In 1813 he was licensed to preach, and from 1815 until his death was pastor of the Lutheran church in Charleston.

BACK, Sir **George,** explorer, b. in Stockport, England, 6 Nov., 1796; d. in London, 23 June, 1878. He entered the British navy in 1808, and in 1817 accompanied the Buchan expedition to Spitzbergen. In 1819 he accompanied Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Arctic regions, and again in 1825. In 1833 he commanded a search party sent out for Sir John Ross, then in the polar seas, and in 1836 he made his final voyage to the north in command of the "Terror." He showed great sagacity in his management, and the ultimate return of the first two expeditions was credited to the ability with which he directed the forces under his charge. He received a gold medal from the geographical society in 1837, and two years later was knighted. He was made rear admiral in 1857, and admiral in 1867. He is the author of a "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition," etc. (London,

1836), and of a "Narrative of the Expedition in H. M. Ship 'Terror'" (1838).

BACKUS, Azel, educator, b. in Norwich, Conn., 13 Oct., 1765; d. 9 Dec., 1817. His parents were Congregationalists, but while at Yale he imbibed deistical opinions. He was graduated in 1787 with a high reputation for scholarship, and taught school for a time at Wethersfield, Conn. Under the influence of his uncle, the Rev. Charles Backus, he became a Christian and entered the ministry, although at one time he was on the point of joining the army. He was licensed to preach in 1789, and in 1791 became the successor of Dr. Bellamy at Bethlehem, Conn., where he also carried on a successful school. Here he remained until, at the foundation of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1812, he was chosen its first president, and was inaugurated on 3 Dec. of that year. Princeton gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1810. He took great interest in the political questions of the day, and published a number of sermons (1797–1813), among which are the annual "election sermon," delivered in 1798 before the Connecticut legislature, and one on the death of Gov. Wolcott (1797).

BACKUS, Charles, theologian, b. in Franklin, Conn., 9 Nov., 1749; d. in Somers, Conn., 30 Dec., 1803. He lost his parents early in childhood, and was educated by his friends. After his graduation at Yale in 1769 he studied theology under Dr. Hart, of Preston, was licensed to preach in 1773, and on 10 Aug., 1774, became pastor of the Congregational church in Somers, where he remained until his death. Here he established a sort of divinity school, receiving theological students into his family. Nearly fifty were thus trained, among them Dr. Woods, of Andover, President Moore, of Amherst, President Davis, of Hamilton, and other eminent divines. Dr. Backus was invited to fill the chair of theology at Dartmouth, and afterward that at Yale, but declined in both cases. He was a plain but impressive speaker, and a fervent extemporaneous preacher. He published a large number of sermons (1795–1801), including one to freemasons (1795); "Five Discourses on the Truth of the Bible" (1797), and an historical discourse on the town of Somers (1801). He also published a volume on regeneration. An article on his divinity school, by J. Vaill, appeared in the "Congregational Quarterly" for 1864.

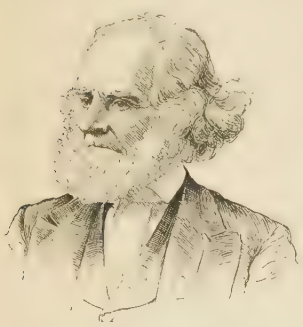
BACKUS, Electus, soldier, d. 7 June, 1813. He was appointed major of light dragoons 7 Oct., 1808, and lieutenant-colonel 15 Feb., 1804. He was in command of the American forces at Sackett's Harbor in 1813, when, hearing of a projected attack by the British, he summoned Gen. Brown, who gathered as many militia as possible and took chief command. The attack was made on 29 May, and, although the militia behaved badly, the British were finally defeated. Col. Backus fell mortally wounded while fighting bravely at the head of his men.—His son **Electus** (b. in New York in 1804; d. in Detroit, Mich., 7 June, 1862) was graduated at West Point in 1824. He was aide to Gen. Hugh Brady from 1828 to 1837, and became captain 17 Oct., 1837. In 1838–'40 he served in the Seminole war, and afterward in the Mexican war, being brevetted major on 23 Sept., 1846, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey." In 1847 he was in command of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa. He became major in the 3d infantry on 10 June, 1850, served in the Navajo expedition in 1858, was made lieutenant-colonel 19 Jan., 1859, and colonel 6th infantry 20 Feb., 1862. Just before his death, in the early part of the civil war, he was mustering and disbursing officer at Detroit.

BACKUS, Franklin T., lawyer, b. in Lee, Berkshire co., Mass., 6 May, 1813; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 14 May, 1870. He lived on a farm near Lansing, N. Y., was graduated at Yale in 1836, studied law in Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1841, and was sent to the Ohio house of representatives in 1846, and to the state senate in 1848. He was a delegate to the peace congress at Washington in 1861. He supported McClellan for president in 1864, and was a delegate to the national convention that met at Philadelphia in 1866 to form a new party. He gained especial distinction in the early part of his career as prosecuting attorney at the trial of Brooks, who was sentenced to life-long imprisonment for wrecking a train, and as attorney for the Oberlin rescuers, who had assisted in the escape of a slave. In his latter years he was much consulted in railroad cases, and was influential in settling the principles governing the Ohio courts regarding railroads.

BACKUS, Isaac, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 9 Jan., 1724; d. 20 Nov., 1806. He became identified with the "Separatist" movement, began to preach in 1746, was ordained in Middleborough, Mass., 13 April, 1748, and became pastor at Titicut, in that town, of a new Congregational society, which had been formed in consequence of a dispute regarding the settlement of a minister. In 1749 some of his congregation began to sympathize with the Baptists, and he finally united with these and formed a Baptist church in Middleborough in 1756, having been immersed in 1751. He held open communion for some years, but at length abandoned it. Throughout his life he was an earnest and consistent advocate of the utmost religious freedom. In 1774 he was sent as the agent of the Warren association of Baptist churches to claim from congress, for the Baptists, the same rights as those accorded other churches. He vindicated his course by a paper in the "Boston Chronicle," 2 Dec., 1779, arguing against a proposed article in the Massachusetts bill of rights. In 1788 he was a delegate to the convention that adopted the federal constitution, and made a speech in its favor. Dr. Backus was for thirty-four years a trustee of Rhode Island college, now Brown university. He was a voluminous writer, his most important work being a "History of New England, with Special Reference to the Baptists" (3 vols., 1777–'96), with an abridgment, bringing the work down to 1804. A new edition, carefully edited by Rev. David Weston, of Madison university, was published under the auspices of the Backus historical society of Newton Centre, Mass. (2 vols., 1871). This work, though partisan, is still valuable to the student of New England history. Dr. Backus also wrote a history of Middleborough in the 3d volume of the Massachusetts historical collections. See Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit."

BACON, David, missionary, b. in Woodstock, Conn., in 1771; d. in Hartford, Conn., 27 Aug., 1817. His labors and sufferings as missionary to the Ojibbewa Indians in the territory of Michigan, and afterward as founder of a Christian town at Tallmadge, Ohio, have been narrated in a "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon," by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. (Boston, 1876).—His son, **Leonard,** clergyman, b. in Detroit, Mich., 19 Feb., 1802; d. in New Haven, Conn., 24 Dec., 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, and studied theology at Andover. In March, 1825, he was ordained pastor of the 1st church in New Haven, and continued in this office until his death—fifty-seven years. From 1866, being relieved of the main burden of

pastoral work, he occupied the chair of didactic theology in Yale until 1871, and thereafter was lecturer on ecclesiastical polity and American church history. He was a representative of the liberal orthodoxy and historic polity of the ancient New England churches. His life was incessantly occupied in the discussion of questions bearing on the interests of humanity and religion. Probably no subject of serious importance that came into general notice during his long career escaped his earnest and active attention. A public question which absorbed much of his thought after 1823 was that of slavery. His constant position was that of resistance to slavery on the one hand, and of resistance to the extravagances of certain abolitionists on the other; and he thought himself well rewarded for forty years of debate, in which, as he was wont to say of himself, quoting the language of Baxter, that, "where others had had one enemy he had had two," when he learned that Abraham Lincoln referred to his volume on slavery as the source of his own clear and sober convictions on that subject. He was a strong supporter of the union throughout the civil war, and took active part in the various constitutional, economical, and moral discussions to which it gave rise. He was influential in securing the repeal of the "omnibus clause" in the Connecticut divorce law. In March, 1874, he was moderator of the council that rebuked Henry Ward Beecher's society for irregularly expelling Theodore Tilton, and in February, 1876, of the advisory council called by the Plymouth society. During his later years he was, by general consent, regarded as the foremost man among American Congregationalists. He became known in oral debate, in which he excelled, by his books, and pre-eminently by his contributions to the periodical press. From 1826 till 1838 he was one of the editors of the "Christian Spectator." In 1843 he aided in establishing "The New Englander" review, to which he continued to contribute copiously until his death. In that publication appeared many articles from his pen denouncing, on religious and political grounds, the policy of the government in respect to slavery. With Drs. Storrs and Thompson he founded the "Independent" in 1847, and continued with them in the editorship of it for sixteen years. He had great delight in historical studies, especially in the history of the Puritans, both in England and in America. Besides innumerable pamphlets and reviews, he published "Select Works of Richard Baxter," with a biography (1830); "Manual for Young Church-Members" (1833); "Thirteen Historical Discourses" on the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the 1st church in New Haven (1839); "Views and Reviews; an Appeal against Division" (1840); "Slavery Discussed in Occasional Essays" (1846); "Christian Self-Culture" (1862); "Four Commemorative Discourses" (1866); "Genesis of the New England Churches" (1874); "Sketch of Rev. David Bacon" (1876); and "Three Civic Orations for New Haven" (1879).—**Delia,** daughter of David, author, b. in Tallmadge, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1811; d. in Hartford, Conn., 2 Sept., 1859. She was a teacher, resided for some time in Boston, and there delivered a course of lectures. She published anonymously "Tales of the Puritans" (New Haven), and "The Bride of Fort Edward," a drama (New York, 1839). Later she published in London and Boston "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded" (1857), with a preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne, in which she sought to prove that Lord Bacon, conjointly with other writers, was the author of the Shakespearean plays. See Hawthorne's "Recollections of a Gifted Woman" in his "Our Old Home," and Mrs. Farrar's "Recollections of Seventy Years."—Leonard's son, **Leonard Woolsey,** clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 1 Jan., 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1850, then studied theology at Andover and Yale, and medicine at Yale, receiving his degree in 1855. He served as pastor of Congregational or Presbyterian churches in Rochester, N. Y., Litchfield and Stamford, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md., and then spent five years in Europe, chiefly at Geneva. Returning in 1877, he served as pastor in Norwich, Conn., and Philadelphia, Pa. He has written much for the periodical press, and published, besides pamphlets and musical compositions, "The Vatican Council" (1872); "Church Papers" (1876); "A Life worth Living: Life of Emily Bliss Gould" (1878); "Sunday Observance and Sunday Law," including six sermons on the Sabbath question, by his brother, George Blagdon Bacon (1882); "The Simplicity that is in Christ" (1886); and sundry translations from the French and German, and compilations of psalmody.—Another son, **Theodore,** lawyer, and his five brothers, have won professional and literary distinction.—A daughter, **Rebecca Taylor,** became distinguished by her philanthropic labors in the founding of the Hampton, Va., institute and the New Haven school of nursing.



Leonard Bacon

BACON, David Francis, physician, b. in Prospect, Conn., 30 Nov., 1813; d. in New York, 23 Jan., 1866.* He was graduated at Yale in 1831, and at the medical school in 1836. Soon after the completion of his studies he was sent as principal colonial physician to Liberia by the American colonization society. During the greater part of his life he resided in New York, and was actively interested in politics. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and published "Lives of the Apostles" (New York, 1835), and also "Wanderings on the Seas and Shores of Africa" (1843).

BACON, David W., Roman Catholic bishop, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1814; d. in New York, 5 Nov., 1874. He received a classical training in the New York Roman Catholic schools, whence he proceeded to Mount St. Mary's college and seminary, Emmettsburg, Md., and having completed his course returned to New York, where he was ordained in 1838, and soon afterward became pastor of the church of the Assumption in Brooklyn. He was unwearied in his efforts for the extension of the Roman Catholic church in that city, and, though his own congregation was the largest in Brooklyn, he was not satisfied until he had purchased the land and erected the church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at the corner of Court and Luqueer streets, the largest church edifice in the city, where he was pastor during the last years of his residence in Brooklyn. In 1855 he was consecrated bishop of the newly created diocese of Portland, Me., which

embraced the states of Maine and New Hampshire. His labors here were unremitting, and were attended with great success. In August, 1874, he made a voyage to Europe for his health, which had been impaired by his labors, but it was too late for him to be benefited. On his arrival in France he was obliged to go immediately into the hospital at Brest, where he remained until he was carried on board ship to return, and, on his arrival in New York, was carried to St. Vincent's hospital, where he died the next evening. He was a man of fine personal presence and an accomplished scholar.

BACON, Edmund, lawyer, b. in Virginia in January, 1776; d. in Edgefield, S. C., 2 Feb., 1826. While quite young he was chosen by the citizens of Augusta, Ga., where he was at school, to welcome Washington, then on an official tour through the south as president. "This delicate and honorable task," says a contemporary historian, Judge O'Neall, "he accomplished in an address so fortunate as to have attracted not only the attention of that great man, but to have procured from him, for the orator, a present of several law books." He was graduated at the Litchfield, Conn., law school and settled in Savannah, where he acquired a fortune at the bar before attaining the age of thirty-three. He was retained in the settlement of the estate of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, near Savannah, and it is a curious coincidence that a quotation from one of the law books presented to Mr. Bacon by Gen. Washington enabled him to gain a mooted point for the succession to the estate of the second general of the revolution. Owing to ill health, he removed in search of a more healthful location to Edgefield, where he soon became a leading practitioner. He is the "Ned Brace" of Judge Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes," and as a wit and humorist was conspicuous among his contemporaries. He displayed a lavish hospitality, and was the acknowledged autocrat of the table, insomuch that on a certain occasion, when the learned Dr. Jonathan Maxcy, president of South Carolina college, was present as a guest, no sooner had Mr. Bacon left the room than Dr. Maxcy enthusiastically exclaimed, "A perfect Garrick, sir! A living, breathing, acting Garrick!"

BACON, Edwin Munroe, journalist, b. in Providence, R. I., 20 Oct., 1844. He was educated in private schools, finishing his studies in the academy at Foxboro, Mass. At the age of nineteen he was appointed on the staff of the Boston "Advertiser," and has since been connected as reporter, correspondent, managing editor, and editor-in-chief with various journals. He was chief editor of the Boston "Globe" during its career as an independent paper. In May, 1866, he assumed the editorial control of the Boston "Post." The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1879. He has edited several works, among them "King's Hand-Book of Boston" and "Boston Illustrated," and written a "Dictionary of Boston" (Boston, 1883, new ed., 1886).

BACON, Ezekiel, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Sept., 1776; d. in Utica, N. Y., 18 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Yale college in 1794, studied law in the Litchfield, Conn., law school, and began practice at Stockbridge, Mass. He was a member of the legislature in 1806–'7; a representative in congress from 1807 to 1813; chief justice of the court of common pleas for the western district of Massachusetts in 1813, and from that year till 1815 first comptroller of the U. S. treasury. He removed to Utica, N. Y., in 1816; was a member of the legislature of that state, judge of the court of common pleas, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1821. In 1824 he was a democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated. He published "Recollections of Fifty Years" (1843).

BACON, Henry, artist, b. in Haverhill, Mass., in 1840. He volunteered in the 13th Massachusetts infantry for the civil war, and was wounded. In 1864 he went to Paris and entered the École des beaux arts, studying also under Cabanel and Edward Frère. His best-known work is "Boston Boys and General Gage," which was first exhibited in the Paris salon of 1875 and at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876. His favorite subjects are figures so treated as to tell a story, historical or imaginative, in the most effective manner. His professional residence is for the most part in Paris, and he is a frequent exhibitor at the salon. The titles of some of his more important pictures are "Paying the Scot" (1870); "Franklin at Home" (1876); "Les Adieux" and "Land! Land!" (1878); "In Normandy" (Paris salon, 1878); "The Luck of Roaring Camp" (1881); and "Lover's Quarrel" (1882); "Le Plainariste."

BACON, John Edmund, lawyer, b. in Edgefield C. H., S. C., 3 March, 1832. He was a grandson of Edmund Bacon, was graduated at South Carolina college in 1851, and studied afterward at Leipsic, Germany. He read law at Litchfield, Conn., and soon won distinction at the bar. His aptitude for the languages, ancient and modern, led to his appointment as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg in 1858, and he acted as chargé d'affaires until the arrival of the Hon. F. W. Pickens as U. S. minister. In 1859 he married at St. Petersburg Rebecca Calhoun, youngest daughter of Gov. Pickens. While on his wedding tour he heard of the election of Mr. Lincoln and sent his resignation to the department of state. In 1861 he returned to South Carolina, entered the confederate army as a private, and rose to the rank of major. In 1866 he was sent with Gov. James L. Orr to arrange with President Johnson for the restoration of South Carolina to the union. In 1867 he was elected district judge, but was soon afterward deposed by the federal general then in command of that department. In 1872 he was a democratic nominee for congress, but was defeated by R. B. Elliott, the able negro politician. Judge Bacon has travelled extensively in Russia, and has occupied his leisure time in the collection and preparation of materials for a future history of that country. In 1886 he was appointed chargé d'affaires for the United States in Uruguay and Paraguay.

BACON, Nathaniel, "the Virginia rebel," a colonial leader, b. in Suffolk, England, about 1630; d. in January, 1677. He was educated in the inns of court, London, and settled on a large estate near the head of James river in Virginia. He became a member of the council in 1672, and gained great popularity by his winning manners and eloquent speech. The Virginians were dissatisfied with the measures taken by Gov. Berkeley for defence against the Indians, and chose Bacon, on the outbreak of a fresh Indian war, to lead the colonial military forces. Although the governor refused to commission him, a force collected and defeated the Indians. On 29 May, 1676, Gov. Berkeley proclaimed Bacon a rebel, and sent a force against him. He was captured and tried before the governor and council on 10 June, when he was acquitted, restored to his seat in the council, and promised a commission as general for the Indian war. But the governor refused to issue the promised commission. The high rates of taxation, the attempts of the governor to curtail the franchise, and other unpopular measures, in conjunction with

his inefficient Indian policy, fed the popular discontent. Upon compulsion of the rebels, Gov. Berkeley in July dismantled the obnoxious forts, dissolved the assembly, and issued writs for a new election. When he failed to carry out his promises, Bacon returned at the head of 500 men and compelled Berkeley to issue the promised commission. He then prosecuted the operations against the Indians with vigor; but, being again proclaimed a rebel, he issued a counter-manifesto, 6 Aug., and, marching upon Williamsburg, drove the governor across the bay to Accomac. In September he again routed the governor's forces and burned Jamestown, while Gov. Berkeley was obliged to take refuge on board an English ship. A number of women, wives of the governor's adherents, were seized and held as hostages by the rebels. Bacon died before carrying out his plans for attacking the governor at Accomac, and Ingram, who succeeded in the command of the colonial forces, was won over by the governor, and, after the execution of a number of Bacon's principal adherents, the rebellion was extinguished. His career furnished the subject for a novel by William Carruthers, of Virginia. See Force's "Tracts Relating to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies"; also Sparks's "American Biography."

BACON, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Sturbridge, Mass., 22 July, 1781; d. in Kent, Cape Shilling, Africa, 3 May, 1820. He was graduated at Harvard in 1808, and then studied law, which he subsequently practised in Pennsylvania. For a time he edited the "Worcester Ægis," and later the Lancaster, Pa., "Hive," and then was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal ministry. In 1819 he was appointed by the U. S. government one of three agents to colonize Africa with negroes, under the auspices of the American colonization society. The expedition sailed for Sierra Leone, reaching that port on 9 March, 1820, and a settlement was made at Campelar, on the Sherboro river. Here his two associates died, and he in declining health was removed to Kent, where his last days were spent. See "Memoirs of Rev. Samuel Bacon," by Jehudi Ashmun (1822).

BACON, William Thompson, clergyman, b. in Woodbury, Conn., 24 Aug., 1814; d. in Derby, Conn., 18 May, 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, delivering the valedictory poem. Then he studied at the Yale divinity school, and from 1842 to 1845 was pastor of the Congregational church in Trumbull, Conn. For some time he was one of the editors of the "New Englander," and during several years editor and proprietor of the "Journal and Courier," of New Haven. He then resumed his ministerial labors, and was in charge of parishes in Kent and in Derby, Conn. Two volumes of poems written by him were published in Cambridge, the first in 1837 and the second in 1848.

BADEAU, Adam, author, b. in New York city, 29 Dec., 1831. His education was received through private instruction and at a boarding-school in Tarrytown, N. Y. He volunteered in the military service of the United States in 1862, and was appointed aide on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. In that capacity he served in Louisiana until 27 May, 1863, when he was severely wounded, almost at the same time with his commanding officer, in leading an assault on the confederate works at Port Hudson. In March, 1864, he was appointed military secretary to Gen. Grant, with the rank, first of lieutenant-colonel and afterward of colonel. On this duty he accompanied the general in the Wilderness and Appomattox campaigns, and remained on his staff until March, 1869, when he was retired from the army with the full rank of captain and the brevet rank of brigadier-general, U. S. A. He also received a similar brevet in the volunteer service. From May to December, 1869, he was secretary of legation at London. During 1870 he was sent to Madrid as a bearer of government despatches, and in May returned to London as consul-general, retaining that office until September, 1881. In 1877 and 1878 he was given leave of absence by the state department to accompany Gen. Grant on his tour round the world. He was consul-general at Havana from May, 1882, until April, 1884, and then resigned because he was not permitted by the state department to substantiate charges of corruption of which he accused its administration. He had been appointed U. S. minister to Brussels in 1875, and to Copenhagen in 1881, but declined both appointments. He has published "The Vagabond," a collection of essays (New York, 1859); "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant" (3 vols., 1867–'81); "Conspiracy: a Cuban Romance" (1885); "Aristocracy in England" (1886); and "Grant in Peace" (1886).

BADGER, George Edmund, statesman, b. in Newbern, N. C., 13 April, 1795; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 11 May, 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, and studied law in Raleigh. In 1816 he was elected to the state legislature, and devoted the next four years of his life to law and legislation. From 1820 to 1825 he was judge of the North Carolina superior court at Raleigh. In 1840 he was a prominent advocate of the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency, and in March, 1841, was appointed secretary of the navy. On the death of President Harrison, and the separation of Mr. Tyler from the whig party, Mr. Badger resigned, giving the veto of President Tyler on the second bank bill as his reason. The whigs of North Carolina returned him at the first opportunity to the senate. He was elected to fill a vacancy in 1846, and in 1848 reëlected for a full term. In 1853 President Fillmore nominated him as a judge of the U. S. supreme court, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired from public life and devoted himself wholly to his profession. In February, 1861, when the proposition to hold a convention for the purpose of seceding from the union was submitted to the people of his state, he consented to serve as a union candidate if the convention should be called. The proposition was defeated by the people; but when, in May, 1861, the convention was finally called, he served in it as a representative from Wake co. He spoke ably in defence of the union, and after the ordinance of secession was passed was known as a member of the conservative party. Mr. Badger was a vigorous speaker, but wrote little. He excelled in debate and was a man of profound research.

BADGER, Joseph, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 11 Jan., 1722; d. 4 April, 1803. He held several civil and military offices in his native place, but removed to Gilmanton, N. H., in 1763. He became a colonel in the revolutionary army in 1771, and was mustering officer of troops in his part of the state, and a member of the provincial congress. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1780, was judge of probate from 1784 to 1797, and in 1788 was a member of the convention that adopted the federal constitution. In 1784 and 1790–'1 he was a member of the state council. He was one of the founders of Gilmanton academy.

BADGER, Joseph, missionary, b. in Wilbraham, Mass., 28 Feb., 1757; d. in Perrysburg, Ohio, 5 May, 1846. His early education was obtained

entirely from his parents. At eighteen years of age he joined the revolutionary army. Four years later he entered the family of Rev. Mr. Day, father of President Day of Yale, and began study with boys of eight or nine years. Soon afterward he determined to become a clergyman, and entered Yale college in 1781. He at first supported himself by manual labor and afterward by teaching school, the sum of $200, in continental money, which he had saved, scarcely serving to buy him a coat. He was graduated in 1785, studied divinity, and in 1787 became pastor at Blandford, Mass., where he remained until 1800. In that year the missionary society sent him to the unsettled part of the country northwest of the Ohio river. Here he endured great hardships for thirty years, going from settlement to settlement, over a country where there were neither roads nor bridges, and often passing the night in the branches of a tree. This mode of life gave him great familiarity with the country, which was of use to the American army during the war of 1812, when he served as chaplain. He became an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison, who gave him his appointment. In 1835 he retired and lived with a daughter until his death. See an autobiographical letter in the "American Quarterly Register" (vol. xiii., Andover).

BADGER, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 16 Aug., 1792; d. 12 May, 1852. His father, revolting against the Calvinism in which he had been educated, had become a deist, and Joseph was given no religious training. When he was ten years old his family removed to Crompton, Canada, then almost a wilderness. He was converted in 1811 while visiting his native place, and in 1812 was baptized and began preaching without connecting himself with any regular church. He travelled for a time with a young man named Adams, who shortly afterward united with the Methodists; but Badger determined to "go forth and preach a free salvation to all who would hear." After laboring for two years in Lower Canada with great success, Badger received ordination at the hands of the Free-will Baptists, but maintained his independent position. In 1814 he returned to New Hampshire and preached with remarkable success, though his methods made him unpopular with the Calvinists. In 1817 he preached as an itinerant in the state of New York, and the churches that he founded joined the denomination known as Christians. After a preaching tour through the west in 1825 and a visit to Boston, Mr. Badger returned to New York, where he edited the "Palladium," at that time the organ of the Christian denomination. A stroke of paralysis forced him to give up work, but he preached again for some time before the final shock. See "Life of Joseph Badger," by E. G. Holland (New York, 1854).

BADGER, Milton, clergyman, b. in Coventry, Conn., 6 May, 1800; d. in Madison, Conn., 1 March, 1873. He was graduated at Yale with honor in 1823. After spending a year in teaching in New Canaan, Conn., he began his theological studies at Andover theological seminary, but in 1826 removed to New Haven to become a tutor in Yale college, and finished his preparation for the ministry there. He was ordained 3 Jan., 1828, as pastor of the South Congregational church in Andover, Mass., and remained there until 1835, when he became associate secretary of the American home missionary society. He was soon, by the resignation of Dr. Peters, placed in the position of senior secretary, and for thirty-four years he performed the duties of his office with great faithfulness and skill. He possessed a vigorous constitution, but the constant pressure of his work proved too much for him, and in 1869 he was compelled, by the manifestations of the disease that finally ended his life, to withdraw from active duties.

BADGER, Oscar C., naval officer, b. in Windham, Conn., 12 Aug., 1823. He entered the navy from Pennsylvania, as a midshipman, 9 Sept., 1841, served on the steamer "Mississippi" on the eastern coast of Mexico during the war with that country, and participated in the attack on Alvarado in 1846. He was made passed midshipman 10 Aug., 1847, from that time until 1852 was on various ships of the Pacific squadron, and in 1853–'4 at the naval observatory. On 15 Sept., 1855, he was made lieutenant, and, while attached to the sloop "John Adams" in 1855–'6, he commanded a party that attacked and destroyed the village of Vutia, Feejee islands. In 1861–'2 he commanded the steamer "Anacostia," of the Potomac flotilla, and Lieut. Wyman, the commander of the flotilla, often mentioned in his reports the precision of fire of Badger's vessel. He was made lieutenant-commander on 16 July, 1862, and commanded the iron-clads "Patapsco" and "Montauk" in the engagements with the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor in 1863. In the night attack on Fort Sumter, 1 Sept., 1863, he was on the flag-ship "Weehawken," as acting fleet captain, when he was severely wounded in the leg by a metallic splinter. After this he was on shore duty until 1866, and on 23 July of that year was made commander. From 1866 to 1867 he commanded the "Peoria," of the North Atlantic squadron, and received a vote of thanks from the legislatures of the islands of Antigua and St. Kitts for services rendered to the authorities. From 1868 to 1870 he was at the Portsmouth navy-yard. In 1872 he was made captain, and on 15 Nov., 1881, commodore. In 1885 he was placed on the retired list.

BADGER, William, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 13 Jan., 1779; d. there, 21 Sept., 1852. In his youth he devoted himself to business. He was in the lower house of the state legislature from 1810 to 1812, and from 1814 to 1816 in the state senate, of which he was the president in 1816. He was associate justice of the court of common pleas from 1816 to 1821, and from 1822 to 1832 high sheriff of Strafford co. He was governor from 1834 to 1836.

BADIN, Stephen Theodore, clergyman, b. in Orleans, France, in 1768; d. in Cincinnati in 1853. His parents regarded the mental qualities that he developed in his boyhood as extraordinary, and, although very poor, gave him a classical education. He was sent for three years to the collége Montagu in Paris, where he acquired a thorough classical training, and entered the Sulpician seminary at Tours in 1789, with the object of becoming a priest. He immigrated to the United States in 1792 and was ordained by Bishop Carroll in the old cathedral of Baltimore in 1793, being the first priest ordained in the United States. He went to Georgetown college soon afterward to perfect himself in the knowledge of the English language, and was then appointed to do missionary work in Kentucky, which at that period formed a part of the diocese of Baltimore. He took up his residence in Scott co., occasionally making excursions to the Catholic settlements in other parts of the territory. His mission extended over hundreds of miles, and he was obliged to be almost constantly on horseback, in which way he travelled more than 100,000 miles. In 1796, when his sufferings and hardships were greatest, he was offered the rectorship of St. Genevieve by the Spanish governor of the town,

but did not even return an answer. Father Badin was for about three years the only priest in Kentucky. In 1797 Bishop Carroll appointed him vicar-general, and sent him an assistant, who died in the following year. The death or withdrawal of other priests, who had been assigned to the same mission, left Father Badin alone again in Kentucky in 1803, and as, through emigration from Maryland, the Catholic population was rapidly increasing, his missionary duties were of a very exhausting nature. In 1805 he published his "Principles of Catholics," the first Catholic work printed in the west. He organized a mission at Louisville in 1806, and in 1811 built the church of St. Louis in that city. In 1812 he erected the church of St. Peter in Lexington, principally through the aid of his Protestant friends. Owing to a misunderstanding between him and Bishop Flaget as to the settlement of title to certain properties that had been acquired by Father Badin for the church before the creation of the diocese of Bardstown, the latter left Kentucky in 1819, and spent nine years travelling through Europe. On his return he took charge of the Monroe mission, Michigan territory, for a year and a half. From 1830 to 1836 he was connected with the Pottawattamie Indians on St. Joseph's river, Indiana. He was successful, not only in converting them to Christianity, but in forming them to the habits of civilized life. He established schools among them, and in a few years all the young people of the tribe had learned to read English. The last three years of Father Badin's life were spent in Cincinnati as the guest of Archbishop Purcell. Father Badin was the author of several Latin poems in hexameter verse. The principal are "Carmen Sacrum," a translation of which was printed at Frankfort; the "Epicedium," written on the death of Col. Joe Daviess at the battle of Tippecanoe, translated by Dr. Mitchell, of New York; and "Sanctissimæ Trinitatis Laudes et Invocatis" (Louisville, 1843).

BADLAM, Ezra, soldier, b. in Milton, Mass., 25 May, 1746; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 5 April, 1788. He was a brother of Gen. Stephen Badlam, was a captain in Grilley's artillery regiment at the siege of Boston in 1775, was in L. Baldwin's regiment in 1776, was present at Trenton and Princeton, and from 7 July, 1777, to 31 Dec., 1780, was lieutenant-colonel of Bailey's regiment, the 2d Massachusetts. He was in M. Jackson's regiment from 1780 to 1782, and was taken prisoner by the British Col. Norton at White Plains, 3 Feb., 1780. He afterward served as a colonel in the suppression of Shays's rebellion.—His brother, **Stephen,** soldier, b. in Milton, Mass., 25 March, 1748; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 25 Aug., 1815. He entered the army in 1775, became lieutenant of artillery, and soon rose to the rank of major, commanding the artillery in the department of Canada. In July, 1776, he took possession of the eminence opposite Ticonderoga, naming it Mount Independence on the 18th of that month, on receipt of the news that the declaration had been adopted by congress. In August, 1777, he did good service at Fort Stanwix under Willet, and in 1799 was made brigadier-general of militia. When a captain in New York he became acquainted with Alexander Hamilton, who frequently asked his advice in matters of tactics. He was throughout his life a great admirer and supporter of Gen. Washington, by whom he was much esteemed. His later years were passed in Dorchester, Mass., where he was prominent in local affairs and in the church.

BAENA, Antonio Ladislao Monteiro (bah-ay'-na), Portuguese historian, d. about 1851. He went to Brazil, and was for many years in the military service of that empire. He made explorations in the province of Pará, and published a full description of it, in a book entitled "Ensaio Corografico sobre a Provinzia do Pará" (1839), and other valuable works.

BAERLE, or **BARLÆUS, Gaspard van,** Dutch author, b. in Antwerp in 1584; d. in 1648. He was professor of philosophy and theology in Leyden (1617) and Amsterdam (1631). His works are: "Poemata Epistolæ" (2 vols.), and "Rerum in Brasilia gestarom Historia" (Amsterdam, 1647).

BÁEZ, Buenaventura (bah'-eth), president of the Dominican republic, b. in Azua, Santo Domingo, early in the 19th century. He inherited a large fortune from his father, a mulatto, who was prominent in the revolution of 1808; coöperated with Santana in the establishment of Dominican independence; and was president from 1849 till 1853, when he was supplanted by Santana, who expelled him from the country. After the deposition of Santana in May, 1856, Báez, who had spent the interval in New York, resumed the presidency, 6 Oct., 1856; but was again supplanted by Santana, 11 June, 1858, and obliged to remain abroad till after the evacuation of Dominica by the Spaniards in 1865. In December of that year he was elected for a third term. This was interrupted in March, 1866, by an insurrection led by Gen. Pimentel in favor of Cabral, in consequence of which Báez was banished to St. Thomas. A new revolution in December, 1867, drove Cabral from power and restored Báez. After various direct and indirect negotiations, he signed, 29 Nov., 1869, two treaties with President Grant, one for the cession of the bay of Samaná, and the other for the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States, subject to the approval of the people of the republic, which was ostensibly obtained in an election (decreed by Báez, 16 Feb., 1870) held under the protection of American men-of-war. The U. S. senate, however, refused to ratify the treaty. A commission, appointed by President Grant, under authority of congress, to visit and examine the island, reported in April, 1871, in favor of annexation; but the measure was pressed no further. Its failure encouraged Cabral and Pimentel to renew the civil war.

BAFFIN, William, navigator, supposed to have been born in London about 1584; d. in Kishm, Persia, 23 Jan., 1622. He is first mentioned in 1612 as pilot of the "Patience," one of the vessels that accompanied James Hall in his voyage of discovery to Greenland. An account of the expedition was written by him on his return, part of which, published by Purchas, has been preserved. In 1613, having entered the service of the Muscovy Company, he became chief pilot of seven vessels, and visited the Spitzbergen coast for fishing. Purchas also preserved an account of this voyage, written by Baffin. Again, in 1614, he made a similar trip. In 1615 he piloted the "Discovery," commanded by Robert Bylot, in her search for the northwest passage. His original manuscript description of this voyage, containing much valuable information, is preserved in the British museum. In 1616 he again sailed with the "Discovery," passed up through Davis strait, reaching as far as 78° N. latitude, and cruised around the open sea now known as Baffin's bay. His narrative of this voyage was published by Purchas, probably in an imperfect form, and his opinion is there recorded against the existence of a northwest passage. He then joined the East India Company and made voyages to the east under Capt. Shilling in 1617 and 1620. His final

voyage was made as master of the "London" in 1621, sent out for the purpose of driving the Portuguese from Ormuz. During the siege, while engaged in making measurements, he was shot, and died almost immediately. Baffin was the first to determine longitude by observing the time of the moon's culmination. See "The Voyages of William Baffin, 1612–'22," edited, with notes and an introduction, by Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S., published by the Hakluyt society (London, 1881).

BAGBY, Arthur Pendleton, governor of Alabama, b. in Virginia in 1794; d. in Mobile, Ala., 21 Sept., 1858. He received a liberal education, and settled in Alabama in 1818. He soon gained a reputation as a criminal lawyer, and in 1820–'2 was sent to the legislature, where he was chosen speaker of the house. He was governor from 1837 to 1841, when he was sent as a democrat to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Clement C. Clay. Here he served until 16 June, 1848, when he accepted the office of minister to Russia. On 14 May, 1849, he withdrew and returned home. He was afterward one of the commission appointed to codify the laws of Alabama.

BAGBY, George William, author, b. in Buckingham co., Va., 13 Aug., 1828; d. in Richmond, Va., 29 Nov., 1883. He was educated at Edgehill school, Princeton, N. J., and at Delaware college, Newark, Del., leaving the latter at the end of his sophomore year. Subsequently he studied medicine and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1853 he became editor of the Lynchburg (Va.) daily "Express," and was for some time the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans "Crescent," Charleston "Mercury," and Richmond "Dispatch." From 1859 he was, until its suspension near the end of the war, editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," and at the same time associate editor of the Richmond "Whig," and a frequent contributor to the "Southern Illustrated News." From 1 Jan., 1870, to 1 July, 1878, he was state librarian of Virginia. He lectured frequently, and met with success as a humorist in many parts of Virginia and Maryland. He was the author of many humorous articles published under the pen name of "Mozis Addums." His sketches were collected and published by Mrs. Bagby, as "The Writings of Dr. Bagby" (3 vols., Richmond, 1884–'6).

BAGIOLI, Antonio, musician, b. in Bologna, Italy, in 1795; d. in New York, 11 Feb., 1871. He began the study of music early in life, and, after a preparatory course in several schools, entered the conservatory at Naples, and remained there for several years under Zingarelli. In 1832 he arrived in New York as musical director of the Montrésor troupe, the first Italian opera company that ever visited the United States. After a successful season the opera troupe went to Havana; but Bagioli remained in New York and established himself as a teacher of music, attaining a success probably unsurpassed by any professor in this country. He published "One Hour of Daily Study for the Acquirement of a Correct Pronunciation of the Vowels, which is the only Method to become a Perfect Vocalist" (New York, 1864).—His only daughter, Theresa, married Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

BAGLEY, John Judson, politician, b. in Medina, N. Y., 24 July, 1832; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 27 July, 1881. He received a common-school education in Lockport, N. Y., and in early life emigrated with his father, settling in Constantine, Mich. At the age of fifteen he went to Detroit and secured employment in a tobacco factory. On attaining his majority he began a business of his own in the same line, and was continuously engaged with it until his death, accumulating a large property. He held numerous positions of public trust in the Detroit city government, and in 1868–'9 was chairman of the republican state central committee, gaining great credit for the ability with which he conducted the presidential canvass of 1868. In 1872 he was the republican candidate for governor, and was elected by a majority exceeding that of the Grant electors. He was reëlected in 1874. His administrations were marked by his interest in all measures tending to the public good. The educational and charitable institutions were benefited by the judicious legislation urged by him, and the status of the liquor traffic owes its improved condition to his recommendations. In 1881 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. senate, but lost the nomination in the republican caucus by a single vote. He was actively identified with the Unitarian church in Detroit, and his donations to various charitable institutions were large and numerous.

BAGOT, Sir **Charles,** British diplomatist, b. in Blithfield, Stafford co., England, 23 Sept., 1781; d. in Kingston, Canada, 18 May, 1843. He was the second son of William, first Lord Bagot. In 1807 he was made under foreign secretary of state; in 1814 was sent on a special mission to Paris; was minister-plenipotentiary at Washington from 1816 to 1819; in 1820 was appointed ambassador to Russia; in 1824 was sent on a similar mission to Holland; and in 1834 was sent as a special ambassador to Austria. On 10 June, 1842, after the death of Lord Sydenham, he became governor-general of British North America, which office he retained until his death.

BAHNSON, George Frederick, Moravian bishop, b. in Christiansfeld, Denmark, 16 Sept., 1805; d. in Salem, N. C., 11 Sept., 1869. He was educated at the Moravian college and the theological seminary in Germany, and in 1829 emigrated to the United States and entered the boarding-school at Nazareth, Pa., as a tutor. Five years later he began his ministerial career. The two churches in which he labored longest and with most success were those at Lancaster, Pa., and Salem, N. C. He was consecrated to the episcopacy at Bethlehem, 13 May, 1860, and presided over the southern district. In 1869 he went to Europe to attend the general synod of the Moravian church, and in the course of the journey his health failed, and he died a few weeks after his return. Bishop Bahnson was a man of commanding presence, a powerful preacher, and a ripe scholar.

BAILEY, Ann, scout, d. in Harrison township, Gallia co., Ohio, 23 Nov., 1825. She was reputed to have been born in Liverpool, England, about 1725, to have been kidnapped at the age of nineteen, carried off to Virginia and sold, and to have married a man named Trotter when thirty years of age. Trotter was a member of Col. Lewis's regiment, and was killed by the Indians in the battle of Point Pleasant on 10 Oct., 1774. His widow, moved by revenge, assumed male clothing and adopted the life of a scout and spy, and was often employed to convey information to the commandants of forts. In 1790 she married a soldier named John Bailey, stationed at Fort Clendenin, on Kanawha river. She was exceedingly expert with the rifle, possessed a black horse of remarkable intelligence, and made many perilous journeys from the settlements on the James and Potomac rivers to Fort Clendenin and other distant outposts. On one occasion she rescued the garrison of the fort from destruction by bringing a supply of ammu-

nition from Fort Union, now Lewisburg. After the Indian war, during which her second husband was killed, she lived with her son, William Trotter, on Kanawha river, and removed with him in 1818 to Ohio, where, in old age, she taught school, displaying great mental and physical vigor.

BAILEY, Anna Warner, known as "Mother Bailey," patriot, b. in Groton, Conn., 11 Oct., 1758; d. there in 1850. She was the wife of Capt. Elijah Bailey, of Groton. She witnessed the massacre at Fort Griswold on 6 Sept., 1781, and on 7 Sept. walked to the scene of carnage, three miles, to search for an uncle, whom she found fatally wounded. At his request to see his wife and child she ran home, saddled a horse for the feeble mother, and carried the child herself to the dying patriot. In July, 1813, when the British threatened to attack New London, Mother Bailey rendered great aid to its defenders by tearing up flannel garments for cartridges.

BAILEY, Ebenezer, educator, b. in West Newbury, Mass., 25 June, 1795; d. in Lynn, Mass., 5 Aug., 1839. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, after which he taught school, and also entered his name as a law student. Afterward he became a tutor in Virginia, but in 1819 returned to Newburyport, and there opened a private school for young ladies. In 1823 he was appointed master of the Franklin grammar school, and in 1825 teacher of the Boston high school for girls. This school proved unsuccessful, and Josiah Quincy, then mayor, pronounced it an entire failure. Mr. Bailey at once replied with vigor in a "Review of the Mayor's Report upon the High School for Girls" (Boston, 1828). Subsequently he had charge of the young ladies' high school, and in 1830 was active in the establishment of the American Institute of Education, afterward filling various offices in that body. In 1838 he established a boys' school at Roxbury, which, in 1839, was moved to Lynn. Mr. Bailey was the successful competitor for the prize ode delivered at the Boston theatre in commemoration of Washington's death. Afterward he was on several occasions poet at the Φ B K anniversaries of Harvard. Mr. Bailey was at various times a member of the city council of Boston, director of the home of reform, president of the Boston lyceum, and director of the Boston mechanics' institute. He was a frequent contributor to the Boston "Courier" and other periodicals, and edited "The Young Ladies' Class-Book" (Boston, 1831); "Blakewell's Philosophical Conversations" (1832); and "First Lessons on Algebra" (1833).

BAILEY, Gamaliel, journalist, b. in Mount Holly, N. J., 3 Dec., 1807; d. at sea, 5 June, 1859. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and after obtaining his degree in 1828 sailed as a ship's doctor to China. He began his editorial career in the office of the "Methodist Protestant" in Baltimore, but in 1831 he removed to Cincinnati, where he served as hospital physician during the cholera epidemic. His sympathies being excited on the occasion of the expulsion of a number of students on account of anti-slavery views from Lane seminary, he became an active agitator against slavery, and in 1836 he associated himself with James G. Birney in the conduct of the "Cincinnati Philanthropist," the earliest anti-slavery newspaper in the west, of which in 1837 he became sole editor. Twice in that year, and again in 1841, the printing-office was sacked by a mob. He issued the paper regularly until after the presidential election of 1844, when he was selected to direct the publication of a new abolitionist organ at Washington. The first number of the "National Era," published under the auspices of the American and foreign anti-slavery society, appeared 1 Jan., 1847. In 1848 an angry mob laid siege to the office for three days, and finally separated under the influence of an eloquent harangue by the editor. The "Era," in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" originally appeared, ably presented the opinions of the anti-slavery party. Dr. Bailey died while on a voyage to Europe for his health.

BAILEY, Gilbert Stephen, clergyman, b. in Dalton, Pa., 17 Oct., 1822. He was educated at Oberlin, and, after studying theology, became a Baptist clergyman, holding pastorates in various places in New York and Illinois till 1863, when he was made superintendent of the Baptist missions in Illinois, and from 1867 till 1875 was secretary of the Baptist Theological Union in Chicago. The system of "minister's institutes," now prevalent in the Baptist denomination, was originated by him in 1864, and they were subsequently conducted by him in Chicago, Upper Alton, and Bloomingdale, Ill. He resumed his preaching and had charge of churches in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Iowa, was a secretary of the Italian Bible and Sunday-school mission in 1880–'1, and missionary in southern California in 1885–'6. Besides numerous tracts and uncollected poems, he has published a "History of the Illinois River Baptist Association" (New York, 1857); "Caverns of Kentucky" (Chicago, 1863); "Manual of Baptism" (Philadelphia, 1863); "The Trials and Victories of Religious Liberty in America" (1876); "Three Discourses on the History, Wonders, and Excellence of the Bible" (Ottumwa, 1882); "The Word and Works of God" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Prize Discourse on Slander" (Washington, 1884); and "Ingersollism Exposed" (Ottumwa, 1884).

BAILEY, Guilford Dudley, soldier, b. in Martinsburg, N. Y., 4 June, 1834; killed in action, 31 May, 1862. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and assigned to the 2d artillery. He served on frontier and garrison duty, was at Fort Leavenworth during the Kansas disturbances of 1857–'9, and at West Point as instructor for a short time in 1859. When the civil war began he was stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, but, with his immediate superior, Capt. Stoneman, refused to surrender when Gen. Twiggs attempted to give up his entire command to the confederates, and effected his escape into Mexico. Reporting for duty as soon as he could reach the north, he was sent with Hunt's battery to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla. Returning on account of sickness, he organized and was appointed colonel of the 1st N. Y. light artillery volunteers (25 Sept., 1861), joined the Army of the Potomac, was detailed as chief of artillery in Gen. Casey's division during the Peninsular campaign, and was killed among his guns at the battle of Seven Pines. A monument has been raised to his memory in the cemetery at Poughkeepsie.

BAILEY, Jacob, soldier, b. in Newbury, Mass., 2 July, 1728; d. in Newbury, Vt., 1 March, 1816. He settled in Hampstead in 1745, and served as a captain during the French war in 1756. He was with Col. Munroe in the siege of Fort William Henry, and was among those who escaped the subsequent massacre on 7 Aug., 1757. He was also present at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759. In 1764 he removed to Vermont, and there obtained a township. Later he was appointed brigadier-general of militia by the state of New York. During the revolutionary war he was commissary-general of the northern department, and in that capacity did much in benefiting the cause of the Americans.

BAILEY, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Rowley, Mass., 16 April, 1731; d. in Annapolis, N. S., 26 July, 1808. He was graduated at Harvard in 1755, after which he visited England, was ordained a priest in the church of England, and became a missionary in Pownalborough, now Wiscasset, Maine. During the revolutionary war he was a loyalist, and in 1779 he retired to Nova Scotia. He was called to the rectorship of St. Luke's church in Annapolis, where he remained until his death. See "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. Jacob Bailey, A. M.," by William S. Bartlett (Boston, 1854).

BAILEY, Jacob Whitman, naturalist, b. in Ward (now Auburn), Mass., 29 April, 1811; d. in West Point, N. Y., 26 Feb., 1857. He received a common-school education at Providence, R. I., and then studied at West Point, where he was graduated in 1832. He was appointed lieutenant in the artillery, and during the following six years served at various military stations in South Carolina and Virginia. From 1834 until his death he was successively assistant, acting, and full professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, at the military academy. His scientific reputation was achieved principally by his researches in microscopy, and he may be regarded as the pioneer in this means of investigation in the United States. The indicator bearing his name, and other improvements in the construction of the microscope, were devised by him. He made numerous collections; that of microscopic objects containing over 3,000 slides, and his collection of algæ about 4,500 specimens. These, together with his books and papers, were bequeathed to the Boston society of natural history. In 1856 he was elected president of the American association of the advancement of science, and he was a member of many other scientific bodies both in this country and Europe. He was the author of more than fifty papers, which appeared in the "American Journal of Science and Arts," "Transactions of the Association of Geologists and Naturalists," "The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and "Journal of Microscopic Science," and also of a volume of "Microscopic Sketches," which contained about 3,000 original figures, and a paper on infusorial fossils in California in the reports of the Pacific railway survey. See the sketch of his life and scientific labors given in the "American Journal of Science and Arts" (2d series, vol. xxv.)—His son, **Loring Woart,** chemist and geologist, b. in West Point, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1839, studied at Brown university and then at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1859. In 1861 he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history in the university of New Brunswick, at Fredericton. For many years he has been connected with the geological survey of Canada, to whose reports he has regularly contributed accounts of his work. He has written scientific papers for the "Canadian Naturalist" and "Canadian Record," and has published "Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick" (1864) and the "Geology of Southern New Brunswick" (1865).—Another son, **William Whitman,** botanist, b. in West Point, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1843, was graduated at Brown in 1864, after which he devoted special attention to botany at Harvard under the direction of Prof. Asa Gray and Prof. G. L. Goodale. In 1867 he served as botanist to the U. S. geological survey of the 40th parallel, and from 1869 to 1871 was assistant librarian of the Providence athenæum. In 1877 he became instructor of botany at Brown, and in 1881 professor. He is a contributor of prose and verse to periodicals, and has published a "Botanical Collector's Hand-Book" (Boston, 1881).

BAILEY, James E., senator, b. in Montgomery co., Tenn., 15 Aug., 1822. He was educated at Clarksville academy and at the university of Nashville, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Clarksville in 1843. In 1853 he was elected to the Tennessee house of representatives. He served in the confederate army, though not an original secessionist. He was a member of the court of arbitration in 1874, by appointment of the governor of Tennessee, and was elected U. S. senator from Tennessee in place of Andrew Johnson, taking his seat 29 Jan., 1877.

BAILEY, James Montgomery, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1841. He received a common-school education and became a carpenter. In 1860 he removed to Danbury, Conn., where he worked at his trade for two years, occasionally contributing to the newspapers, and then enlisted in the 17th Connecticut regiment, with which he served until the end of the war. After his return he purchased, in 1865, the Danbury "Times," which he afterward consolidated with the "Jeffersonian," acquired in 1870, under the name of the Danbury "News." For this paper he wrote short, humorous articles, generally descriptive of every-day mishaps, which were reprinted in other journals throughout the country. In 1873 a demand for his paper was found outside of Danbury, and its circulation rose to 30,000 copies. His first printed book was "Life in Danbury" (Boston, 1873), a collection of articles from his newspaper. The same year he published "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." In 1874 he visited Europe for his health, and after his return delivered a lecture which was published in a volume in 1878, with the title "England from a Back Window." He published in 1877 "They All do it," in 1879 "Mr. Phillips's Goneness," and in 1880 "The Danbury Boom."

BAILEY, John, soldier, b. in Hanover, Mass., 30 Oct., 1730; d. there, 27 Oct., 1810. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Plymouth regiment at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and succeeded Col. John Thomas in its command. When the continental army was organized he became colonel of the 2d Massachusetts, in which command he remained during the war, earning distinction, especially in the campaign against Burgoyne.

BAILEY, Joseph, farmer, b. in Salem, Ohio, 28 April, 1827; killed near Nevada, Newton co., Mo., 21 March, 1867. He entered the military service of the United States 2 July, 1861, as captain in the 4th Wisconsin infantry. The regiment was ordered to Maryland and assigned to the expedition under Gen. B. F. Butler, which occupied New Orleans after its reduction by Farragut's fleet, in April, 1862. Bailey was appointed acting engineer of the defences of New Orleans in December, 1862, and while so detailed was promoted to be major (30 May, 1863). A month later (June 24) he became lieutenant-colonel. In August, 1863, the regiment was changed from infantry to cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Bailey was sent home on recruiting service, returning to duty with his regiment in February, 1864, in time to accompany the army of Gen. N. P. Banks in the Red river campaign. Here occurred the opportunity that enabled Lieut.-Col. Bailey to achieve one of the most brilliant feats ever accomplished in military engineering. The expedition had been carefully timed to coincide with the regular annual spring rise in Red river, in order that the navy might coöperate and the river serve as a base of supplies. The army, under Gen. Banks, advanced south of the river, accompanied and supported by a fleet of twelve gun-boats and thirty transports. The ad-

vance suffered a defeat at Sabine Cross Roads on 8 April, and retreated to Alexandria, where it was found that the water had fallen so much that it was impossible for the fleet to pass below the falls. Rear-Admiral Porter, commanding the squadron, was reluctantly making preparations to save what stores he could and to destroy his gunboats, preparatory to retreating with the army, as he was advised that the land position was not tenable, when Lieut.-Col. Bailey proposed to build a dam and deepen the water in mid-channel so that the gun-boats could pass. The regular engineers condemned the project as impracticable; but Lieut.-Col. Bailey persevered, and, in the face of discouraging opposition and indifference on the part of the navy, finally, on 30 April, procured the necessary authority from Gen. Banks. When the work was actually begun, there was no lack of men or of zeal. Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, then a member of Gen. Banks's staff, strongly advocated the scheme, and aided in the construction of the dam. Details of 3,000 soldiers were kept at work night and day, and several hundred lumbermen from Maine regiments did good service in felling and moving trees. The fatigue parties relieved one another at regular intervals, all working with remarkable endurance, often up to their necks in water, and under a semi-tropical sun. The rapids to be deepened were about a mile long and from 700 to more than 1,000 feet wide, with a current of ten miles an hour. On the north bank a tree dam was built, while on the south side, there being no timber, a series of heavy cribs were constructed from material obtained by demolishing several old mills, while the brick, iron, and stone required to sink and hold them in place were procured by tearing down two sugar-houses and taking up a quantity of railroad iron buried in the vicinity. The dams, thus built on both sides of the river, left an opening of sixty-six feet. So energetically and systematically was the work pushed that on the morning of 12 May the whole fleet passed safely down the falls without loss. The Mississippi squadron was saved through the native engineering skill of a Wisconsin farmer. His services received prompt recognition, and on 7 June he was brevetted brigadier-general, and on 30 June was promoted to the full grade of colonel, and subsequently received the formal thanks of congress. The officers of the fleet presented him with a sword and a purse of $3,000. After this feat Gen. Bailey's military record was highly creditable. In November, 1864, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and had command of the engineer brigade of the military division of the west Mississippi and of different cavalry brigades until he resigned, 7 July, 1865. After leaving the army he settled as a farmer in Newton co., Mo., and was elected sheriff, an office which he filled with his accustomed firmness and daring. He met his death at the hands of two desperadoes, upon whom he had personally served warrants, and whom, with characteristic fearlessness, he was escorting to the county-seat without assistance. It is interesting to know that the main portion of the dam, constructed under such haste, was in place twenty-two years afterward, and bade fair to last indefinitely. It is still known as "Bailey's Dam."

BAILEY, Joseph Mead, jurist, b. in Middlebury, Vt., 22 June 1833. He was graduated at the university of Rochester, N. Y., in 1854, and in 1856 began the practice of law at Freeport, Ill. He was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1866–'70 and presidential elector of the same state in 1876. He was chosen a judge in the 13th judicial circuit, Illinois, in 1877, judge of the first division appellate court in 1878, and chief justice of that court in 1879. He became a trustee of the university of Chicago in 1878.

BAILEY, Rufus William, educator, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 13 April, 1793; d. in Huntsville, Tex., 25 April, 1863. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1813, and taught in the academies at Salisbury, N. H., and Blue Hill, Me., then studied law with Daniel Webster, but at the end of a year entered Andover theological seminary, and on the completion of his studies was licensed, and began preaching at Norwich Plain, at the same time filling the place of teacher of moral philosophy in the military school. In 1824 he was installed pastor of the church in Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained four years. He was then obliged to remove to the south for the sake of his health, and subsequently taught for more than twenty years in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, in the latter state travelling at one time extensively as agent of the colonization society. In 1854 he was elected professor of languages in Austin college, at Huntsville, Texas, and in 1858 became its president. He was the author of a series of newspaper letters on slavery, subsequently published in a volume under the title of "The Issue"; also of a volume of sermons entitled "The Family Preacher"; of letters to daughters, entitled "The Mother's Request"; of a "Primary Grammar," and of a "Manual of English Grammar," used extensively in southern schools.

BAILEY, Silas, clergyman, b. in Massachusetts about 1812; d. in Paris, France, 11 June, 1874. He was graduated at Brown in 1834, studied at Newton theological seminary, and was for a time a pastor in Massachusetts. He became principal of Worcester academy about 1840, and, after several years, was elected president of Granville college, afterward Dennison university, Granville, Ohio, where he remained for ten years. He then became president of the newly established college at Franklin, Ind., where he remained until his health failed. After filling a pastorate at Lafayette for three years he accepted the professorship of theology at Kalamazoo college, Mich. He bequeathed his library to Franklin college. Dr. Bailey published sermons, addresses, and reviews.

BAILEY, Theodorus, senator, b. in Dutchess co., N. Y., 12 Oct., 1758; d. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1828. He was a representative in congress from New York from 1793 to 1797, and from 1799 to 1803. In 1803 he was chosen a senator from New York, but resigned in the following year and accepted the postmastership of New York city, which office he held until his death.—His nephew, **Theodorus,** naval officer (b. in Chateaugay, N. Y., 12 April, 1805; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 Feb., 1877), was appointed a midshipman from New York, 1 Jan., 1818, and received his commission as lieutenant 3 March, 1827. His first cruise was on board the "Cyane," Capt. Trenchard, which captured several slavers on the coast of Africa in 1820–'1. He then made a three years' cruise in the Pacific on the "Franklin." In 1833–'6 he sailed on a cruise round the world on board the "Vincennes." After serving on the frigate "Constellation," in which he again sailed round the world, he was placed in command of the storeship "Lexington" in 1846, in which, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, he conveyed to California, by way of Cape Horn, an artillery company and several officers who afterward became famous, including Henry W. Halleck, William T. Sherman, and E. O. C. Ord. Lieut. Bailey rendered efficient

aid to the Pacific squadron by fitting out and leading numerous expeditions. He made use of his vessel, an old razee, as an armed cruiser, and, after landing the troops at Monterey, blockaded and captured San Blas, and was actively employed with the land forces in the conquest of California. He was commissioned as commander 6 March, 1849, and as captain 15 Dec., 1855. On 6 Sept., 1853, he was assigned to the command of the "St. Mary's," of the Pacific squadron, and cruised for three years. Arriving opportunely at Panama during the riots, he took steps to suppress them that were successful and satisfactory alike to the citizens and the government. On the same cruise he was instrumental in restoring friendly relations with the inhabitants of the Fiji islands. At the beginning of the civil war he was placed in command of the frigate "Colorado," of the western Gulf blockading squadron, and on 2 May, 1861, coöperated with Gen. Harvey Brown in the operations before Pensacola. He reconnoitred the position of the "Judah," going up to her side in his gig on the night of 13 Sept., 1861, and matured the plan by which Lieut. Russell cut out and burned that confederate privateer a few hours later. Joining Farragut's squadron at New Orleans, as second in command, he led the attack in April, 1862, commanding the right column of the fleet in the passage of the forts St. Philip and Jackson, and leading the fleet in the capture of the Chalmette batteries and of the city. He led the attack in the gunboat "Cayuga," passing up, ahead of the fleet, through the fire of five of the forts, sustaining unaided the attack of the confederate vessels, rams, and fire, and passed through them to the city. Admiral Farragut sent Bailey to demand the surrender of New Orleans. Accompanied by Lieut. George H. Perkins, he passed through the streets in the midst of a hooting mob, who threatened the officers with drawn pistols and other weapons. In his official report of the victory, dated 24 April, 1862, Capt. Bailey used the famous phrase: "It was a contest of iron hearts in wooden ships against iron-clads with iron beaks —and the iron hearts won." The important part actually taken by Bailey was not adequately recognized in the first official account, though Admiral Farragut commended his gallantry and ability in the official report, and sent him to Washington with the despatches announcing the victory. The mistake was afterward rectified by Admiral Farragut, and the correction appended to the report of the secretary of the navy for 1869. He was promoted commodore after the capture of New Orleans, receiving his commission 16 July, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the eastern Gulf blockading squadron. Although his health was impaired, he displayed energy and perseverance in breaking up blockade-running on the Florida coast, and within eighteen months more than 150 blockade-runners were captured through his vigilance. After the war he was commandant of the Portsmouth navy-yard from 1865 to 1867. On 25 July, 1866, he was commissioned as rear-admiral, and on 10 Oct., 1866, he was placed on the retired list.

Theodorus Bailey

BAILLAIRGE, George Frederick, Canadian engineer, b. in Quebec, 16 Oct., 1824. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec, and in 1844 entered the civil service of Canada in the department of engineering. In 1871 he was appointed assistant chief engineer of the department of public works. He was superintending engineer of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence canals in 1877–'8, and in 1879 became deputy minister of public works.

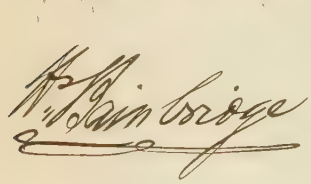
BAILLARGEON, Charles Francis, archbishop of Quebec, b. at Crane Island, District of Quebec, 26 April, 1798; d. 13 Oct., 1870. He was educated at the college of St. Nicolet, where he distinguished himself and pursued a superior course of studies. In 1850 he was sent to Rome by the bishops of the province of Quebec, as their agent in some important religious questions, and was there consecrated a bishop *in part.*, 23 Feb., 1851, by Cardinal Franzoni, prefect of the Propaganda. Subsequently he became bishop, and then archbishop of Quebec in 1867, and went three times to Rome in the interest of his diocese, and also to assist at the œcumenical council held in that city in 1868–'9. He established the temperance and St. Vincent de Paul societies in Quebec in 1846, and afterward the brothers' school and St. John the Baptist church, and also contributed largely to many charitable institutions. He published a translation of the New Testament, catechism, and other works.—His brother, **Pierre,** Canadian physician, b. at Crane Island, province of Quebec, 8 Nov., 1812. He was educated at Nicolet college, and received the degree of M. D. from Harvard college. He is a member of the Boston medical association, a visiting physician to the Quebec general hospital, and president of the dental association of the province of Quebec. He was called to the senate on 26 March, 1874.

BAILLY, Joseph A., sculptor, b. in Paris, France, in 1825. He began his career as a wood-carver, immigrated to Philadelphia in 1825, and pursued his occupation with success. Later he applied himself to marble sculpture, and became a professor in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He has produced a statue of Washington, which was placed in front of the Philadelphia state-house in 1869; a colossal statue of Witherspoon; the companion groups called "The First Prayer" and "Paradise Lost"; portrait busts of Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade; an equestrian statue of President Blanco of Venezuela, and "Spring."

BAILY, John, clergyman, b. near Blackburn, Lancashire, England, 24 Feb., 1644; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 Dec., 1697. He began preaching at the age of twenty-two at Chester, but was thrown into jail on account of his congregational doctrines. After his release he went to Ireland and continued his ministry in Limerick, where at the end of fourteen years he was again imprisoned for nonconformity. Set free on the condition of leaving the country, and prohibited even from preaching a farewell discourse to his church, he came to New England about 1684 and was ordained minister of the church at Watertown, 6 Oct., 1685. In 1692 he returned to Boston, and in July of the following year became assistant minister of the first church in that city. A volume, issued in Boston in 1689, contains sketches of a series of his sermons and a reprint of a letter of farewell, addressed to his congregation at Limerick in lieu of a parting sermon.

BAINBRIDGE, Henry, soldier, b. in New York in 1803; d. at sea near Galveston, 31 May, 1857. He was appointed to West Point from Massachusetts, was graduated in 1821, served as lieutenant on frontier duty, became a captain 15 June, 1836, and served in the Florida war, in the military occupation of Texas, and in the war with Mexico. For gallantry at Monterey, where he was severely wounded in storming the enemy's works, he was brevetted major, 23 Sept., 1846. He became major in the 7th infantry 16 Feb., 1847, and was engaged in Contreras and Churubusco, gaining the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct, and in the assault and capture of Mexico. In 1849 and 1850 he served in the Seminole war. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy 11 June, 1851, and served in Texas until his death on board the steamer "Louisiana," burned in Galveston bay.

BAINBRIDGE, William, naval officer, b. in Princeton, N. J., 7 May, 1774; d. in Philadelphia, 28 July, 1833. His ancestor, who in 1600 settled in New Jersey, was the son of Sir Arthur Bainbridge, of Durham co., England. Capt. Bainbridge's father was a descendant in the fifth generation from Sir Arthur. William, his fourth son, was distinguished for his adventurous disposition in early youth, and, with a good education, he elected to follow the sea. He entered the merchant marine at the age of fifteen, and at nineteen became commander of a merchant ship. In 1796, while commanding the ship "Hope," on his passage from Bordeaux to the island of St. Thomas, he was attacked by a British schooner of eight guns and thirty men. Bainbridge returned the fire and kept it up until the schooner struck her colors. The armament of the "Hope" consisted of four 9-pounders and nine men. He could have retained the schooner as a prize, but he merely hailed the captain and told him to "go about his business and report to his masters that if they wanted his ship they must send a greater force to take her, and a more skilful commander." This performance gave him a reputation in Philadelphia, and he could have had command of any ship sailing from that port. On one occasion, when the English razee "Indefatigable," under the command of Sir Edward Pellew, afterward Lord Exmouth, impressed a seaman from on board the "Hope," Bainbridge boarded the first English merchantman he encountered at sea and took out of her the best seaman she had on board; he then told the British captain that he might report that William Bainbridge had taken one of his majesty's subjects in retaliation for a seaman taken from the American ship "Hope," by Lieut. Norton, of the "Indefatigable." Though this afforded no redress for the original injury, it was designed to show British naval officers that the rights of American citizens, as far as they were entrusted to Capt. Bainbridge's care, were not to be molested with impunity. In 1798 Bainbridge married, at the island of St. Bartholomew, Miss Susan Hyleger, daughter of a respectable merchant, and granddaughter of John Hyleger, of Holland, for many years governor of St. Eustatia.



On the organization of a navy in 1798, to protect American commerce against French cruisers, his character for bravery and intelligence secured for Bainbridge the command of the schooner "Retaliation," with the rank of lieutenant-commandant. He was soon afterward captured by the French frigates "Volontier" and "Insurgent," but the schooner was returned to Bainbridge by the governor of Guadaloupe, and he proceeded with her to the United States, carrying many American prisoners, for whom, by his tact, he had obtained their liberty. For his services, Bainbridge was promoted to the rank of master-commandant, and given the command of the brig "Norfolk," of eighteen guns. The "retaliation act" against French citizens captured on the ocean, in the *quasi* war with France, passed at that time (1798), was due to Bainbridge's report of the outrages committed on American prisoners in the island of Guadaloupe. The "Norfolk" was sent to the West Indies to report to Com. Christopher R. Perry, and performed most important service, capturing the French lugger "Republican" and destroying other vessels. As an acknowledgment of these services, the merchants of Havana presented him with a most complimentary letter when he left the station. In May, 1800, Bainbridge was ordered to take command of the frigate "George Washington," to carry tribute to the Dey of Algiers. On his arrival at Algiers, much to his disgust, Bainbridge felt obliged to accede to a demand of the Dey to carry presents to Constantinople, and also an ambassador to the Ottoman porte. A refusal to comply with this demand would have resulted in depredations by the Algerines on American commerce, the American government not having realized the degradation entailed on it by paying tribute so that its merchant ships might pursue their vocations without being boarded by pirates. At Constantinople Bainbridge was received very kindly, and while there he paved the way to the first treaty between the United States and the porte. Returning, he arrived off Algiers 21 Jan., 1801, and the Dey did all he could to entice him into his power and force him to return to Constantinople with presents, etc.; but the "George Washington" was anchored beyond reach of the guns of the forts, and there remained until the Dey had given a solemn promise (after Moslem fashion) that he would not require Bainbridge to return. On this occasion Bainbridge had the pleasure of bringing an order from the sultan for the liberation of 400 Maltese, Venetians, and Sicilians, and, on his presenting a firman from the Capudan pacha at Constantinople (a great friend of Bainbridge), the Dey from that moment treated him with great consideration.

On 20 May, 1801, Bainbridge was appointed to command the "Essex," forming part of the squadron under Com. Richard Dale, to cruise against the Barbary powers. In 1803 he was employed in superintending the construction of the "Syren" and "Vixen," after which, on 20 May, he was ordered to command the "Philadelphia," of 44 guns, of Com. Preble's squadron, fitting out to cruise against Tripolitan corsairs. Bainbridge sailed before the rest of the fleet, and, on his arrival in the Mediterranean, captured the Moorish ship-of-war "Meshboha," of 22 guns, for molesting an American

vessel. He also recaptured the American brig "Celica," and this seasonable check to Moorish rapacity prevented further depredations upon American commerce by the Moors. On Bainbridge's arrival off Tripoli he gave chase to a Tripolitan corsair and struck on a rock, by which the "Philadelphia" was wrecked, and she was then surrounded by Tripolitan gun-boats and forced to surrender, not being able to use her guns. This happened on 1 Nov., 1804. The "Philadelphia" was floated off the rock by the Tripolitans and carried into the port of Tripoli, where she was afterward burned by Decatur. The first suggestion for destroying the "Philadelphia" is said to have been sent to Com. Preble in a letter from Bainbridge while he was a prisoner. Bainbridge and his officers and crew remained prisoners for nineteen months during the Tripolitan war, suffering many privations, and being subjected to all the dangers of the fire from the American fleet. When peace was restored and they obtained their liberty, a court of inquiry was held on Bainbridge, and he was acquitted of all blame for the loss of the "Philadelphia."

A short time after his return to the United States Bainbridge was ordered to command the navy-yard at New York; but his embarrassed circumstances, owing to his long captivity, obliged him to obtain a furlough and once more enter the merchant service, where he continued until 1808. In anticipation of a war with England he was ordered back to the service in March, 1808, and in December was placed in command of the frigate "President," in which he sailed on a cruise in the following year. No war occurring, he again obtained a furlough, and proceeded on a voyage in a merchant ship to St. Petersburg. He continued in the merchant service until 1811, when, hearing that an engagement had taken place between the "President" and the British ship-of-war "Little Belt," he left his ship at St. Petersburg and returned to the United States. In anticipation of the war with Great Britain the government had determined to lay up all the ships of the navy in ordinary; but, owing to the representations of Capts. Bainbridge and Stewart, this idea was abandoned. Bainbridge was now ordered to command the Charlestown navy-yard; but on the declaration of war, 8 June, 1812, he solicited the command of a frigate, and his request was complied with by giving him command not only of the "Constitution," but of the frigate "Essex," Capt. David Porter, and the sloop "Hornet," Capt. James Lawrence. Bainbridge took the "Constitution" immediately after Hull arrived in her from his victory over the "Guerriere."

The "Constitution" parted company with the "Hornet" off St. Salvador on 26 Dec., 1812, and three days later fell in with the British frigate "Java," of 49 guns and upward of 400 men. After an action of one hour and fifty-five minutes the "Java" surrendered, having been completely dismantled and not having a single spar standing. Her loss was 60 killed and 101 wounded, while the "Constitution" lost but 9 killed and 25 wounded. Among the latter was Com. Bainbridge, who was struck twice during the engagement. The "Java" was blown up after the prisoners were removed. In his treatment of the prisoners Bainbridge was most magnanimous, and he received many acknowledgments for his kindness. On his return to the United States he was received with high honors and ordered to command the Charlestown navy-yard, where he laid the keel of the line-of-battle-ship "Independence." No squadron of equal strength ever sailed from any country and accomplished the results that the three historic vessels of Com. Bainbridge's command, the "Constitution," "Essex," and "Hornet" realized.

While Bainbridge was in command at Charlestown the British blockaded Boston harbor, and his views for the defence of that port encountered great opposition. Politics ran high, and the opposition party was indifferent with regard to the public property, which they said belonged to the administration, while the commodore insisted that it belonged to the nation and should be protected at all hazards. The governor and council of Massachusetts appointed a committee to consult with Bainbridge, and, on its presuming to dictate to him, he informed it that he should defend his command to the last extremity, let the consequences be what they might, and that if the citizens of Boston chose to make their interests separate from those of the nation, the terrible consequences might fall where they deserved; to him, duty and honor dictated the course he should pursue. Great diversity of opinion existed in Massachusetts with regard to defending the harbors along the coast, and even Boston itself; but, owing to Bainbridge's patriotic importunities and devoted zeal as an officer, sustained as he was by many eminent citizens of Boston, a proper system of defence was adopted and the danger was averted.

Com. Bainbridge was the first that advocated a board of commissioners for the navy. His long experience in naval concerns satisfied him that the administration of the navy could never be wisely conducted without a preponderance of professional men in connection and working in accord with the civil element. Shortly after the beginning of the war with Great Britain, war was declared against the United States by Algiers, and on the conclusion of peace with Great Britain congress declared war against the regency of Algiers and fitted out a large squadron under the command of Bainbridge, in 1815, to protect American commerce in the Mediterranean. Peace was soon settled honorably by Decatur, and at the same time Bainbridge brought the Bashaw of Tripoli to a sense of the resources of the United States, and exhibited his large force in all the ports. The only way in which peace could be maintained with these people, so faithless in regard to political obligations, was by operating on their fears. After making the necessary arrangements for the protection of American commerce in the Mediterranean, Bainbridge returned to the United States on 15 Nov., 1815. A month later the commodore established the first naval school (in the Boston yard) for officers, and in 1817 he was appointed one of a board to locate navy-yards. In October, 1819, the first board convened for the examination of young officers for promotion that had ever been assembled in the United States, under Bainbridge as presiding officer. In November of the same year he was ordered to the command of the new line-of-battle-ship "Columbus," and appointed to command the Mediterranean squadron. On his return to the United States after his cruise in 1821, he was ordered to the Philadelphia station, where his professional abilities were brought into play in fitting out the ship-of-the-line "North Carolina." In 1823 he was changed to the command of the Boston station, and soon afterward was appointed naval commissioner.

At the time of the difficulty between Decatur and Barron, Bainbridge was in Washington city, and acted as Decatur's second in the duel that led to his death and to Barron's being severely wounded. After severing his connection with the board of commissioners, Com. Bainbridge commanded several navy-yards, until in the latter part of his life

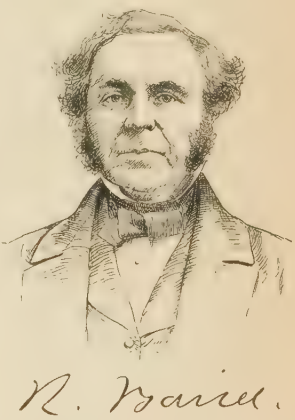
he became a great sufferer from physical troubles. In 1833 he was attacked by pneumonia, and died on 28 July of that year. His remains were interred in Christ church burying-ground, in Philadelphia. Com. Bainbridge was a model of a naval officer. He was six feet in height, and had a finely moulded and muscular frame, which enabled him to endure any amount of fatigue. His complexion was rather fair, his beard dark and strong, his eyes black, animated, and expressive. His deportment was commanding, his dress always neat; his temperament was ardent and somewhat impetuous, though he could qualify it with the greatest courtesy and the most attractive amenity.

BAINES, Allen Mackenzie, Canadian physician, b. in Toronto, 12 May, 1853. He was educated at Cobourg, and at Upper Canada college, Toronto, studied medicine, received degrees from both Trinity college, Toronto, and Toronto university, and afterward attended medical lectures and hospitals in London, England, where he took the degree of L. R. C. P. He returned to Canada in 1882 and settled as a physician in Toronto. Dr. Baines is examiner in toxicology and medical jurisprudence in Trinity college, and likewise physician for the home for incurables, Toronto, and the infants' home in the same city.

BAIRD, Absalom, soldier, b. in Washington, Pa., 20 Aug., 1824. He was graduated at Washington college in 1841 and studied law. In 1845 he entered the West Point academy, was graduated in 1849, and served as second lieutenant in the Florida hostilities from 1850 to 1853. He was promoted first lieutenant 24 Dec., 1853, and from 1853 to 1859 was stationed at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics. In March, 1861, he took command of the light battery for the defence of Washington, and on 11 May was brevetted captain and appointed assistant in the adjutant-general's department. In July, 1861, he served as adjutant-general of Tyler's division in the defence of Washington and in the Manassas campaign, being present at Blackburn's Ford and at Bull Run. He was promoted captain 3 Aug., 1861, served as assistant adjutant-general and was promoted major 12 Nov., 1861, and served as assistant inspector-general and chief of staff of the fourth army corps in the peninsular campaign, where he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. He commanded a brigade of the Army of the Ohio from May to September, 1862, and was engaged in the capture of Cumberland Gap. From October, 1862, to June, 1863, he commanded the 3d division of the Army of Kentucky about Lexington and Danville and in the operations of Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee, being engaged at Tullahoma, the capture of Shelbyville, Dutch Gap, Pigeon Mountain, and Chickamauga. For gallant and meritorious services in the last action he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In operations about Chattanooga he commanded a division of the 14th army corps and gained the brevet rank of colonel. He was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, was in numerous skirmishes in pursuit of the enemy in the invasion of Georgia, and was present at the surrender of Atlanta. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for services in the capture of Atlanta, in the pursuit of Hood's army and the march to the sea, and the capture of Savannah. He participated in the march through the Carolinas, was engaged at Bentonville and Raleigh, and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham station. For his services in the Atlanta campaign he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, with that of major-general for services during the rebellion. He served as inspector-general of the department of the lakes from 1866 to 1868, of the department of Dakota till 1870, of the division of the south till 1872, and subsequently as assistant inspector-general of the division of the Missouri.

BAIRD, Henry Carey, author, b. in Bridesburg, Pa., 10 Sept., 1825. In 1845 he became a partner in the publishing house of Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia, and in 1849 established the new house of Henry Carey Baird & Co., which has published a large number of technical industrial works and various economical treatises. He was at first a whig, and subsequently a republican in politics, but in 1875 he joined the national greenback party and became one of its leaders. He has written on economical questions, advocating views similar to those of Henry C. Carey, his uncle. He published a collection of his works in Philadelphia in 1875.

BAIRD, Robert, clergyman, b. in Fayette co., Pa., 6 Oct., 1798; d. in Yonkers, N. Y., 15 March, 1863. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1818, and taught a year at Bellefont, where he began his career as a newspaper writer. He studied theology at Princeton, 1819–'22, and taught an academy there for five years, preaching occasionally. In 1827 he became agent in New Jersey for the American Bible society, engaged in the distribution of Bibles among the poor, and also labored among the destitute churches of the Presbyterian denomination as an agent of the New Jersey missionary society. In 1829 he became agent for the American Sunday-school union, and travelled extensively for the society. In 1835 he went to Europe, where he remained eight years, devoting himself to the promotion of Protestant Christianity in southern Europe, and subsequently to the advocacy of temperance reform in northern Europe. On the formation of the foreign evangelical society, since merged in the American and foreign Christian union, he became its agent and corresponding secretary. In 1842 he published "A View of Religion in America" in Glasgow. In 1843 he returned home, and for three years engaged in promoting the spread of Protestantism in Europe. In 1846 he visited Europe to attend the world's temperance convention in Stockholm and the meeting of the evangelical alliance in London, and on his return he delivered a series of lectures on the "Continent of Europe." In 1862 he vindicated in London before large audiences the cause of the union against secession with vigorous eloquence. Among his other published works are a "View of the Valley of the Mississippi" (1832); "History of the Temperance Societies" (1836); "Visit to Northern Europe" (1841); "Protestantism in Italy" (Boston, 1845); "Impressions and Experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849" (Phila-



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, 1850), revised, with a supplement, in 1855; ry of the Albigenses, Waldenses, and Vau- French, Dutch, German, Swedish, Finnish, ıssian translations were made of the "His- the Temperance Societies," and French, ı, Dutch, and Swedish translations of the of Religion in America." See "Life of the . Baird," by H. M. Baird (New York, 1865).

son, **Charles Washington Baird** (b. in on, N. J., 28 Aug., 1828), is also a clergy- d author. He was graduated at the univer- the city of New York in 1848 and at the theological school in 1852. He officiated as an chaplain at Rome till 1853, was subse- r settled over the Dutch Reformed church of Hill, Brooklyn, and after 1861 over the terian church at Rye, N. Y. A translation on's "Romanism" (New York, 1844), and Merle d'Aubigne's "Discourses and Essays" (1850), were his first literary productions. He has published anonymously "Eutaxia, or the Presbyterian Liturgies" (New York, 1855), revised and reprinted under the title "A Chapter of Liturgies" (London, 1856); "A Book of Public Prayer, compiled from the Authorized Formularies of the Presbyterian Church" (1857). Mr. Baird is recognized as the first investigator and collector of the Presbyterian liturgies. He afterward gave his attention to other subjects, and published "Chronicles of a Border Town, a History of Rye, N. Y." (New York, 1871); "History of Bedford Church" (New York, 1882); "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" (1885), a French version of which was subsequently issued in Toulouse, France.

—**Henry Martyn Baird,** another son (b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Jan., 1832), after graduation at the university of the city of New York in 1850, studied in Greece, and, after pursuing a course of theology in Union and Princeton seminaries, became a tutor in 1855, and in 1859 professor of Greek at Princeton college. He published "Narrative of a Residence and Travels in Modern Greece" (New York, 1856); a biography of his father, entitled the "Life of Robert Baird, D. D." (1865); and a "History of the Rise of the Huguenots" (1879).

BAIRD, Samuel John, author, b. in Newark, Ohio, in 1817. He was graduated at Centre college, Ky., studied theology at New Albany, and preached in various pulpits until, in 1865, he retired from the ministry, owing to declining health. He made a special study of Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity, and published "The Assembly's Digest"; "The Church of Christ, its Constitution and Order"; "A History of the Early Polity of the Presbyterian Church in the Training of Ministers"; "A History of the New School and of the Questions involved in the Disruption"; "The Socinian Apostasy of the English Presbyterian Church"; "The First Adam and the Second"; "The Elohim revealed in the Creation and Redemption of Man" (Philadelphia); "Collection of the Acts, Deliverances, and Testimonies of the Supreme Judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, from its Origin in America to the Present Time" (1855); and "History of the New School" (1868).

BAIRD, Spencer Fullerton, naturalist, b. in Reading, Pa., 3 Feb., 1823. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1840, studied natural history, and in 1842 followed a course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1845 he became professor of natural sciences in Dickinson College, and a few years later assumed also the chair of chemistry. At the age of twenty-seven he was appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and after the death of Prof. Henry in May, 1878, he succeeded to the full secretaryship. In 1871 he was nominated U. S. commissioner of fish and fisheries, and since his appointment very much of his time has been devoted to the duties of that office. He received the honorary degrees of M. D. in 1848 from the Philadelphia Medical College, that of doctor of physical science in 1856 from Dickinson College, and that of LL. D. from Columbian University in 1875. His work in connection with the fisheries has received universal recognition, and he has been awarded several medals and decorations from foreign powers. He is an honorary member of many scientific societies, and has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences from its organization, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science during many years, and was its permanent secretary in 1850 and 1851. His literary work has been very extensive, and a complete bibliography from 1843 to 1882, including nearly 1,200 titles, has been prepared by George Brown Goode, and published as No. 20 of the "Bulletins of the U. S. National Museum." His works include the editing and translations of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia" (New York, 1852); "The Birds of North America," with John Cassin (Philadelphia, 1860); "Mammals of North America" (Philadelphia, 1859), and "Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution" (1864). More recently he has been engaged upon a "History of North American Birds," in connection with F. M. Brewer and R. Ridgeway (5 vols., Boston, 1874–'84). From 1870 to 1878 he was the scientific editor of Harper & Brothers' periodicals, including the "Annual Record of Science and Industry," which appeared for the years 1872–'8. The annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution since 1878 have been edited by him, and also the various reports of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

BAKER, Abijah R., clergyman, b. in Franklin, Mass., 30 Aug., 1805. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1830, and became principal of Dorchester academy, and, after his graduation at Andover theological seminary in 1835, a teacher of the English department of Phillips academy. He was settled as pastor of a Congregational church at Medford, Mass., in 1836, and in 1849 assumed a pastorate in Lynn. While teaching in Andover he prepared "The School History of the United States," combining history with geography. During his pastorate at Medford he published "The Catechism Tested by the Bible," graduated question-books on the "Westminster Shorter Catechism" for Sunday-school classes, of which 100,000 copies were sold the first year, and translations were made into French, Arabic, Armenian, and Hawaii. At Lynn he edited, with his wife's coöperation, "The Mother's Assistant" and "The Happy Home," two monthly magazines. He subsequently removed to Wellesley, Mass., and then to South Boston. He published numerous Sunday-school books, edited an American edition of Cobbin's "Child's Commentary," and prepared an elaborate "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," in connection with which he wrote a treatise on prayer and one on Christian character. A "Question-Book on the Sermon on the Mount" was issued in 1863.—His wife, **Harriette Newell Woods,** daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, president of Andover seminary, was born in 1815 in Andover. She published, under the pen-name of "Mrs. Madeline Leslie," in 1855, "The Courtesies of Wedded Life," followed by "Cora and the Doctor," printed anonymously, and has since issued nearly 200 moral and religious tales for Sunday-

schools; some of them appeared under her own name or initials, some under that of "Aunt Hattie," but most of them under her pen-name. They include the "Home Life," "Silver Lake," "Golden Spring," "Leslie Stories," "Brookside," and "Tim" series, the latter containing the popular tale of "Tim, the Scissors-Grinder."

BAKER, Benjamin Franklin, musician, b. in Wenham, Mass., 10 July, 1811. He studied music, and began to teach in 1831. In 1839–'47 he was musical director in Dr. Channing's church in Boston, and in 1841 he inaugurated a series of successful musical conventions. From 1842 to 1848 he was superintendent of musical instruction in the grammar schools, and met 8,000 pupils a week. He introduced music into the public schools of Lowell and Lawrence, became editor of the Boston "Musical Journal," and, from its foundation in 1857, was principal of the Boston music school.

BAKER, Daniel, soldier, b. about 1775; d. in Detroit, Mich., 10 Oct., 1836. He was appointed ensign of the 16th infantry 8 Jan., 1799, was made adjutant in 1802, captain in 1812, and the same year was brevetted major for gallantry in the disastrous affair at Brownstown, Mich. (5 Aug., 1812), known as Van Horne's defeat. Recovering from the wounds received at that time, he was promoted to be major 15 April, 1814, and was in the engagement at Lyon's Creek, 19 Oct., 1814. After the war of 1812 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry, and commanded that regiment at the battle of the Bad Axe river, in the Black Hawk war, 1 Aug., 1832.

BAKER, Daniel, clergyman, b. in Midway, Liberty co., Ga., 17 Aug., 1791; d. in Austin, Texas, 10 Dec., 1857. He was graduated at Princeton in 1815, studied theology in Winchester, and on 5 March, 1818, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Harrisburg, Va. This charge he resigned in 1821, and soon afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1828. He gained such a reputation as an effective preacher that his services were in demand as a revivalist. After 1830 he continued as an evangelist, travelling in the south, and at last settled in Austin, Texas, where he founded a college and became its first president. Among his published works are "A Scriptural View of Baptism"; "An Affectionate Address to Mothers," and one to "Fathers"; "Baptism in a Nutshell," and "Revival Sermons." His memoirs, prepared by his son, were published in Philadelphia in 1859.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 7 Sept., 1792; d. in Alton, Ill., 6 Aug., 1869. In his boyhood he worked on a farm, but secured a classical education, was graduated at Hamilton college in 1816, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He began practice in Kaskaskia, Ill., attained a high position in the state bar, and was made probate judge of Randolph co., although he so strenuously opposed the introduction of slavery into the state that his life was threatened. In 1830–'1 he was U. S. senator, and carried through congress the important measure of selling the public lands to actual settlers in tracts of forty acres. He was U. S. district attorney for Illinois from 1833 to 1841, and afterward resumed the practice of law.

BAKER, Edward Dickenson, soldier, b. in London, England, 24 Feb., 1811; killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, 21 Oct., 1861. He came to the United States at the age of five with his father, who died in Philadelphia while Edward was yet a youth. The boy supported himself and his younger brother by working as a weaver, and occupied his leisure hours in study. Impelled to seek his fortune in the far west, he removed with his brother to Springfield, Ill., where he studied and soon began the practice of law. His genius for oratory rapidly gained him distinction and popularity, and, entering the political field as a whig, he was elected a member of the legislature in 1837, of the state senate in 1840, and representative in congress in 1844. When the Mexican war began he raised a regiment in Illinois and marched to the Rio Grande. Taking a furlough to speak and vote in favor of the war in the house of representatives, he returned and overtook his regiment on the march from Vera Cruz. He fought with distinction in every action on the route to Mexico, and after the wounding of Gen. Shields at Cerro Gordo commanded the brigade and led it during the rest of the war. On his return to Galena, Ill., he was again elected to congress; but, becoming interested in the Panama railroad, he declined a renomination in 1850. In 1851 he settled in San Francisco, where he took rank as the leader of the California bar and the most eloquent orator in the state. The death of Senator Broderick, who fell in a duel in 1859, was the occasion of a fiery oration in the public square of San Francisco. He received a republican nomination to congress, but failed of election. Removing to Oregon, he was elected to the U. S. senate in 1860 by a coalition of republicans and Douglas democrats. The firing upon Fort Sumter prompted him to deliver a passionate address in Union square, New York, in which he pledged his life and his declining strength to the service of the union. He raised the California regiment in New York and Philadelphia, but declined a commission as general of brigade. In the disastrous assault at Ball's Bluff he commanded a brigade, and, exposing himself to the hottest fire, fell mortally wounded while leading a charge.

BAKER, George Augustus, painter, b. in New York city in 1821; d. there, 2 April, 1880. His artistic education was begun by his father, an artist of merit, and his first professional years were devoted to the then popular miniatures on ivory; but he soon became a portrait painter of rare excellence, his favorite subjects being women and children. In 1844 he went to Europe and spent two years in study. Returning to New York, he opened a studio, and soon ranked among the best portrait painters of the time. He was elected a member of the national academy of design in 1851. During the last twenty-five years of his life he had few rivals. His portraits are characterized by a wonderful richness of coloring and a life-like rendering of flesh-tints. They are chiefly in private collections. The best known of his ideal works are "Love at First Sight," "Wild Flowers," "Children of the Wood," "Faith," and "The May Queen."—His son, **George**

Augustus, was graduated at the College of the City of New York, and from the Columbia College law school, in 1870, at present practising in New York city. He has published "Point Lace and Diamonds," a volume of vers de société (New York, 1875), and "Bad Habits of Good Society" (1876).

BAKER, George Bernard, Canadian statesman, b. in Dunham, province of Quebec, 29 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at the university of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He represented Missisquoi in the house of commons from 1870 until 1874, when he retired, was elected by acclamation to the Quebec legislature in 1875, and in 1876 was appointed a member of the executive council and solicitor-general. In 1878 he was elected to the dominion parliament. He is a liberal-conservative.

BAKER, Henry Brooks, surgeon, b. in Brattleborough, Vt., 29 Dec., 1837. He received a common-school education, and studied medicine at the University of Michigan in 1861–'2. He served through the civil war with the 20th Michigan infantry, and from July, 1864, was its assistant surgeon. He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1866, and then began to practise in Lansing, Mich., where he has since performed important operations. In 1870 he took charge of the vital statistics of Michigan, and in 1873 he became secretary of the State Board of Health. In his official capacity he has edited and published "Statistics of Michigan" (Lansing, 1870), "Vital Statistics of Michigan," registration reports (1870–'6), and the "Reports of the State Board of Health" (1872–'85). His own papers, which are quite numerous, principally on sanitary subjects, have appeared in various medical journals, chiefly those of Detroit. Dr. Baker has devoted much time to studies relative to the causation of diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera, and pneumonia. The results thus far obtained have appeared in the "Transactions of the American Public Health Association" and "Transactions of the American Climatological Association," 1886. He is a member of the American Climatological Association, the Royal Meteorological Society of England, and the French Society of Hygiene.

BAKER, James H., soldier, b. in Monroe, Butler co., Ohio, 6 May, 1829. He was educated at the Wesleyan university of Ohio. Subsequently he became a teacher, and took charge of a female seminary at Richmond, Ind. In 1853 he purchased the "Scioto Gazette," and became its editor. He was elected secretary of state for Ohio in 1855, and became afterward secretary of state for Minnesota. He served as a colonel in the army in 1862–'3, was appointed provost-marshal for the department of Missouri, and served in this capacity until the close of the war, having been made in the meantime a brigadier-general. After the war he was appointed register of public lands at Booneville, Missouri, and retained the office two years, after which he retired to his farm in Minnesota. From 1871 to 1875 he was commissioner of pensions.

BAKER, Lafayette C. chief of the U. S. secret service, b. in Stafford, Genesee co., N. Y., 13 Oct., 1826; d. in Philadelphia, 2 July, 1868. His grandfather, Remember Baker, was one of Ethan Allen's captains. Baker's father inherited the curious baptismal name of the Green Mountain Boy, as well as his adventurous spirit, and in 1839 removed to Michigan and settled where Lansing, the capital, now stands. Young Baker took part in the work of making a home in the wilderness, but in 1848 went to New York and Philadelphia, and in 1853 to San Francisco, in each of these cities working as a mechanic. When the lawless element became dominant in San Francisco in 1856, Mr. Baker joined the vigilance committee and took an active part in the summary proceedings that restored order in the city. He went to New York on business in 1861, expecting to return at once, but the civil war intervened, and he went to Washington and offered his services. At the suggestion of Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, he was introduced to Gen. Scott, and, as a result of the interview, he started on foot for Richmond, where, in spite of arrest, imprisonment, and several interviews with Jefferson Davis, while under suspension as a spy, he succeeded in collecting much information and returning to Washington after an absence of three weeks. This was but the first of a series of adventures involving high executive ability and a wonderful talent for tracing conspiracy and frustrating the designs of confederate spies and agents. As soon as his abilities were demonstrated to the satisfaction of the government, he was placed at the head of the bureau of secret service, with almost unlimited resources at his command, and in February, 1862, the bureau was transferred to the war department. Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel, and subsequently brigadier-general. His duties naturally made him enemies in influential quarters, and charges of a serious nature were several times preferred against him, but were never substantiated. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Col. Baker organized the pursuit of the murderer, and was present at his capture and death. His agents effected the capture of the other participants in the plot. Gen. Baker published a "History of the United States Secret Service" (Philadelphia, 1868), which is necessarily semi-biographical, and touches authoritatively many disputed passages in the secret history of the civil war.

BAKER, Marcus, explorer, b. in Ostemo, Kalamazoo co., Mich., 23 Sept., 1849. He was educated at Kalamazoo College and the University of Michigan, graduating in 1870; in 1870–'1 was made professor of mathematics in Albion College, and in 1871–'3 tutor of mathematics in the University of Michigan. In 1873 he became connected with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, attaining in 1886 the grade of assistant geographer. During this time he spent several years in explorations and surveys in Alaska, and traversed the entire Pacific coast from southern California to the Arctic ocean. From July, 1882, to August, 1884, he was in charge of the Los Angeles magnetic observatory, established by the U. S. signal service. He has devoted much time, with William H. Dall, to the compilation of material for a Coast Pilot of Alaska, and also to the "Alaska Coast Pilot, Appendix I., Meteorology and Bibliography" (Washington, 1879). Mr. Baker has contributed mathematical papers to the scientific journals, and has been one of the secretaries of the Philosophical society, Washington.

BAKER, Nathaniel Bradley, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Hillsborough (now Henniker), N. H., 29 Sept., 1818; d. in Des Moines, Iowa, 11 Sept., 1876. He was educated at Phillips Exeter academy and Harvard college, being graduated in 1839, studied law in the office of Franklin Pierce, and admitted to the bar in 1842. For three years he was joint proprietor and editor of the "New Hampshire Patriot." In 1845 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, and in 1846 clerk of the superior court of judicature for Merrimac co. He was elected to the legislature in 1851, was chosen speaker of the house, and served two terms. He was a presidential elector in 1852, and in 1854 was elected governor of the state on the

democratic ticket. His term expired in 1855, and in 1856 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the legislature in 1859, and acted with the republicans in the session of 1860 and the extra session of 1861. In July, 1861, he was appointed adjutant-general of Iowa, which office he held until the time of his death. In this capacity he was noted for his efficiency during the war, and was very popular with the soldiers, to whose comfort and welfare he greatly contributed. When grasshoppers devastated large portions of the northwest, and many families were threatened with starvation, Gen. Baker's measures for their relief were energetic and effective.

BAKER, Osmon Cleander, clergyman, b. in Marlow, N. H., 30 July, 1812; d. in Concord, N. H., 20 Dec., 1871. Having received good preliminary training, Mr. Baker, at the age of fifteen, entered the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and remained there as a student for three years. At that time (1831) the Rev. Wilbur Fisk was principal of the academy, and, as one of the leading educators of the Methodist church, was invited to become president of Wesleyan university, newly chartered, at Middletown, by the state of Connecticut. Mr. Baker entered as one of the first class, and studied for three years, failing, through ill health, to complete the full course. Such was his proficiency, however, that he received the usual degree. In 1834 he accepted an invitation to teach in the seminary at Newbury, Vt., and from 1839 till 1844 was its principal. During this period he became first a local and afterward an itinerant preacher, and, under the conviction that his duty lay in this direction, he resigned the charge of the seminary, and for the next three years was engaged in pastoral work in the neighborhood of Rochester and Manchester, N. H. In 1847 he was appointed presiding elder, and the same year was chosen a professor in the general biblical institute in Concord, N. H., which has since become the school of theology of Boston university. This chair he accepted with great reluctance, such was his devotion to pastoral work, but filled it so acceptably that he was elected president of the school, and remained there until 1852, when he was elected bishop by the quadriennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was by nature a scholarly, unassuming man, but an excellent presiding and administrative officer, and proved himself highly efficient. As a preacher he was able, though not impassioned, and was an earnest advocate of thorough theological training for all ministers. He published "Guide-Book in the Administration of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (New York, 1855).

BAKER, Remember, pioneer, b. in Woodbury, Conn., about 1740; d. near Isle aux Noix, Lake Champlain, in August, 1775. He served in the French war of 1757–'9, and was in the bloody attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. He went to Arlington, in the New Hampshire grants, in 1764, settled there, and became one of the leaders of the "Green Mountain Boys," aiding Ethan Allen in his struggles against the claims of New York to that part of the country. He was outlawed by Gov. Tryon, of New York, a price being set upon his head, and on one occasion he was actually captured, but was rescued on the same day, after he had been cruelly maimed. He was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, 10 May, 1775, and with Seth Warner at Crown Point two days afterward. He met his death at the hands of the Indians when on a scouting expedition on Richelieu river, the outlet of Lake Champlain.

BAKER, William Bliss, artist, b. in New York city in 1859. He studied art at the national academy of design from 1876 till 1880, and first exhibited there in 1879. He took the first prize in the antique school of the academy in 1879, and was awarded the third Hallgarten prize, of $100, in 1884 for his "Woodland Brook." Among his recent paintings exhibited at the National Academy are "In the Old Pasture"; "Pleasant Day at Lake George" (1883); "October Morning" (1884); "Solitude" (1885); and "Under the Apple-Trees" (1886).

BAKER, William H., artist, b. in 1825; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 May, 1875. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits in New Orleans, afterward studied art, and became a portrait painter there. He removed in 1865 to New York, where he painted portraits and ideal subjects. Mr. Baker exhibited in the national academy "Cupid Disarmed" (1866); "A Floral Offering" (1869); and "Cupid Reprimanded" (1871). In 1869 he removed to Brooklyn and became principal of the free school of design of the Brooklyn art association. He exhibited there "May Flowers" (1870); "Red Riding-Hood" (1871); "Morning Glories," "Home Regatta," and "Cherry Time" (1872); "Lilies of the Field" (1873); and "Truants from School" (1875). One of his best portraits is that of Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, painted for the Episcopal general convention. Mr. Baker was a successful art teacher. As a painter he was painstaking, but never achieved greatness.

BAKER, William Mumford, author, b. in Washington, D. C., 27 June, 1825; d. in South Boston, Mass., 20 Aug., 1883. He was graduated at Princeton in 1846, studied theology for two years with his father, the Rev. Daniel Baker, and spent one year in the Princeton seminary. He then joined his father in Texas, and was a pastor in Galveston, and subsequently in Austin, from 1850 to 1865. After fifteen years of service in Texas, Mr. Baker accepted a charge at Zanesville, Ohio, whence he was transferred to Newburyport, Mass. In 1874 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in South Boston. His most important work was "Inside: A Chronicle of Secession" (New York, 1866), written secretly during the war, while he lived in Austin, and giving a peculiarly vivid picture of southern life and sentiment at that time. It was published under the name of "G. F. Harrington." He also wrote the "Life and Labors" of his father (Philadelphia, 1858), which had a large circulation. His other books are mostly tales, including "Oak Mot" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Mose Evans" (Boston, 1874); "Carter Quarterman" (New York, 1876); "A Year worth Living" (Boston, 1878); "Colonel Dunwoodie" (New York, 1878); "The Virginians in Texas" (New York, 1878); "Thirlmore," and "The New Timothy" (New York, 1870); "His Majesty Myself" (Boston, 1879); and "Blessed Saint Certainty" (Boston, 1881). Many of these were published as serials. "The Ten Theophanies; or, The Manifestations of Christ before His Birth in Bethlehem" (New York, 1883), was completed shortly before his death, and is regarded by those who knew him as in some sort a record of the writer's own religious experiences and struggles. Since his death has appeared "The Making of a Man" (Boston, 1884).

BALBOA, Vasco Núñez de, Spanish discoverer, b. in Xeres de los Caballeros, Extremadura, Spain, in 1475; d. in Castilla de Oro, Darien, in 1517. He was a bankrupt nobleman who escaped from his creditors to Hispaniola and afterward joined an expedition under Martín Fernández de Enciso, one of Ojeda's lieutenants, to the latter's

Darien colony of San Sebastián. After meeting with misfortune through shipwreck and hostile natives, and learning of the destruction and abandonment of the colony, they finally founded a town, which they called Santa María de la Antigua de Darién. Enciso forbade his men to trade with the natives, and was deposed by Balboa, who claimed that they were no longer within the boundaries of Ojeda's province, and hence owed his lieutenant no obedience. The settlement split into factions, and finally Enciso and Zamudio, the latter as Balboa's representative, were sent to Spain to lay their grievances before the king. In the meanwhile Balboa explored the country, gained the good will of the natives by his treatment of them, and was told of a sea that lay southward, and of a land where gold abounded (Peru). He was now commissioned as governor of Antigua by Admiral Diego Columbus; but, hearing from Spain that the king inclined to side with Enciso, he determined to discover the new sea of which he had heard, and so atone for his faults. He left Antigua for this purpose on 1 Sept., 1513, and after laboring on for many days amid tangled forests, up rugged heights, fighting the natives continually, until the explorers were exhausted, foot-sore, and famished, they ascended a mountain on the morning of the 25th, whence he saw the new sea. Balboa named it "Mar del Sur," and took possession of it and all its coasts in the name of his royal master and mistress. Three days later he reached the beach at a place still known by the name he gave it, the gulf of San Miguel. After a short voyage of exploration and the collection of tribute from neighboring tribes, he set out for home, and reached Antigua in safety in January, 1514, after what must be considered a wonderful exploit when we take into account his small force and the almost insurmountable difficulties of the route. But Balboa's exploit was in vain. A new governor, Pedrarias, arrived at Antigua in the following June, and his predecessor was put on trial on various charges. He was acquitted of the most serious, but was sentenced to pay a large fine. Soon after this the king of Spain, hearing of Balboa's great discovery, gave him a special commission to explore the shore of the "southern sea," and made him governor of Panama and Coyba. Pedrarias withheld this commission at first, but, becoming reconciled to Balboa, finally allowed him to begin preparations for his voyage, and promised him his daughter in marriage. Vessels were built, though with difficulty, on the Pacific side of the isthmus, and Balboa, after making a few unimportant discoveries, sent his friend Garabito to investigate a rumor that Pedrarias had been superseded. The rumor was untrue, and Garabito, proving a false friend, told the governor that Balboa had no idea of marrying his daughter, but intended to found for himself a government on the shores of the Pacific. Pedrarias was enraged at this, enticed Balboa within his grasp, and secured his conviction on a charge of treason, together with charges on which he had previously been acquitted. The next day Balboa with four of his companions was executed, protesting to the last his innocence and loyalty. See Quintana's "Vidas de Españoles celebres" (3 vols., 1807–'34); Irving's "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus" (New York, 1831); and Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884).

BALBUENA, Bernardo de (bahl-bwa'-na), Spanish poet, b. in Valdepeñas in 1568; d. in Porto Rico in 1627. He was educated in Mexico, became provost in Jamaica, and in 1620 bishop of Porto Rico. He wrote "El Siglo de Oro" ("The Age of Gold"), a pastoral romance, the scene of which is laid in the new world; "La Grandeza Mejicana" (new ed., 1821); and "El Bernardo" (3 vols., Madrid, 1624; new ed., 1808), an epic, which is one of his most finished productions. He had a fine library, which was lost when the Dutch sacked Porto Rico in 1625.

BALCARRES, Alexander Lindsay, earl of, British soldier, b. in 1752; d. in London, 27 March, 1825. He was the eldest son of the fifth earl of Balcarres, whom he succeeded in 1767. He became an ensign in the 53d foot, and was made major, 9 Dec., 1775. In this country he saw three years of service under Carleton and Burgoyne. He was present at the defeat of the Americans under Gen. Thomson at Three Rivers, 1 June, 1776, and commanded the light infantry at Ticonderoga and at Hubbardton, Vt., 7 July, 1777. At the latter place he was wounded, thirteen balls passing through his clothes. On 19 Sept. he commanded the advanced corps of the army on the heights of Saratoga, and on the death of Gen. Fraser, 8 Oct., at Stillwater, was made lieutenant-colonel of the 24th foot. He became major-general in 1793, commander at Jamaica, lieutenant-governor of that island in 1794, lieutenant-general in 1798, and general in 1803.

BALCH, George B., naval officer, b. in Tennessee, 3 Jan., 1821. He became a midshipman, by appointment from Alabama, 30 Dec., 1837, and was assigned to the sloop "Cyane," of the Pacific squadron. He was promoted to passed midshipman, 29 June, 1843, and remained on special duty until the war with Mexico, when he was assigned to active duty, and engaged in the first attack on Alvarado by Com. Connor, 1 Nov., 1846. Throughout this war he was with the naval squadron, serving at the successful attack upon Vera Cruz and in the "mosquito fleet" under Com. Tatnall. In 1849–'50 he was at the naval observatory, Washington, and was promoted lieutenant, 16 Aug., 1850. While with the sloop "Plymouth," in the Pacific squadron, he was wounded during a fight between Chinese imperialists and rebels, and from this date until the outbreak of the civil war he was on duty with the various home and foreign squadrons. In 1860, while in command of the frigate "Sabine," he fell in with the U. S. transport "Governor" in a sinking condition, and rescued nearly 400 marines under Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, the transport sinking just after the transfer was made. In 1861–'2 he was in command of the "Pocahontas," in the south Atlantic squadron, and volunteered to command boats taking possession of Tybee island. Commissioned as commander, 16 July, 1862, he was actively engaged along the South Atlantic coast, and effectively coöperated with the land forces on various occasions, especially on 16 July, 1862, when, in command of the "Pawnee," he repelled an attack by two batteries of artillery. In this affair the "Pawnee" was struck forty-six times. While in command of this vessel, Commander Balch captured two confederate guns, and was engaged in the combined operations of the navy under Rear Admiral Dahlgren and the army under Gen. Foster in Stone river, and on 9 Feb., 1865, with two other vessels ascended Togoda creek, S. C., and silenced three batteries. On 25 July, 1866, he was promoted captain. He was with the North Atlantic squadron in 1868–'9, and on shore duty at Washington until 1872. He became commodore 13 Aug., 1872, rear admiral 5 June, 1878, and was superintendent of the naval academy until 1880, when he went on his last cruise, terminating in January, 1883, and was placed on the retired list, having attained the limit of age for active service.

BALDWIN, Abraham, statesman, b. in Guilford, Conn., 6 Nov., 1754; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 March, 1807. He was graduated at Yale in 1772, and held a tutorship there from 1775 to 1779. From 1777 until the close of the war he was a chaplain in the army. At Gen. Greene's request, he removed in 1784 to Savannah, where he was admitted to the Georgia bar, and in the same year sent to the state legislature. Here he originated the plan of the university of Georgia, drew up the charter by which it was endowed with 40,000 acres of land, and, notwithstanding the prejudices of many members of the assembly against the project, secured its success. He was afterward president of the university for several years. He was a delegate to the continental congress from 1785 to 1788, and was a member of the constitutional convention, 25 May to 17 Sept., 1787, taking an active part in its discussions. He was a representative in congress from 1789 until 1799, and was then sent to the senate, where he remained until his death, serving again as its president *pro tempore* in 1801 and in 1802. While in congress he voted in favor of locating the seat of government on the Potomac. After the death of his father, in 1787, he took charge of his six half-brothers and sisters and educated them. One of these was Henry Baldwin, noticed below; another was the wife of Joel Barlow, the poet. A large number of needy young men owed to him the means of obtaining an education.

BALDWIN, Ashbel, clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 7 March, 1757; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1846. He was graduated at Yale college in 1776, and was a quartermaster in the revolutionary army. On 3 Aug., 1785, he was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Seabury in Middletown. This was the first Episcopal ordination in the United States. He was ordained priest in September following, and became rector of St. Michael's church, Litchfield, where he remained till 1793. From 1793 to 1824 he was rector of Christ church, Stratford. He then held parishes in Wallingford, Meriden, North Haven, and Oxford, until in 1832 he became disabled by age. His records show that he had preached 10,000 times, and baptized 3,010 persons. He was secretary of the general convention, and also of the diocesan convention of Connecticut.

BALDWIN, Charles H., naval officer, b. in New York city, 3 Sept., 1822. He entered the navy as midshipman 24 April, 1839, and became passed midshipman 2 July, 1845. In the war with Mexico he served on the frigate "Congress," and was in two shore engagements near Mazatlan while that place was occupied by the U. S. forces. In November, 1853, he was made lieutenant, and on 28 Feb., 1854, he resigned. He reëntered the service in 1861, and commanded the steamer "Clifton," of the mortar flotilla, at the passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip, 24 April, 1862, and at the first attack on Vicksburg, 28 June, 1862. On 18 Nov., 1862, he became commander, and in 1868 and 1869 was fleet-captain of the North Pacific squadron. He was made captain in 1869, and in 1869 and 1871 was ordnance inspector at Mare island, Cal. On 8 Aug., 1876, he was made commodore, and from 1876 to 1879 was a member of the board of examiners. On 31 Jan., 1883, he was raised to the rank of rear admiral, and assigned to the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attended officially the coronation of the emperor of Russia, and in 1884 was placed on the retired list.

BALDWIN, George Colfax, clergyman, b. in Pompton, N. J., 21 Oct., 1817. He was graduated at Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y., and has been for many years pastor of the First Baptist church in Troy, N. Y. He is author of "Representative Women of the Bible" (New York, 1855); "Representative Men of the New Testament" (1859); "The Model Prayer"; a volume of lectures (Boston, 1870), and other works.

BALDWIN, Henry, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 14 Jan., 1780; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 April, 1844. He was graduated at Yale college in 1797, studied law, and became a prominent member of the bar. Removing to Pennsylvania, he settled at Pittsburg, and in 1817 was sent to congress as a federalist, and was twice reëlected. He resigned in 1822, and in 1830 was made justice of the U. S. supreme court. In the same year Yale college gave him the degree of LL. D. He was the author of "A General View of the Origin and Nature of the Constitution and Government of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1837).

BALDWIN, Henry Porter, governor of Michigan, b. in Coventry, R. I., 22 Feb., 1814. He received a good education, became a clerk in Pawtucket, where he remained eight years, and on becoming of age engaged in business on his own account in Woonsocket. In 1838 he moved to Detroit, where he became a prominent merchant and president of the second national bank, and was in 1861 and 1862 a member of the state senate. He was governor from 1869 to 1873, and in 1879 was appointed to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of senator Zachariah Chandler, serving until 1881. While governor he secured an appropriation for the enlargement of the University of Michigan, and projected the state capitol at Lansing. Mr. Baldwin is a prominent member of the Episcopal church and well known for his many acts of liberality and public spirit.

BALDWIN, Jeduthan, soldier, b. in Woburn, Mass., 13 Jan., 1732; d. in Brookfield, Mass., 4 June, 1788. He commanded a company during the French and Indian war, and served in the expedition against Crown Point during the autumn of 1775. In the siege of Boston he displayed engineering ability, designing the defences of the American forces, and on 16 March, 1776, was made assistant engineer, with the rank of captain, to the continental troops. He was subsequently ordered to New York and became lieutenant-colonel 26 April, 1776. In September, 1776, he was sent to Canada, and later was made engineer, with the rank of colonel. He served under Gen. St. Clair at Ticonderoga in 1777, and with his regiment was at West Point in 1780. He resigned from the army on 26 April, 1782. He was a member of the Massachusetts provincial congress in 1774–'5. He bequeathed £100 to Leicester (Mass.) academy.

BALDWIN, John Denison, journalist, b. in North Stonington, Conn., 28 Sept., 1809; d. in Worcester, Mass., 8 July, 1883. He supported himself from the age of fourteen, pursued academical, legal, and theological studies in New Haven,

and received the honorary degree of master of arts from Yale college. He was licensed to preach in 1833, was pastor of a church in North Branford, Conn., for several years, and made a special study of archæology. He became editor of the "Republican," an anti-slavery journal, published in Hartford, and subsequently of the "Commonwealth," published in Boston. From 1859 he owned and edited the "Worcester Spy." He was elected to congress in 1863, and reëlected twice. He published "Raymond Hill," a collection of poems (Boston, 1847); "Prehistoric Nations" (New York, 1869); and "Ancient America" (1872).

BALDWIN, Joseph G., jurist, b. in Sumter, Ala.; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 30 Sept., 1864. From 1857 to 1863 he was a judge of the supreme court of California, and he was chief justice from January, 1863, until January, 1864. He was the author of "Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi" (New York, 1853), a popular book, "Party Leaders" (1854), and a volume of humorous legal sketches (San Francisco, 1879).

BALDWIN, Loammi, engineer, b. in Woburn, Mass., 21 Jan., 1745; d. there, 20 Oct., 1807. He received a common-school education, and, subsequently devoting his attention to mathematics, studied at Harvard under Prof. Winthrop, after which he became a surveyor and engineer. He was a member of the Middlesex co. convention held in August, 1774. During the revolutionary war he entered the service as a major, and was in the battle at Lexington, in the battle of Long Island, and took part in the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton; but after reaching the rank of colonel he was compelled, in 1777, to retire in consequence of failing health. From 1780 to 1794 he was sheriff of Middlesex co. He was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature from 1778 to 1779, and again in 1780. From 1794 to 1804 he was superintendent of the Middlesex canal, and one of its principal owners. He was also a member of the American Academy of Sciences.—His son, **Loammi,** b. in Woburn, 16 May, 1780, d. in Charlestown, Mass., 30 June, 1838, was graduated at Harvard in 1800, studied law, and became a civil engineer. The dry docks at Charlestown and at Newport were constructed under his supervision. Since his death a memorial of him, and of his father, has appeared from the pen of a grandson.—Another son, **James Fowle,** engineer, b. in Woburn, Mass., 29 April, 1782, d. in Boston, 20 May, 1862, was educated at the academies in Billerica and Westford, after which he entered on mercantile pursuits in Boston, but later joined his brother in the construction of the dry dock at the Charlestown navy-yard. In 1828 he was appointed one of the commissioners to make a survey for a railroad from Boston to Albany, and from 1830 to 1835 he was engaged on the construction of the Boston and Lowell railroad. He was appointed in 1837 one of the commissioners to examine and report upon the means of supplying Boston with pure water, and recommended Long Pond. His plan was adopted in 1846, and the work was completed in 1848. He was at one time state senator from Suffolk co., and also for some years water commissioner.

BALDWIN, Matthias William, manufacturer, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 10 Dec., 1795; d. in Philadelphia, 7 Sept., 1866. Having a natural inclination for mechanical contrivances, he was apprenticed at the age of sixteen to a firm of jewellers in Frankford, Pa. On the expiration of his service he became a journeyman, and in 1819 he established his own business. While thus occupied he devised and patented a process for plating with gold, which has since been universally adopted. He then undertook the manufacture of book-binders' tools and calico-printers' rolls, and his factory was the first to render this country independent of foreign supply. About 1828 his attention was directed to the manufacture of steam-engines, and at this time he constructed a five-horse-power engine, which was employed in his own works. The commendations that the new engine received induced him to enter into the manufacture of stationary engines, and his business became extensive and profitable. In the latter part of 1830 he was permitted to see a locomotive which had just been received from England, and after four months' labor he succeeded in producing a beautiful model, which was exhibited in Philadelphia. His first locomotive, called the "Ironsides," was made for the Philadelphia and Germantown railway, and was placed on the road 23 Nov., 1832. It was a success, and "Poulson's American Advertiser" of that period contains the following notice: "The locomotive-engine, built by M. W. Baldwin, of this city, will depart daily, when the weather is fair, with a train of passenger-cars. On rainy days horses will be attached." During the next three years he received orders for nine or ten locomotives, and in 1835 he moved to the corner of Broad and Hamilton streets. His inventions and improvements in the construction of locomotives are very numerous, and among these perhaps the most important was the flexible truck locomotive, patented in August, 1842. His works have acquired a world-wide reputation, and his locomotives have been sent to nearly every foreign country. It is estimated that over 1,500 locomotives left these works completed prior to his death. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the constitutional convention of 1837, and in 1853 of the state legislature. He was also for several years president of the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia. An extended sketch of his life, by the Rev. Wolcott Calkins, has been privately printed.

BALDWIN, Robert, Canadian statesman, b. in Toronto, 12 May, 1804; d. at Spadina, near Toronto, 9 Dec., 1858. He entered upon the practice of law in 1825, and continued this profession during his political career; was elected to the Upper Canada assembly in 1829 as a liberal; visited England in 1836 in the interests of responsible government, and while there endeavored to impress upon Lord Glenelg the need there was of applying the English principle of responsibility to the Canadian executive. Though he found an able advocate in Lord Durham, his mission was a failure, as it was many years before Canada was granted responsible government. On 18 Feb., 1836, Mr. Baldwin was first sworn in as an executive councillor; in 1840 he became solicitor-general, and in 1842 premier and attorney-general of Upper Canada in the Hincks-Baldwin administration, which portfolio he retained until the following year. In 1848 he resumed office under the Baldwin-Lafontaine government, finally quitting official life in 1851. Though regarded as the father of the reform party in Canada, he was not an extremist, and his political views were more nearly in accord with those of the present liberal-conservatives than with those that were held by the successors of the reform party in Canada.

BALDWIN, Roger Sherman, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 4 Jan., 1793; d. there, 19 Feb., 1863. He affords an admirable instance of all that is best in the intellectual and moral life of New England. By descent and education he was of genuine Puritan stock. His father, Simeon Baldwin, was descended from one of the original New Haven colonists, and

his mother was the daughter of Roger Sherman, a signer of the declaration of independence, both families being from the earliest times identified with the cause of civil and religious liberty. Roger Sherman Baldwin entered Yale at the age of fourteen, and was graduated with high honors in 1811. Beginning his legal studies in his father's office, he finished them in the then famous law school of Judges Reeve and Gould, at Litchfield, Conn. By the time that he was ready for admission to the bar, in 1814, he had developed a mastery of the principles of law that was considered very remarkable in so young a man. His habits of concentration, his command of pure and elegant English, the precision and definiteness of his methods, soon brought him into prominence in his profession, and at a comparatively early age he attained distinction at the bar. His preference was for cases involving the great principles of jurisprudence rather than those that depended upon appeals to the feelings of jurymen. Nevertheless, he commanded rare success as a jury lawyer, being gifted with a certain dignified and lofty eloquence that carried conviction and sustained the current belief that he would not undertake the defence of a cause of whose justice he was not personally convinced. One of the most famous cases in which he was engaged was that of the "Amistad captives" (1839), now well-nigh forgotten, but which assumed international importance at the time. A shipload of slaves, bound to Cuba, had gained possession of the vessel. They were encountered adrift on the high seas by an American vessel and brought into New York, where they were cared for. The Spanish authorities claimed them as the property of Spanish subjects, and the anti-slavery party at the north, then becoming a formidable element in national politics, interested itself in their behalf. The case was first tried in a Connecticut district court, decided against the Spanish claim, and carried to the supreme court of the United States. The venerable John Quincy Adams and Mr. Baldwin were associated as counsel, the latter practically conducting the case. His plea on this occasion showed such a grasp of the legal technicalities involved, that such men as Chancellor Kent rated him with the leading jurists of the time. After serving his own state in assembly and senate (1837–'41), he was elected governor in 1844, and reëlected for the following term. In 1847 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Jabez W. Huntington as U. S. senator. He at once took a leading place among the statesmen of the period, was reëlected for a second term, and always advocated the cause of equal rights for all during the heated controversies preceding the outbreak of the civil war. In 1860 he was one of the two electors "at large" for the choice of Mr. Lincoln, and in 1860 was appointed by Gov. Buckingham a member of the "peace congress" of 1861, consisting of five delegates from each state, who, it was hoped, would devise a basis of amicable settlement of the differences between north and south. In his opening address, John Tyler, of Virginia, president of the congress, said: "Connecticut is here, and she comes, I doubt not, in the spirit of Roger Sherman, whose name, with our very children, has become a household word, and who was in life the embodiment of that sound, practical sense which befits the great law-giver and constructor of governments." The labors of the congress came to naught, owing mainly to the precipitancy with which some of the southern states passed ordinances of secession. This was the last public service undertaken by Mr. Baldwin other than the personal assistance which every patriotic citizen lent to his country during the early years of civil war.

BALDWIN, Theoron, clergyman, b. in Goshen, Conn., 21 July, 1801; d. in Orange, N. J., 10 April, 1870. After graduation at Yale in 1827, he studied for two years in the theological school of that college, and was ordained as a home missionary in 1829. He was settled for two years at Vandalia, Ill., as a Congregational minister, and became prominent in furthering the cause of education. Largely through his efforts the charter of Illinois college was procured. In 1831 he was appointed agent of the home missionary society for Illinois. He organized in 1838, and for five years conducted, the female seminary near Alton, Ill., at the same time serving as pastor of the Congregational church. The formation of the "society for the promotion of collegiate and theological education in the west," popularly known as the "western college society," was the result of his labors, and he became its corresponding secretary, performing the duties of the office until shortly before his death. To him, perhaps more than to any other one man, are due the higher educational facilities attainable in every part of the west.

BALDWIN, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Bozrah, Conn., 23 Dec., 1753; d. in Waterville, Me., 29 Aug., 1825. He removed to Canaan, N. H., which town he represented in the legislature, united with the Baptist church in 1780, was ordained as an evangelist in June, 1783, and was a travelling minister among the scattered settlements of New Hampshire until November, 1790, when he was installed pastor of the second Baptist church in Boston. In 1803 he began the publication of the "Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine," afterward the "American Baptist Missionary Magazine," which he edited until his death. He published "Open Communion Examined" (1789), and other writings on the subject of communion and baptism, the chief of which was a "Series of Friendly Letters in which the Distinguishing Sentiments of the Baptists are Explained and Vindicated" (Boston, 1810), besides numerous sermons.

BALESTIER, Wolcott, author, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1861. His maternal grandfather was E. Peshine Smith, jurist and writer. His school life was passed in various parts of the country, with one year at Cornell. His first production was a novelette entitled "A Patent Philter," published serially in the New York "Tribune" in 1884. The same year "A Fair Device," novelette, and a "Life of James G. Blaine," appeared in New York, and in 1886 "A Victorious Defeat," a novel.

BALFOUR, Nisbet, soldier, b. in Dunbog, county Fife, Scotland, in 1743; d. there in October, 1823. As one of Cornwallis's most trusted officers, he won high distinction in the British service during the revolution. He was the third son

of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was a lieutenant in the 4th regiment of foot at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was severely wounded in that engagement. He also participated in the engagements preceding the capture and occupation of New York, and in the battles of Elizabethtown, Brandywine, and Germantown, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 23d regiment in 1778. He accompanied Cornwallis to Charleston, and as commandant of that city rendered himself very obnoxious to the inhabitants by the severity of his treatment. He was promoted major-general in 1793, served in the war with France, and in Flanders in 1794, and when he died was sixth in the list of major-generals in the British army.

BALFOUR, Walter, clergyman, b. in St. Ninian's, Scotland, in 1776; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 3 Jan., 1852. In early youth he was befriended by Robert Haldane, and at his expense was educated for the ministry of the church of Scotland. After several years of service there as a preacher he came to the United States, and became a Baptist about 1806. He remained in that denomination until 1823, when he went over to the Universalists, and there seems to have found a congenial sphere, for he became prominent as a preacher and writer in that sect. His best-known book is entitled "Essays on the Intermediate State of the Dead" (Charlestown, 1828). A memoir by A. Whittemore, was published in Boston in 1830.

BALFOUR, William, British soldier, b. in 1758; d. in Fredericton, N. B., 21 Dec., 1811. He was a captain when Col. Carleton assumed the government of the province in 1784, and rose to be major-general and commander-in-chief. In 1811 he was appointed administrator of New Brunswick.

BALL, Dyer, physician, b. in West Boylston, Mass., 3 June, 1796; d. in Canton, China, 27 March, 1866. He studied at Phillips Andover academy and at Yale, and was graduated at Union college in 1826. He studied theology at Yale and Andover, was licensed to preach in 1828, and was ordained in 1831, after which he taught school at St. Augustine, Fla., and elsewhere at the south until 1837, having in the meantime received the degree of M. D. from the medical institution at Charleston. He sailed for Singapore 25 May, 1838, thence to Macao in 1841, to Hong Kong in 1843, and to Canton in 1845, where he passed the remainder of his life in missionary, medical, and educational labor, his medical acquirements adding much to his moral influence with the native inhabitants. He published a Chinese almanac for many years.

BALL, Ephraim, inventor, b. in Greentown, Ohio, 12 Aug., 1812; d. in Canton, Ohio, 1 Jan., 1872. His education was of the most rudimentary character, and from his fifteenth year he supported himself, following the trade of carpentry. In 1840 he directed his energies toward the establishment of a foundery for making plough-castings and a shop for stocking ploughs. He had invented a plough, which later, under the name of "Ball's Blue Plough," met with a large sale. But his first invention was a turn-top stove, which he himself made in Greentown and sold during several years. In 1851, having become associated with Cornelius Aultman and Lewis Miller, the little shop at Greentown was abandoned, and the great firm of Ball, Aultman & Co. established their factories at Canton. "The Ohio Mower" was invented by Mr. Ball in 1854, and afterward he devised the "World Mower and Reaper," and in 1858 the "Buckeye Machine" was brought out, all of which have sold extensively. Afterward the firm dissolved, and from 1858 Mr. Ball devoted his attention principally to the manufacture of his "New American Harvester," which attained great popularity. In 1865 it was estimated that 10,000 of these machines were produced annually. During the later years of his life, although his inventions were used extensively, Mr. Ball was financially embarrassed, while the owners of his patents acquired great wealth.

BALL, Thomas, sculptor, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 3 June, 1819. In early life he was a singer of basso parts in oratorios, and a portrait painter in Boston. About 1852 he devoted himself to modelling, and made a miniature bust of Jenny Lind, another of Daniel Webster, and a life-size statue of the statesman. He studied in Europe for several years, executing there "Truth," "Pandora," and the "Shipwrecked Sailor-Boy," and after his return to Boston made a bust of Rufus Choate, statuettes of Webster and Clay, and an equestrian statue of Washington. His later works are the statue of Forrest as "Coriolanus," of heroic size; "Eve"; a statuette of Lincoln; a bust of Edward Everett; statues of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Webster, Sumner, Josiah Quincy, and the group called "Emancipation," the original of which is in Washington, and a replica in Boston. His statue of Webster, in the Central Park, is his noblest work. It was placed there at an expense of about $60,000, through the munificence of a New York merchant.

BALLARD, Bland, pioneer, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., 16 Oct., 1761; d. in Shelby co., Ky., 5 Sept., 1853. When eighteen years old he joined a band of emigrants to Kentucky, then the battle-ground of advancing civilization, and was prominent in the Indian warfare of the time. As a major of Kentucky volunteers he led an expedition against the British and Indians at the river Raisin, in Michigan, in 1814, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was for several terms a member of the Kentucky legislature. Ballard co., Ky., and Blandville, its capital, commemorate his services during the early history of the state.

BALLARD, Harlan Hoge, educator, b. in Athens, Ohio, 26 May, 1853. He was graduated at Williams college in 1874, and became principal of the Lenox (Mass.) high school. In 1880 he was appointed principal of the Lenox academy. During 1875 he organized, in connection with the high school, where he was then teaching, the "Agassiz Association" for the observation and study of natural objects, and in 1880 a general invitation was issued to all interested to unite in the work and to form local branches of the association. The membership has since increased to more than 10,000, distributed in nearly 1,000 chapters, located in nearly every state and territory, as well as in Canada, Great Britain, South America, and Japan.

BALLARD, Henry E., naval officer, b. in Maryland, in 1785; d. in Annapolis, 23 May, 1855. He was the son of Maj. Ballard, of the revolutionary army; was appointed midshipman 2 Nov., 1804; lieutenant, 26 April, 1810; master, 27 April, 1816, and captain, 3 March, 1825. He was a lieutenant on board the U. S. frigate "Constitution" in her famous action with the British cruisers "Cyane" and "Levant" in the bay of Biscay, 20 Feb., 1815. After the capture of both vessels by the "Constitution" he was placed with a prize crew on board the "Levant" and took her to the Cape Verde islands, but was captured by a British squadron in Porto Praya, in defiance of the neutral flag, whose protection he claimed.

BALLEVIAN, Adolfo (bal-yay'-ve-an), president of Bolivia; d. in Oruro, 14 Feb., 1874. After being

very prominent in political life for many years, he succeeded Gen. Morales on his death in 1873. Ballevian's administration began in April of that year, and lasted ten months only, when his sudden death caused profound regret and great alarm.

BALLOU, Hosea, clergyman, b. in Richmond, N. H., 30 April, 1771; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 June, 1852. Maturin Ballou, father of Hosea, was a Baptist minister with a large family, two of whom, besides the subject of this notice, became Universalist ministers. Mr. Ballou, Sr., received no salary for his services as preacher, and was so poor that he could neither send his children to school nor furnish them with materials wherewith to learn to write. Hosea, the future author of numerous books, learned to make his letters with a bit of charcoal on a piece of birch-bark. He united with his father's church at the age of eighteen, but never attended school until he was twenty, and for this last privilege he seems to have been indebted to an accident that temporarily incapacitated him for physical labor. Hardly had he become a Baptist when his inquiring mind suggested questions and doubts to which no satisfactory answers were forthcoming, and he became a Restorationist, or, as is usually said, a Universalist, a sect then gaining a foothold in this country. He began to preach as soon as he came of age, supporting himself by teaching school, and in 1794 became pastor of a congregation in Dana, Mass., where he remained until 1802, when he removed to Barnard, Vt., to officiate for that and the neighboring towns of Woodstock, Hartland, and Bethel. Here he wrote and published the first of his numerous works on theological topics, "Notes on the Parables" (1804). Other works on kindred topics followed at short intervals, and in 1807 he became pastor of the Universalist society in Portsmouth, N. H. Here he remained until 1815, when, after a short stay in Salem, Mass., he was installed pastor of the second Universalist society of Boston, and the period of his greatest activity and usefulness began. For more than thirty-five years, beginning 17 Dec., 1817, he remained pastor of this church, founding the "Universalist Magazine" (afterward the "Trumpet"), later the "Universalist Expositor," and still later the "Universalist Quarterly Review." In these undertakings he was assisted by his grand-nephew, Hosea Ballou, second grandson of his elder brother Benjamin. He was strongly impressed with the necessity of providing a denominational literature to meet the growing demands of the sect, which he had already done so much to establish in America, and to this end he contributed hymns, essays, and controversial papers to the magazines and other publications. His "Examination of the Doctrine of Future Retribution" (1834) was among the most noteworthy of his books, which, counting sermons, lectures, and verses, most of them included in the "Universalist Collection," number many volumes. His life has been written by his son, M. M. Ballou, and by the Rev. Thomas Whittemore.—His grand-nephew, **Hosea,** clergyman (b. in Halifax, Vt., 18 Oct., 1796; d. in Somerville, Mass., 27 May, 1861), was educated in his native town, prepared for the Universalist ministry, and was settled as pastor of a society in Stafford, Conn., about 1815. Thence, in 1821, he removed to Roxbury, where he remained till June, 1838, as pastor of a church. During this time he was associated with his uncle in the editorship of the "Universalist Magazine" and other denominational publications. In 1829 he published "The Ancient History of Universalism" (republished in 1842). In 1833 he edited an edition of Sismondi's "History of the Crusades." His editorship of the periodicals referred to continued during most of his active life. He was for a time a non-resident professor in the Unitarian divinity school, Meadville, Pa. Removing from Roxbury in answer to an invitation from Medford, Mass., he became pastor of the society in that place, and in 1853 was elected first president of Tufts college, which he was largely instrumental in founding. After a visit to Europe for the purpose of studying foreign collegiate methods, he assumed the active duties of his office, and performed them acceptably until just before his death. In 1844 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard.—His son, **Maturin Murray,** journalist (b. in Boston, Mass., 14 April, 1820), was fitted for college in the Boston high school, and passed his entrance examination at Harvard, but did not join his class. In early life he was for five years a clerk in the Boston post-office, and subsequently for five years in the U. S. Treasury department. In 1838 he became connected with the "Olive Branch," a weekly publication, and was remarkably successful in this and other literary undertakings. He was editor and proprietor of "Gleason's Pictorial" and "Ballou's Monthly." He became largely engaged in building operations in the business quarter of Boston. These undertakings included the St. James hotel, at the time one of the most costly structures in Boston, and several of the finest stores on Winter street. He has travelled extensively in both of the American continents, and in Africa, China, India, Japan, the Pacific Islands, and in the summer of 1886 undertook a voyage to the polar regions. In the intervals of travel his literary and journalistic labors have been unremitting. He became in 1872 one of the original proprietors, and was for many years chief editor, of the "Boston Daily Globe." He edited and owned, either in part or altogether, "Ballou's Pictorial," "The Flag of our Union," and the "Boston Sunday Budget." His connection with the Boston press has lasted more than forty years. He is the author of "Due West," "Due South," "The History of Cuba" (Boston, 1854); "Biography of the Rev. Hosea Ballou," and "Life Story of Hosea Ballou." He has edited and compiled "Pearls of Thought" (Boston, 1881); "Notable Thoughts about Women"; and "Edge Tools of Speech" (1886).—**Moses,** clergyman, grandson of Hosea the elder, b. in Monroe, Mass., 24 March, 1811; d. in Atco, N. J., 19 May, 1879. Educated at the Brattleboro (Vt.) academy, he was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1835. His pastoral engagements were in Bath and Portsmouth, N. H., Hartford, and New Haven, Conn., New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., and Atco, N. J. In 1837 he was married to Almena D. Giddings. He wrote "A Memoir of the Rev. Merritt Sanford" (New York, 1850), and "The Divine Character Vindicated," a review of Dr. Edward Beecher's "Conflict of Ages" (1854).

BALLOU, Latimer W., merchant, b. in Cumberland, R. I., 1 March, 1812. He was educated in the public schools and academies in the neighborhood; went to Cambridge, Mass., in 1828, and, after learning printing at the University Press, established "The Cambridge Press" in 1835, continuing in the business until 1842, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Woonsocket, R. I. In 1850 he was chosen cashier of the Woonsocket Falls bank, and for twenty-five years was treasurer of the Woonsocket institution for savings. He took an active part in the organization of the republican party, was president of the Fremont club in Woonsocket in 1856, presidential elector on the

Lincoln ticket in 1860, delegate to the republican convention that nominated Grant and Wilson in 1872, and was a representative from Rhode Island in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses.

BALMACEDA, José Manuel (bal-mah-thay'-da), Chilian statesman, b. in 1840. He received his education at the Seminario Conciliar of Santiago de Chile, and early distinguished himself as a political orator, his speeches favoring radical reforms in the constitution of 1833. He has been deputy in five consecutive legislatures, was elected senator in 1885, and was from 12 April, 1882, minister of the Interior, appointed by president Santa María. He was in 1868 one of the founders, together with the brothers Matta, Isidoro Errazuriz, and other liberal Chilians, of the reform club, and in 1874 boldly but unsuccessfully advocated in congress the separation of church and state. As premier, in 1884, Balmaceda succeeded, however, in introducing civil marriage and other liberal laws. As Chilian minister at Buenos Ayres, Balmaceda rendered his country a great service by gaining the good will of the Argentine Republic during the war between Chili and Peru. He was nominated at the convention of 18 Jan. in Santiago, and subsequently elected president, to succeed Santa María at the expiration of the presidential term, 18 Sept., 1886.

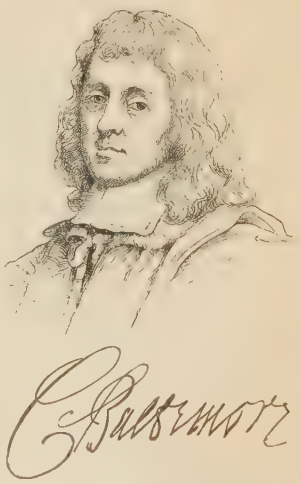
BALMASEDA, Francisco J. (bahl-mah-say'-da), Cuban writer, b. in Remedios, Cuba, in 1833. In 1846 he published, at Havana, "Rimas Cubanas"; in 1861, "Fábulas Morales." Some years later he printed "Misterios de una Cabaña," a novel; a work on political economy, and another on agriculture In 1869 Balmaseda was banished and sent to Fernando Poo with many other revolutionists, and in 1871 he published a narrative of his expatriation, under the title of "Los Confinados á Fernando Poo."

BALMES, Francisco Javier (bahl'-mess), Spanish surgeon. In 1803 he sailed from Coruña and visited the Spanish American colonies, specially Cuba, Porto Rico, and Venezuela, in order to extend the use of vaccination. After finishing his work in those countries he went to the Philippine islands and China, where he studied the indigenous plants, and made valuable colored drawings of them, which he gave to the library of the museum of natural sciences in Madrid.

BALTA, José, president of Peru, d. in Lima, Peru, 26 July, 1872. At the beginning of his public career he took part in the military operations consequent on the invasion of Peru by President Santa Cruz, of Bolivia, in 1836. He was an actor in the various Peruvian revolutions, was distinguished in the defeat of the Spaniards on 2 May, 1866, and in 1867 led a revolt against the dictator-president, Prado, and drove him into temporary exile in Chili. Col. Balta was elected president for four years by a large majority in April, 1868, and inaugurated on 2 Aug. His administration was on the whole prosperous and popular; but he burdened the country with immense loans for the purpose of building railroads. In the presidential contest of 1872 the vote was so close that the election was thrown into the congress, and when it became evident that Dr. Arenas, the administration candidate, would be defeated, Balta was strongly urged by Gen. Gutiérrez, his minister of war, to declare himself dictator. But the president refused to do this, and made public his intention of resigning his office, on the expiration of his term, to the successor appointed by congress. This did not suit Gutiérrez, and he immediately seized and imprisoned Balta, and proclaimed himself supreme chief of the republic. This usurpation was of brief duration. The new dictator had few sympathizers, and four days after his *coup d'état* a disturbance took place in which Silvestre Gutiérrez, his brother and minister of war, was killed. In revenge, the usurper gave orders to kill Balta, and the latter was shot in his prison as he lay ill, July 22 (others say 26), 1872. That night the populace of Lima rose in insurrection. Gutiérrez, after a vain attempt to escape, was killed, and the legal president, Pardo, was inaugurated soon afterward.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, clergyman, b. in Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, 7 April, 1827; d. in Alton, Ill., 15 Feb., 1886. He studied at the college of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., at St. Ignatius college, Chicago, and at Lavalle university, Montreal, and was ordained priest in 1853, and consecrated bishop of Alton in 1870. He was the author of "Pastoral Instruction" (New York, 1875; 3d ed., enlarged, 1880).

BALTIMORE, Lords, proprietors of the province of Maryland.—Sir **George Calvert,** first Baron Baltimore, b. in Kipling, Yorkshire, England, about 1582; d. in London, 15 April, 1632. He was graduated at Oxford in 1597, and was then sent abroad to travel. On his return he became secretary to Robert Cecil, who afterward obtained for him a clerkship of the privy council. In 1617 he was knighted by James I., who esteemed him highly, and gave him a pension in 1620. He had previously been made a secretary of state, but resigned the office in 1624, having become a Roman Catholic. He did not, however, lose the king's favor; and from this fact, in connection with James's hatred of apostasy, some have concluded that he was always a Roman Catholic, but there are many evidences that he was actually converted. In 1625 the king made him a peer of Ireland. He had for some time been interested in the colonization of the new world, having been a member of the great company for Virginia, and in 1621 obtained from the king a patent for the southern promontory of Newfoundland, which he named Avalon. Here he spent money lavishly in building warehouses and a splendid mansion. He visited his colony



after the death of James, and again in 1629, when he captured some French ships that had been harassing the colonists. He was much disappointed, however, to find the climate so severe, and wrote to Charles I., desiring another grant farther south. In 1628 he visited Virginia and explored Chesapeake bay. His reception in Virginia was unfavorable, on account of his religion, for church-of-England men had full control there. Notwithstanding this, he was delighted with the country, and, although the king tried to dissuade him from founding another colony, he was persistent in his entreaties. Charles finally yielded, and in 1632 a new patent was drawn up, giving Baltimore that part of the country now included in the states of Maryland and Delaware. But before the papers were completed Lord Baltimore died, leaving his son to reap the benefit of the grant. The first Lord Baltimore seems to have been a man of much wisdom and moderation. He was liked by all parties, and, although a strong supporter of royal prerogative in England, he favored popular institutions and liberty of conscience in the colonies. It is supposed that many of the provisions of the Maryland charter were due to him, and it is even thought that he may have drawn up the entire paper. His design, as shown by the charter, was to found a state where there should be, on the one hand, a hereditary landed aristocracy and many features of the feudal system, and, on the other, an assembly of freemen whose consent should be necessary to all laws. For a list of books relating to George Calvert, see "Proceedings of the Maryland Historical Society, 1880." See also Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1886).—**Cecilius** (or **Cecil**) **Calvert,** second Lord Baltimore, b. about 1605; d. in London, 30 Nov., 1675. Little is known of his early life. About 1623 he married Anne Arundel, whose name is still borne by one of the counties of Maryland. On 20 June, 1632, the charter that had been intended for his father was issued to him. It granted to him, as lord proprietor, many of the rights of a feudal sovereign, but provided for popular government, and exempted the colonists from taxation. In November, 1633, Cecil sent an expedition under his brother Leonard (see CALVERT, LEONARD) to his new domain. He never visited it himself, but governed it by deputies for forty-three years, and was universally commended for his moderation toward both colonists and natives.—**Charles Calvert,** third Lord Baltimore, b. in London in 1629; d. there, 24 Feb., 1714. His father sent him to Maryland as governor in 1662, and he succeeded to the proprietorship in 1675. He left Maryland in 1684, and never returned. During his life the province was disturbed by insurrections, caused by opposition to the feudal supremacy of the proprietor, and by the influence of the Anglican church, whose adherents wished it to become the established church of the country. By steadfastly resisting their demands, Lord Baltimore was of service to the cause of religious freedom. See "The Foundation of Maryland," published by the Maryland Historical Society (Baltimore, 1883).

BALUFFI, Gaetano, Italian ecclesiastic, b. in Ancona, 29 March, 1798; d. in Imola, 11 Nov., 1866. He was papal nuncio in New Granada, and discovered inedited documents at Bogota, which he incorporated in a "Religious History of America" (Rome, 1848). He afterward became bishop of Imola, a cardinal, and in 1860 an archbishop.

BANCROFT, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Reading, Mass., 10 Nov., 1755; d. in Worcester, Mass., 19 Aug., 1839. While pursuing his studies during the revolutionary struggle he frequently served as a minuteman, and was present at both Lexington and Bunker Hill. In 1778 he was graduated at Harvard college. He taught school, studied theology, was licensed to preach, and spent three years as a missionary at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. In 1785 he was settled in Worcester as pastor of the Congregational church, and remained in the same post until his death. He was prominent in church councils and conventions. In middle life his theological views underwent a change in the direction of Arminianism. By his effective advocacy of liberal tenets he was a conspicuous leader in the early period of the Unitarian schism. He published sermons in defence of religious liberty; a eulogy of Washington (1800); a "Life of Washington" (1807, reprinted in England in 1808); and a volume of sermons directed against the doctrine of election (1822). Although he was president of the American Unitarian association, he adhered to the name and the system of Congregationalism to the close of his life.

BANCROFT, Edward, author, b. in Westfield, Mass., 9 Jan., 1744; d. in England, 8 Sept., 1820. He had but little schooling, and was apprenticed to a trade. Running away while in debt to his master, he went to sea, but on his return paid what he owed. After going to sea again, he settled in Guiana, and practised medicine there in 1763. He then removed to England and published a "Natural History of Guiana" (London, 1769), containing some new information, particularly about the *woorali*, or vegetable poison, used by the Indians on their arrows. He afterward wrote a novel called "Charles Wentworth," vilifying the Christian religion. He became intimate with Priestley and Benjamin Franklin, and the latter obtained for him a place on the "Monthly Review," for which he wrote reviews of publications relating to America. In 1777, suspected of complicity in an attempt to burn the Portsmouth dock-yard, he fled to Passy, France, and then went to Paris, where an old teacher of his, Silas Deane, was commissioner of the continental congress. Deane confided to him an account of the intercourse between France and the congress in relation to the furnishing of supplies, and Bancroft communicated the whole to the British ministry, thus enabling the British ambassador to hinder the shipment. It is impossible to tell how long Bancroft was in British pay; he had previously received money as an American spy. After the close of the war he obtained patents in France and England giving him the exclusive right to import yellow oak-bark, used in dyeing, which made him rich. He published "Experimental Researches concerning Permanent Colors" (1794; 2d ed., with additional volume, 1813). This work was translated into German. He also wrote articles on the relations between France and America, which were translated into French. Bancroft was a fellow of the royal society and a member of the royal college of physicians in London.

BANCROFT, George, historian, b. in Worcester, Mass., 3 Oct., 1800. He is a son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft. He was prepared for college at Exeter, N. H., was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and went to Germany. At Göttingen, where he resided for two years, he studied German literature under Benecke; French and Italian literature under Artaud and Bunsen; Arabic, Hebrew, and Scripture interpretation under Eichhorn; history under Planck and Heeren; natural history under Blumenbach; and the antiquities and literature of Greece and Rome under Dissen, with whom he took a course of Greek philosophy. In writing from Leipsic, 28

Geo. Bancroft

Aug., 1819, to Mrs. Prescott, of Boston, Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell remarks: "It was sad parting, too, from little Bancroft. He is a most interesting youth, and is to make one of our great men."

In 1820 Bancroft was given the degree of Ph. D. by the university of Göttingen. At this time he selected history as his special branch, having as one of his reasons the desire to see if the observation of masses of men in action would not lead by the inductive method to the establishment of the laws of morality as a science. Removing to Berlin, he became intimate with Schleiermacher, William von Humboldt, Savigny, Lappenberg, and Varnhagen von Ense, and at Jena he made the acquaintance of Goethe. He studied at Heidelberg with the historian Schlosser. In 1822 he returned to the United States and accepted for one year the office of tutor of Greek in Harvard. He delivered several sermons, which produced a favorable impression; but the love of literature proved the stronger attachment. His first publication was a volume of poems (Cambridge, 1823). In the same year, in conjunction with Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, he opened the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass.; in 1824 published a translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece" (Boston), and in 1826 an oration, in which he advocated universal suffrage and the foundation of the state on the power of the whole people. In 1830, without his knowledge, he was elected to the legislature, but refused to take his seat, and the next year he declined a nomination, though certain to have been elected, for the state senate. In 1834 he published the first volume of his "History of the United States" (Boston). In 1835 he drafted an address to the people of Massachusetts at the request of the young men's democratic convention, and in the same year he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he resided for three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren collector of the port of Boston. In 1844 he was nominated by the democratic party for governor of Massachusetts, and received a very large vote, though not sufficient for election. After the accession of President Polk, Mr. Bancroft became secretary of the navy, and signalized his administration by the establishment of the naval academy at Annapolis, and other reforms and improvements. This institution was devised and completely set at work by Mr. Bancroft alone, who received for the purpose all the appropriations for which he asked. Congress had never been willing to establish a naval academy. He studied the law to ascertain the powers of the secretary, and found that he could order the place where midshipmen should wait for orders; he could also direct the instructors to give lessons to them at sea, and by law had power to follow them to the place of their common residence on shore. With a close economy, the appropriation of the year for the naval service would meet the expense, and the secretary of war could cede an abandoned military post to the navy. So when congress came together they found the midshipmen that were not at sea comfortably housed at Annapolis, protected from the dangers of idleness and city life, and busy at a regular course of study. Seeing what had been done, they accepted the school, which was in full operation, and granted money for the repairs of the buildings. Mr. Bancroft was also influential in obtaining additional appropriations for the Washington observatory and in introducing some new professors of great merit into the corps of instructors, and he suggested a method by which promotion should depend, not on age alone, but also on experience and capacity; but this scheme was never fully developed or applied. While secretary of the navy Mr. Bancroft gave the order, in the event of war with Mexico, to take immediate possession of California, and constantly renewed the order, sending it by every possible channel to the commander of the American squadron in the Pacific; and it was fully carried into effect before he left the navy department. No order, so far as is known, was issued from any other department to take possession of California. See "Life of James Buchanan," by G. T. Curtis, vol. i. During his term of office he also acted as secretary of war *pro tem.* for a month, and gave the order to march into Texas, which caused the first occupation of Texas by the United States. From 1846 to 1849 Mr. Bancroft was minister to Great Britain, where he successfully urged upon the British ministry the adoption of more liberal laws of navigation and allegiance. In May, 1867, he was appointed minister to Russia; in 1868 he was accredited to the North German confederation, and in 1871 to the German empire, from which he was recalled at his own request in 1874. While still minister at Berlin he rendered important services in the settlement with Great Britain of the northwestern boundary of the United States. In the reference to the king of Prussia, which was proposed by Mr. Bancroft, the argument of the United States, and the reply to the argument of Great Britain, were written, every word of them, by Mr. Bancroft. Great Britain had long refused to concede that her emigrants to the United States, whether from Great Britain or Ireland, might throw off allegiance to their mother country and become citizens of the United States. The principle involved in this question Mr. Bancroft discussed with the government of Prussia, and in a treaty obtained the formal recognition of the right of expatriation at the will of the individual emigrant, and negotiated with the several German states a corresponding treaty. England watched the course of negotiation, resolving to conform herself to the principles that Bismarck might adopt for Prussia, and followed him in abandoning the claims to perpetual allegiance. After the expiration of the English mission in 1849, Mr. Bancroft took up his residence in the city of New York and continued work on his history. The third volume had appeared in 1840, and volumes 4 to 10 at intervals from 1852 to 1874. In 1876 the work was revised and issued in a centenary edition (6 vols., 12mo, Boston). Volumes 11 and 12 were published first under the title "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States" (New York, 1882). The last revised edition of the whole work appeared in six volumes (New York, 1884–'85).

Mr. Bancroft has been correspondent of the royal academy of Berlin, and also of the French institute; was made D. C. L. at Oxford in 1849, and Doctor Juris by the university of Bonn in 1868, and in September, 1870, celebrated at Berlin the fiftieth anniversary of receiving his first degree at Göttingen. His minor publications include "An Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1826, at Northampton, Mass." (Northampton, 1826); "History of the Political System of Europe," translated from Heeren (1829); "An Oration delivered before the Democracy of Springfield and Neighboring Towns, July 4, 1836" (2d ed., with prefatory remarks, Springfield, 1836); "History of the Colonization of the United States" (Boston, 1841, 12mo, abridged); "An Oration delivered at the Commemoration, in Washington, of the Death of Andrew Jackson, June 27, 1845"; "The Necessity, the Reality, and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race"; "An

Oration delivered before the New York Historical Society, November 20, 1854" (New York, 1854); "Proceedings of the First Assembly of Virginia, 1619; Communicated, with an Introductory Note, by George Bancroft"; "Collections of the New York Historical Society," second series, vol. iii., part i. (New York, 1857); "Literary and Historical Miscellanies" (New York, 1855); "Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the request of both Houses of the Congress of America, before them, in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 12th of February, 1866" (Washington, 1866); and "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States of America, Wounded in the House of its Guardians," by George Bancroft, Veritati Unice Litarem (New York, 1886). Among his other speeches and addresses may be mentioned a lecture on "The Culture, the Support, and the Object of Art in a Republic," in the course of the New York historical society in 1852; one on "The Office, Appropriate Culture, and Duty of the Mechanic"; and to the "American Cyclopædia" Mr. Bancroft contributed a biography of Jonathan Edwards. Among those the least satisfied with the historian have been some of the descendants of eminent patriots (Greene, Reed, Rush, and others), whose merits have not, in the opinions of his censors, been duly recognized by Mr. Bancroft. That there should be entire agreement as regards the accuracy and candor of the narrator of the events of so many years, and those years full of the excitement of party faction, is not to be expected. The merits of the work are considered at length in a biography of Mr. Bancroft by the present writer (see Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors"), where the following opinions of eminent critics are quoted: Edward Everett says: "A history of the United States by an American writer possesses a claim upon our attention of the strongest character. It would do so under any circumstances; but when we add that the work of Mr. Bancroft is one of the ablest of that class which has for years appeared in the English language; that it compares advantageously with the standard British historians; that as far as it goes it does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work of the same kind, and, if completed as commenced, will unquestionably forever be regarded both as an American and as an English classic, our readers would justly think us unpardonable if we failed to offer our humble tribute to its merit." Prof. Heeren writes: "We know few modern historic works in which the author has reached so high an elevation at once as an historical inquirer and an historical writer. The great conscientiousness with which he refers to his authorities, and his careful criticism, give the most decisive proofs of his comprehensive studies. He has founded his narrative on contemporary documents, yet without neglecting works of later times and of other countries. His narrative is everywhere worthy of the subject. The reader is always instructed, often more deeply interested than by novels or romances. The love of country is the muse which inspires the author, but this inspiration is that of the severe historian, which springs from the heart." William H. Prescott says: "We must confess our satisfaction that the favorable notice we took of Mr. Bancroft's labors on his first appearance has been fully ratified by his countrymen, and that his colonial history establishes his title to a place among the great historical writers of the age. The reader will find the pages of the present volume filled with matter not less interesting and important than the preceding. He will meet with the same brilliant and daring style, the same picturesque sketches of character and incident, the same acute reasoning and compass of erudition." George Ripley writes: "Mr. Bancroft is eminently a philosophical historian. He brings the wealth of a most varied learning in systems of thought and in the political and moral history of mankind to illustrate the early experiences of his country. He catalogues events in a manner which shows the possession of ideas, and not only describes popular movements picturesquely, but also analyzes them and reveals their spiritual signification." Baron Bunsen says: "I read last night Bancroft with increasing admiration. What a glorious and interesting history has he given to his nation of the centuries before the independence!" Von Raumer remarks: "Bancroft, Prescott, and Sparks have effected so much in historical composition that no living European historian can take precedence of them, but rather might be proud and grateful to be admitted as a companion." Mr. Bancroft's last address was given at the opening of the third meeting of the American historical association, of which he was president, at Washington, 27 April, 1886. It was printed in the "Magazine of American History" for June. In a letter to the author of this article, dated Washington, D. C., 30 May, 1882, he wrote: "I was trained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being more than fourscore years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will summon me to rest."

BANCROFT, Hubert Howe, historian, b. in Granville, Ohio, 5 May, 1832. He entered the book-store of his brother-in-law, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, and in 1852 was sent to California to establish a branch of the business there. He soon began to collect and preserve all available books and documents relating to the history of the Pacific states. As his affairs prospered, Mr. Bancroft's library increased, and in 1868, resigning to his brother, A. L. Bancroft, the management of his business, he devoted himself to the arrangement and publication of the material he had gathered. This consisted of books, maps, and printed and manuscript documents, including a large number of narratives dictated to Mr. Bancroft or his assistants by pioneers, settlers, and statesmen. The indexing of this vast collection employed six persons for ten years. The library was removed in 1881 to a fire-proof building, and now numbers about 45,000 volumes. Mr. Bancroft's plan is to publish thirty-nine volumes, embracing the history of the whole Pacific coast, from Central America to Alaska, and about one third of these have already appeared. The last volume published is the fifth of the history of California (San Francisco, 1886). Mr. Bancroft employs collaborators for the preliminary work, revising it all, and writing the most important chapters himself. In 1886 the publishing establishment of A. L. Bancroft & Company was burned, and the sheets of seven volumes of the history were destroyed.

BANDELIER, Adolph Francis Alphonse, archæologist, b. in Bern, Switzerland, 6 Aug., 1840. His early education was very slight, and he never attended school after his eighth year. After settling in the United States, he became interested in several kinds of business, but without much success. His attention was then turned to archæological pursuits, and his principal work has been performed under the direction of the Archæological Institute of America. From 1880 to 1885 he

was engaged in examining the ruins of the ancient Pueblos, and in studying the sedentary Indians of New Mexico. He visited Central America in 1881, and for a time during 1883–'84 was in northern Mexico and Arizona. His papers and reports of progress have been published in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," and among the "Papers of the Archæological Institute of America." He is the author of "Art of War and Mode of Warfare" (Boston, 1877); "Tenure of Lands, and Inheritances of Ancient Mexicans" (1878); "Social Organization and Government of Ancient Mexicans" (1878); and "An Archæological Tour into Mexico" (1880).

BANDINI, Juan, politician, b. in Lima, Peru, in 1800; d. in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1859. In 1831 he took part in a revolution against Gov. Victoria. In 1834 he was connected with a famous and disastrous Mexican scheme for a new colony in California, and in 1836–'38 he was leader of the southern opposition to Alvarado. These latter years were the culmination of his political activity, and with his failure in the conflict with Alvarado he retired from party leadership. But he continued to hold various minor offices, and early espoused the cause of the Americans in 1846.

BANGS, Francis C., actor, b. in Virginia in October, 1837. His first appearance on the stage was in November, 1852, in the Old National theatre, Washington, D. C. He played in New York for the first time, at Laura Keene's theatre, in the spring of 1858, at Wallack's in December of that year, and at the Winter Garden in 1860, after which he retired from the stage until 1865, when he appeared as William Tell at the National theatre, Washington. He played Old Tom in "After Dark" at Niblo's Garden in November, 1868, and in 1869 appeared as the Duke of Alva in "Patrie" at the Grand Opera-House. He took part in the Shakesperian revival at Booth's theatre in 1875, and afterward played with Charles Thorne in the "Corsican Brothers." In 1884 he appeared in the rôle of Willie Denver in "The Silver King."

BANGS, Nathan, clergyman, b. in Stratford, Conn., 2 May, 1778; d. in New York city, 3 May, 1862. He received a limited education, taught school, and in 1799 went to Canada, where he spent three years as a teacher and land-surveyor. Uniting with the Methodist church, he labored for six years as an itinerant minister in the Canadian provinces, and, on returning to New York, took a prominent part in the councils of the denomination. In 1820 he was transferred from a pastorate in New York to the head of the Methodist book concern. Under his management debts were paid off and the business much extended. He was also editor of the "Methodist Magazine." In 1828 he was appointed editor of the "Christian Advocate." When the "Methodist Quarterly Review" replaced the "Methodist Magazine" in 1832, the general conference continued Dr. Bangs in the editorship. He was the principal founder and secretary of the Methodist missionary society. Besides his editorial labors he exercised the censorship over all the publications of the book concern. When appointed secretary of the missionary society in 1836, he devoted his chief energies to its service, until appointed president of the Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn., in 1841. In 1842 he resumed pastoral work in New York, and in 1852 retired and employed himself during his remaining years chiefly in literary labors. His most important work was a "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church from its Origin in 1776 to the General Conference of 1840" (4 vols., New York, 1839–'42). His other published works were a volume directed against "Christianism," a new sect in New England (1809); "Errors of Hopkinsianism" (1815); "Predestination Examined" (1817); "Reformer Reformed" (1818); "Methodist Episcopacy" (1820); "Life of the Rev. Freeborn Garettson" (1832); "Authentic History of the Missions Under the Care of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1832); "Letters to a Young Preacher" (1835); "The Original Church of Christ" (1836); "Essay on Emancipation" (1848); "State and Responsibilities of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1850); "Letters on Sanctification" (1851); "Life of Arminius"; "Scriptural Vindication of the Orders and Powers of the Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; and numerous occasional sermons. See "Life and Times of Nathan Bangs, D. D.," by Abel Stevens (New York, 1863).—His son, **Francis Nehemiah,** lawyer, b. in New York city, 23 Feb., 1828; d. in Ocala, Florida, 30 Nov., 1885. He was educated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and at the university of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1845. He then studied at Yale, was admitted to the bar in New York in 1850, formed a partnership with John Sedgwick, and soon became prominent in his profession, with abundance of business in bankruptcy cases. On his elevation to the bench in 1871, Judge Sedgwick retired from the firm, which was afterward known as a railroad law firm, in charge of several important international cases. Mr. Bangs was active in the Cesnola suits, the Havermeyer estate suits, and various phases of the litigation growing out of the failure of Grant & Ward. He displayed great activity in his professional career from its beginning to its close, and it is believed that his death resulted from overwork. He was one of the original members of the Bar Association of New York, and was its president in 1882 and 1883. He was active in the proceedings instituted by the bar against Judges Barnard and Cardozo in 1872, and was a witness at the trial of Barnard, who was convicted on every charge in regard to which Mr. Bangs testified. Interesting anecdotes are related of his courage and address in resisting some of the acts of Judge Barnard and Judge McCunn during the period of ring rule. Mr. Bangs was a republican in politics, and was one of the originators of the Union League Club in New York city.

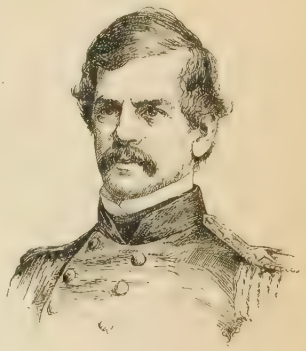
BANISTER, John, botanist, b. in England; d. in Virginia in 1692. He is said to have been an English clergyman, who, after spending some years in the West Indies, emigrated to America, and settled near Jamestown, Va. Here he devoted himself almost exclusively to botanical pursuits, and wrote a natural history of Virginia. He was killed by a fall while on a botanical expedition. To the second volume of Ray's "History of Plants" he contributed a catalogue of plants discovered by him in Virginia. Among his other publications are "Observations on the Natural Productions of Jamaica"; "The Insects of Virginia" (1700); "Curiosities in Virginia"; "Observations on the Musca lupus"; "On Several Sorts of Snails"; and "A Description of the Snakeroot, Pistolochia or Serpentaria Virginiania."—His son, **John,** soldier, b. in Virginia; d. near Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie co., Va., in 1787, received a classical education in England, studying law at the Temple. After his return to America he was prominent in the patriotic movements just before the revolution, and during the war a colonel in the Virginia line. He was a member of the state assembly, and of the continental congress from 16 March, 1778, to 24 Sept., 1779. In 1781, as lieutenant-colonel of Vir-

ginia cavalry, he took an active part in repelling the British from his state. It is said that on one occasion he supplied a body of soldiers with blankets at his own expense. Several of his letters are preserved in the Bland papers (Petersburg, Va., 1840), and in Sparks's "Revolutionary Correspondence." See also Campbell's "History of Virginia" (Philadelphia, 1860).

BANKHEAD, James, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1783; d. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Nov., 1856. He was a son of James Bankhead, of Port Royal, an officer in the revolutionary army. He was appointed captain in the 5th infantry on 18 June, 1808; was brigade major to Gen. Smyth in 1812; became assistant adjutant-general, 5 March, 1813; major 4th infantry, 15 Aug., 1813; adjutant-general, 9 Sept., 1813; and lieutenant-colonel, 3d artillery, 26 April, 1832. On 7 July, 1838, he was brevetted colonel for meritorious conduct in the Florida campaign, and on 16 Sept. commanded the 2d artillery. He distinguished himself at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in return for his services on that occasion was brevetted brigadier-general on 29 March, 1847. In January, 1848, he was commander of the department of Orizaba, Mexico, and at the time of his death commanded the military department of the east.—His son, **John Pine,** naval officer, b. in South Carolina, 3 Aug., 1821; d. near Aden, Arabia, 27 April, 1867. He entered the navy as a midshipman 6 Aug., 1838, and became lieutenant in 1852. During the civil war he was on duty on the "Susquehanna," and at the capture of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, he commanded the "Pembina," and also the "Florida" at the capture of Fernandina, 3 May, 1862. In the same year was made commander, and commanded the famous "Monitor" when she foundered off Cape Hatteras on the morning of 31 Dec., 1862, on which occasion he displayed much courage. The vessel was filling rapidly, and Bankhead ordered the crew to leave on the "Rhode Island's" boat, which was approaching. While the sea was breaking over the "Monitor's" deck, already partially submerged, Bankhead held the painter until the boat was full of men, and did not leave the vessel so long as he could do anything for the safety of the crew. He was made captain in 1866, and after the war commanded the "Wyoming," of the East India squadron. In March, 1867, ill-health compelled him to resign, and he died on board the steamer that was bringing him home.

BANKS, David, publisher, b. in Newark, N. J., in 1786; d. in New York city, 13 Oct., 1871. He began the study of law in New York in 1806, in the office of Charles Brainard, whose partner he afterward became. In 1809 he began the business of publishing law books with Stephen Gould, and the establishment of Banks & Gould was soon known as the most extensive of the kind in the country. The business is still continued by sons of Mr. Banks. For nearly ten years he held the offices of alderman and assistant alderman, being president of the board of alderman part of that time. During the later years of his life he was president of the East river bank.

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss, statesman, b. in Waltham, Mass., 30 Jan., 1816. After receiving a common-school training, he worked in a cotton factory, of which his father was superintendent, and learned the trade of a machinist. He was ambitious to fit himself for a wider field of work, and studied diligently during his leisure hours, securing engagements to lecture before meetings and assemblies at an early age. He became editor of the local paper at Waltham, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was selected to represent his native town in the legislature of Massachusetts. At this time the ancient power of the whig party was waning in New England, and the free-soil party was making its influence felt. Mr. Banks advocated a coalition between the democrats and the new party, and was elected speaker of the state assembly in 1851 and reëlected in 1852. In 1853 he was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention, and was selected to be its chairman. On the tide of success that attended this political combination, he was in 1853 elected to congress as a coalition-democrat. During this term of service he withdrew from the democratic party and identified himself with the American or "Know nothing" party, and by an overwhelming vote, as against the whig and democratic candidates in his district, he was reëlected to congress. In the preceding congress he had demonstrated his ability, and he was now nominated for speaker of the house of representatives. A contest lasting more than two months followed, and he was elected by a small majority on the 133d ballot, when the deadlock had been broken by the adoption of the plurality rule. The American party went out of existence, and Mr. Banks was elected to the 35th congress as a republican by a larger majority than before, and served until 4 Dec., 1857, when, having been elected governor of Massachusetts, he resigned his seat in congress. He was reëlected governor in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he accepted the presidency of the Illinois central railroad, but gave up the office when the civil war began in the following year, and was commissioned a major-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 5th corps in the Army of the Potomac. For this duty he was in a degree qualified by experience in the state militia. His first active service was on the upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah valley, where a part of his corps acquitted itself well at the battle of Winchester, 23 March, 1862. He was left in April and May to guard the Shenandoah with two divisions. The exigencies of the service caused the withdrawal of one of these (Shields's), and Gen. Banks was left with about 8,000 men. Upon this force "Stonewall" Jackson made one of his sudden onslaughts with his whole corps, and the command only escaped capture by rapid and well-ordered marching and stubborn fighting. Through good generalship the bulk of the army crossed the Potomac at Front Royal on 26 May, and the confederate leader failed to realize his apparently reasonable expectation of capturing the entire force. Gen. Pope was placed in command of the army of Virginia, 27 June, 1862, and concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Culpepper Court-House early in August. Gen. Banks's corps was ordered to the front on 9 Aug., and late in the afternoon of that



day a severe fight took place, known as the battle of Cedar mountain, which lasted well into the night. Banks's corps held the position against a largely superior force, was strengthened during the night, and before the morning of Aug. 11th the confederates retreated to the Rapidan. After participating in Gen. Sigel's campaigns in September, Gen. Banks was placed in command of the defences of Washington while preparations were secretly made to despatch a strong expedition by sea to New Orleans. He was assigned to the command of this expedition, which sailed from New York in November and December, and on reaching New Orleans he succeeded Gen. B. F. Butler in command of the department. Baton Rouge was occupied with a strong force, and during the winter reconnoissances were made toward Port Hudson and other points in the vicinity. Early in April of 1863 he led the army up the Têche country, encountering no very formidable opposition, as far as the Red river. Thence he crossed the Mississippi and invested Port Hudson in connection with the fleet under Farragut. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to storm the works, involving heavy losses to the assaulting columns. In July the news of the surrender of Vicksburg was received, and on the 9th of that month the garrison of Port Hudson, 6,000 strong, capitulated, and the Mississippi river was once more open to the sea. No military movements of great importance were undertaken in the department until the succeeding spring, when Gen. Banks's army, supported by a powerful fleet, was sent up the Red river with the intention of regaining control of western Louisiana. At the same time Gen. A. J. Smith with 10,000 men descended the Mississippi, reaching the rendezvous first, and was joined by Gen. Banks, who assumed command of the whole force at Alexandria. The army advanced along the south bank of Red river as far as Sabine Cross-roads, when it suffered a defeat by the confederates under Gen. Richard Taylor, and was obliged to fall back to Pleasant Hill, having sustained heavy losses in men and material. Here on the following day the confederates renewed the attack, but were repelled with great loss, and the national army retreated without further serious molestation to Alexandria, where a new complication arose in consequence of the subsidence of the Red river after the spring freshets. The gun-boats were unable to descend the river owing to shoal water, and were only saved by the engineering skill of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey (*q. v.*). The whole force then retreated to the Mississippi. Gen. Banks has been censured for the failure of this expedition, but it was undertaken contrary to his advice and in spite of his protest. During his command of the department of the Gulf he endeavored to reorganize the civil government of Louisiana, but did not accomplish it in a manner satisfactory to the inhabitants. He was relieved of his command in May, 1864, resigned his commission, and, returning to Massachusetts, was elected to congress from his old district. He was reëlected to the successive congresses until 1877, failing only in 1872, when he was active in behalf of Horace Greeley, the liberal-democratic candidate for president. He served for a long time as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Since his retirement from congress he has been U. S. marshal for Massachusetts.—His daughter, **Maud,** after a course of study and training at the New York school of acting, went upon the stage in 1886, making her first appearance at Portsmouth, N. H., in the character of Parthenia in "Ingomar."—His brother, **Gardner,** soldier, b. in Waltham, Mass.; d. there, 9 July, 1871. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a company for the 16th Massachusetts regiment, in which he rose to the rank of colonel in 1862. He was with his regiment at Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Kettle Run, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. Lieut. Hiram B. Banks, his brother, was killed by his side in the second Bull Run battle. Gen. Hooker said, in a letter to Gov. Andrew: "There is no doubt but at Glendale the 16th Massachusetts saved the army." From constant exposure Col. Banks contracted an inflammatory rheumatism, which completely disabled him for active service. The battle of Fredericksburg was the last he shared with his comrades of the 16th. In 1864, after an illness of several months at Waltham, he went as a planter to Louisiana, where he remained until his return home four days before his death.

BANNEKER, Benjamin, mathematician, b. at Ellicott's Mills, Md., 9 Nov., 1731; d. in Baltimore, in October, 1806. He was of African descent, and learned to read from his grandmother, a white woman who had freed and married one of her slaves. He studied mathematics and astronomy while working in the field, when past middle life, and prepared and published almanacs for Maryland and the adjoining states in 1792 and subsequent years until his death. He assisted Ellicott in surveying the site of Washington and the boundaries of the District of Columbia. His biography, by J. H. B. Latrobe, was published in 1845, and another by J. S. Norris in 1854.

BANNISTER, E. M., artist, b. in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in 1833. He studied art at the Lowell institute, Boston, and spent the greater part of his professional life there. In 1871 he removed to Providence, R. I. He has contributed regularly to the Boston art club exhibitions. His picture "Under the Oaks" was awarded a first-class medal at the centennial exhibition of 1876.

BANVARD, John, artist, b. in New York about 1820. He was educated at the New York high school, and at an early age showed decided talent for drawing and for writing verses. When he was fifteen years old his father lost a large sum of money. John then went to Louisville, Ky., and, after some experience as clerk in a drug-store, led a life of adventure, supporting himself by painting pictures and exhibiting them at New Orleans, Natchez, Cincinnati, and other towns, travelling from place to place in a boat. At one time he executed a panorama of Venice, and exhibited it with success. Finally the idea occurred to him to paint a panorama of the entire Mississippi river. He began this task in 1840, travelling thousands of miles alone in an open skiff, living on what game he could shoot, and earning money to buy drawing materials by painting and exhibiting pictures. When he had made the preliminary drawings they were transferred to canvas in a building erected for the purpose in Louisville, Ky. When finished, the panorama covered three miles of canvas, and thus Banvard realized his desire to paint the largest picture in the world. He afterward exhibited it in this country and abroad. The artistic merits of the painting were not great, but it was a faithful picture of the Mississippi, and as such attracted a great deal of attention. He afterward travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and painted many pictures, which he exhibited. During the war Mr. Banvard pointed out to Gen. Frémont how Island No. 10 could be passed by a canal and certain bayous, and made charts showing the route. These suggestions were successfully followed out by Frémont's successor. Mr. Banvard

is the author of about 1,700 poems, more than 200 of which have appeared in magazines in this country and Great Britain, and he is now preparing to publish a collection of them. He has published "Description of the Mississippi River" (London, 1849); "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land" (New York, 1852); "Amasis, or the Last of the Pharaohs" (Boston, 1864); "The Private Life of a King" (New York, 1876); and "The Tradition of the Temple," a poem (New York, 1883). He has also written several dramas, two of which have been acted: "Amasis" at the Boston theatre in 1864, and "Carrinia" at the Broadway theatre, New York, in 1875. Mr. Banvard painted the picture from which the first chromo made in America was taken. It was entitled "The Orison" (New York, 1861).—His brother, **Joseph,** author, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1810. He was graduated at Newton theological institute in 1835, and has been pastor of Baptist churches in Salem, Boston, and West Cambridge, Mass., New York city, Pawtucket, R. I., Paterson, N. J., and Independence, Mo. He was chosen president of the National theological institute and university at Washington, D. C., but resigned. He has written "Priscilla," an historical tale (New York, 1854); "Novelties of the New World"; "The Romance of American History"; "Tragic Scenes in the History of Maryland" (New York, 1856); "The American Statesman," a memoir of Daniel Webster (1853); "Wisdom, Wit, and Whims of the Old Philosophers" (1854); "Plymouth and the Pilgrims"; many books for children on natural history, and a large number of Sunday-school question-books.

BARAGA, Frederick, R.C. bishop, b. in Treffen, Carniola, 29 June, 1797; d. in Marquette, Mich., 19 Jan., 1868. His family, a younger branch of the house of Hapsburg, was the most distinguished in Illyria. He began his studies in the college of Leibac, the capital of his native province, where he learned to speak French, Italian, and German fluently, in addition to the ordinary branches. At the end of his course he went to Vienna to study law, and after graduation, in 1821, determined to devote himself to the priesthood. He entered the ecclesiastical seminary of Leibac, and was ordained in 1823. He exercised his ministry for the next seven years in Carniola, and, in the interval of his missionary duties, composed works of devotion in the Sclavonic dialect for the people. The present improved condition of this language is chiefly attributed to the efforts of Father Baraga. Having determined on spending his life among the Indians of the United States, he transferred his estates to his brothers, reserving to himself an annuity of $300, and arrived in New York in December, 1830. He spent some months in Ohio, studying English and the Ottawa dialect, and set out in May for Arbre Croche, a village of Ottawa Indians on the peninsula of Michigan. The inhabitants, although they had relapsed into barbarism, retained some traditions of the Jesuits of the 17th century, and received Father Baraga with welcome, and under his guidance the community entered upon the public practice of a Christian life. In a little more than a year he built a church and two schools, and had an Indian congregation of more than 700. He next extended his labors as far as the Castor islands and beyond Lake Michigan, erecting several churches, as well as schools, in Green Bay and St. Joseph's. In 1832 he published at Detroit a prayer- and hymn-book in the Ottawa language, the first of a remarkable series of works in the Indian dialects, which have been found very useful by philologists. He visited Grand river in the spring of 1833, and baptized more than 100 of the natives; but his efforts were counteracted by the white liquor-dealers and the Indians whom they had demoralized. His enemies petitioned the government for his removal, and, although he was sustained by the governor of Michigan, he was forced to seek other fields. He began his labors among the Chippewas at Lapointe in 1835, and continued them successfully for eighteen years. His success was mainly owing to the assistance he received from the Leopoldine society in his native country. He next visited the Indians of Fond du Lac, seventy miles from Lapointe, and the Indians of Bad river, seventeen miles to the south, both of whom led a roving life. During the winter of 1836–'37 he travelled six miles every day to instruct them, on their return to their wigwams, until he had them all ready to receive baptism. During this period he also wrote the "Ojibway Prayer- and Hymn-Book and Catechism"; the "Extracts of the History of the Old and New Testaments, with the Gospels of the Year," in the same dialect; "The History, Character, Manners, and Customs of the North American Indians," in German: and a devotional work for his countrymen in Sclavonic. He went to Europe in 1837 to collect money for his mission, and was so successful that he was also enabled to have his Indian books printed in Paris. On his return to the United States he was able, with the means in hand, to conduct his operations more systematically. In 1843, as the missions he had established no longer needed his personal supervision, he resolved to make the "Ance"—an old trading-post of the American Fur Company, between Pointe Abbaye and Keweenau Point—the centre of his labors. The Indians here were steeped in idolatry and intemperance. But, though threats were made against his life, he succeeded in converting some of their medicine men, and this was followed by the conversion of many others. He built a church and parsonage, erected thirty houses for his converts, and purchased a large tract of land, on which he located them. In 1850 all the Indians had become Christians, and so prosperous that numerous families came to settle on the Ance. Here he wrote his grammar and dictionary of the Otchipwe (Chippeway) language (1851–'53), perhaps the most important contribution to Indian philology made hitherto. The demand for his Indian books in the United States and Canada contributed materially to his resources, and enabled him to increase still further the village on the Ance. The discovery of the copper mines on the upper peninsula of Michigan in 1845 added to Father Baraga's difficulties. A large mining population from all parts of the world was scattered among his Indian villages, and he found it necessary to obtain more priests. For this purpose, as well as to secure the publication of his works, he went to Cincinnati in 1853, where he lectured on the mining resources of the upper peninsula, and on the harvest that was open for missionary zeal there. In November of the same year he was made vicar-apostolic of upper Michigan. In 1854 he went to Europe to procure missionaries, and returned with twelve priests. He also introduced the brothers and sisters of Saint Francis, and intrusted them with the education of the Indians. In 1856 Saut St. Mary was erected into an episcopal see, and Dr. Baraga was appointed its bishop in the following year. The see having been transferred to Marquette in 1865, he was created bishop of Marquette and Saut St. Mary. His health began to fail, but his brethren could not prevail on him to moderate his austerities or slacken his labors. He slept on the ground, and

often walked forty miles a day on snow-shoes when visiting his Indians. He was stricken with apoplexy while in attendance on the council of Baltimore in 1866, and returned to his diocese broken in health, but continued to perform his ministerial duties till a few days before his death.

BARALT, Rafael María (bar-ahlt'), Spanish American poet, b. in Maracaibo, Venezuela, 2 July, 1810. He studied in Bogotá and Caracas, took part in politics, and entered the Venezuelan army, in which he served with distinction. In 1843 he went to Spain, where he held several important public offices, and won literary fame. His most important works are "Historia antigua y moderna de Venezuela"; "Diccionario de Galicismos"; and several masterly poems, specially the odes to Columbus and to Spain.

BARANDA, Pedro Sainz de (bah-ran'-dah), Mexican naval officer, b. in Campeche, 13 March, 1787; d. in Merida, Yucatan, 16 Sept., 1845. He studied in Ferrol, Spain, and served in the Spanish navy during the war with England, being present at Trafalgar and other battles. During the revolutionary war of Mexico, Baranda left the service of Spain, was appointed chief of the Mexican naval forces, and besieged the castle of San Juan de Ulúa, still held by the Spaniards, until they surrendered to the military chief Barragán. After that Baranda retired from the naval service and filled several important civil offices.

BARANOFF, Alexander Andrevitch, governor of Russian America, b. in 1746; d. at sea, near Java, 28 April, 1819. In early life he was a merchant in Siberia, but in August, 1790, he went to the island of Kodiak and opened trade there with the natives. In 1796 he established a trading-post at Bering strait. In 1799 the Russian Company was formed, by the consolidation of all the companies in the territory, and established a line of forts and trading-posts on the coast. With its assistance, Baranoff, overcoming many natural obstacles, took possession of the largest of the Sitka group of islands, now known by his name, and the Emperor Alexander gave him a title of nobility. After losing, and again recovering, in October, 1804, the fortress at Sitka, he built a factory there, and traded with Canton, Manila, the Sandwich islands, New York, Boston, and California, and even founded a colony (of which no traces remain) near San Francisco, then a Spanish mission. As his life of hardship began to affect his health, he applied to the government for leave to return to Russia; but this was not granted him until 1818, and he died in the vessel that was carrying him home.

BARBA, Pedro, the first governor of Havana when Hernán Cortés undertook the conquest of Mexico in 1519. He refused to arrest Cortés, notwithstanding the strict orders of Diego Velasquez; but he went to Mexico to help Pánfilo Narváez, and was made a prisoner by an officer of Cortés, who intrusted Barba with the command of a company and afterward of a brigantine, in which he took part in the famous fight of the four thousand Indian canoes. He died of a wound received in the storming of the city of Mexico.

BARBACENA, Fesberto Caldeira Brant (bar-bah-thay'-na), marquis of, Brazilian statesman, b. in Sabora in 1772; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 13 June, 1841. He was already distinguished in both the land and sea service of Portugal, when Pedro, the prince-regent of Brazil, on becoming emperor, appointed him to negotiate with the mother country for the independence of that province. His success gained him the title of marquis. When Pedro gave up the crown of Portugal to his infant daughter, Barbacena accompanied the young queen to Lisbon. He was twice Brazilian minister of finance, and was a zealous defender of the interests of Dom Pedro II. During the latter's minority, Barbacena promoted many improvements in Brazil, and introduced into the country the printing-press, steamboats, and steam-engines.

BARBEE, William J., author, b. in Winchester, Ky., in 1816. He removed, at an early age, to Paris, Ky., where he lived until his twenty-first year. He was educated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, and studied medicine with Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, where he practised from 1836 to 1846. He afterward taught school in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and also became a preacher of the Christian or Campbellite denomination. He has published "Physical and Moral Aspects of Geology" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Cotton Question" (New York, 1867); "The Scriptural Doctrine of Confirmation"; "Life of the Apostle Peter," etc.

BARBER, Francis, soldier, b. in Princeton, N. J., in 1751; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1783. He was of Irish parentage, was graduated at Princeton in 1767, and in 1769 became principal of the academy in Elizabethtown, where he had among his pupils Alexander Hamilton and others who became distinguished. In February, 1776, he was commissioned a major in the 3d New Jersey artillery, and in November of that year a lieutenant-colonel. In 1777 he became assistant inspector-general under Baron Steuben. He fought in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and was wounded severely at Monmouth. During his recovery he performed valuable service in obtaining intelligence of the enemy's movements, the importance of which was acknowledged in letters of Gen. Washington that are still preserved. He accompanied Sullivan's Indian expedition in 1779 as adjutant-general, and received a severe wound at Newtown. He also took part in the action at Springfield. In 1780 Gen. Washington intrusted to him the task of enforcing a requisition for grain and cattle in Gloucester co., N. J., and in 1781 selected him for the delicate duty of quelling the mutiny of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops. In Lafayette's Virginia campaign of 1781 he performed effective service at the head of a battalion of light infantry. He was present at the battle of Yorktown, and was killed at the close of the war by a falling tree.

BARBER, John Jay, painter, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 21 Sept., 1840. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1862, joined the volunteer army in 1863, returned sick, and upon recovery determined to devote himself to painting. He received no instruction in art, but settled in Columbus, Ohio, in

1871, and opened a studio. He devoted himself at first to landscapes, delineating scenes in the Muskingum valley. Subsequently he executed cattle pieces, and after 1881 exhibited in the National Academy in New York. In 1881 he painted the "Elysium of the Herd"; in 1882, "Pride of Eastwood Jerseys," and "A Thirsty Party"; in 1883, "The Thirsty Herd," and "Jersey Herd"; in 1884, "The Passing Shower," and "In Pastures Green"; in 1885, "The Cool Retreat."

BARBER, John Warner, historian, b. in Windsor, Conn., in 1798; d. in 1885. He published "Historical Scenes in the United States" (1827); "History and Antiquities of New Haven" (1831); "Religious Events" (1832); "Historical Collections" of Connecticut (1836) and of Massachusetts (Worcester, 1839); "History and Antiquities of New England, New York, and New Jersey" (1841); "Elements of General History" (New Haven, 1844); "Incidents in American History" (New York, 1847); "Religious Emblems and Allegories" (1848); "European Historical Collections" (1855); and "Our Whole Country, Historical and Descriptive" (Cincinnati, 1861). In connection with Henry Howe, of New Haven, he also published "Historical Collections" of New York (1841), New Jersey (1844), Virginia (1844), and Ohio (1847), and, in connection with Elizabeth G. Barber, "Historical, Poetical, and Pictorial American Scenes" (1850).

BARBER, Mary Augustine, educator, b. in Newtown, Conn., in 1789; d. in Mobile, Ala., in 1860. She entered the Roman Catholic church with her husband, who had been an Episcopalian clergyman, and in 1817, shortly afterward, determined to become a nun, while her husband was anxious to enter the society of Jesus. They had five children; but Mr. Barber visited Rome, promised to make suitable provision for them, and so succeeded in his purpose. Mrs. Barber entered the visitation convent of Georgetown in 1818 with her four daughters. She was a woman of superior education, and the convent and school progressed rapidly during her residence. In 1836 she founded a convent of the visitation in Kaskaskia, Ill., where she remained until 1844. She was peculiarly successful in training the younger sisters to be accomplished teachers, and was engaged in this occupation in the convent of St. Louis from 1844 till 1848, and in Mobile up to the time of her death.

BARBOUR, James, statesman, b. in Orange co., Va., 10 June, 1775; d. there, 8 June, 1842. He was a son of Col. Thomas Barbour. While serving as a deputy sheriff he acquired a knowledge of the law, and was admitted to practice at the age of nineteen. He sat in the Virginia house of delegates from 1796 until 1812, when he was elected governor. He was the author of the anti-duelling act, and bore a prominent part in all important legislation, occupying for the latter part of the period the speaker's chair. After a term in the governorship he was elected in 1815 to the U. S. senate, where he was repeatedly appointed chairman of the committee on foreign relations. In 1825 President John Q. Adams made him his secretary of war. In 1828 he went to England as American minister; but upon the accession of President Jackson, in the following year, he was recalled. He vigorously opposed the democratic party, and in 1839 presided over the whig convention at Harrisburg, which nominated Gen. Harrison for president.—His brother, **Philip Pendleton,** jurist, b. in Orange co., Va., 25 May, 1783; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1841. He attended the schools of his native county until sixteen years of age, when he read law at home. In October, 1800, being sent by his father to Kentucky on business connected with some land-claims, and meeting with delays and difficulties, he was cast off and left to take care of himself. He was admitted to the bar, and, after practising successfully for some months, he borrowed money and entered William and Mary college as a law student. In 1802 he practised in Orange co., Va., and soon made a wide reputation. From 1812 till 1814 he was a member of the legislature, where he was the leader of the war party. He was elected in 1814 to congress, where in 1821 he was speaker of the house. In February, 1825, he resigned and became a judge of the Virginia general court. At the foundation of the university of Virginia in 1824 he was offered the professorship of law, but declined it. He was sent again to congress in 1827, and in 1829 was president of the Virginia constitutional convention. In 1830, while making a speech in congress, he was attacked by a hæmorrhage that nearly ended his life, and he resigned on 31 May of that year. He was appointed by Jackson judge of the U. S. circuit court for the eastern district of Virginia, and on 15 March, 1836, was made associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, where he remained until his death. In 1831 he was president of the Philadelphia free-trade convention. Judge Barbour was noted for his solidity of character and his powers of analysis and argument. In congress he opposed all appropriations for public improvements and all import duties, and strongly took the southern side of the Missouri question. In the democratic convention at Baltimore in 1832 he received forty-six votes for vice-president.

BARBOUR, John S., politician, b. in Culpepper co., Va., 8 Aug., 1790; d. there, 12 Jan., 1855. He was the son of Mordecai Barbour, a revolutionary officer. He was at William and Mary college in 1808 and 1809, and afterward studied law with his relative, Gov. James Barbour. In the war of 1812 he enlisted as a private, but was soon made aide to Gen. Madison. He afterward became a member of the state legislature, and, as chairman of the committee on courts and justice, received the unusual honor of a vote of thanks. He was elected to congress in 1823, and was reëlected four times, serving until 3 March, 1833. Here, as in the legislature, he was known as an able debater. Although a strong states-rights man, he spoke in congress in defence of McDuffie's proposition that the president should be voted for by districts. In 1829 and 1830 he was a member of the Virginia constitutional convention, where he made an eloquent defence of freehold suffrage. In 1833 and 1834 he was again in the legislature. His last appearance was in the democratic convention that nominated Mr. Pierce for the presidency.

BARBOUR, Lucien, jurist, b. in Canton, Conn., 4 March, 1811. He was graduated in 1837 at Amherst college, then went to Indiana, studied law, was licensed to practise, and began his professional career in Indianapolis. He was appointed U. S. district attorney by President Polk for the district of Indiana; was commissioner to codify the laws of Indiana in 1852; acted several times as arbitrator between the state of Indiana and private corporations, and was elected to the 34th congress from Indiana, serving from 1855 to 1857.

BARBOUR, John Merrett, jurist, b. in Cambridge, Washington co., N. Y., 5 Sept., 1807; d. in New York city, 8 Dec., 1881. He studied law in New York and went to Michigan when a very young man; was first elected a justice of the peace, then was made commissioner of internal improvements,

and after the expiration of his term was elected county judge, in which capacity he served eight years. He subsequently moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and then to Washington, D. C., where he was clerk in the office of the solicitor of the treasury. In 1850 he removed to New York, where he advanced slowly to the front rank of his profession. In 1861 he was elected judge of the superior court, and in 1867 was reëlected by a heavy majority. On the death of Chief Justice Robertson, Judge Barbour was unanimously chosen to preside in his place. He was an able and well-read lawyer, oftener excelling in the more quiet branches of the law than in the active contests that come before a jury.—His brother, **Oliver Lorenzo,** lawyer, b. in Cambridge, Washington co., N. Y., 12 July, 1811. He was graduated at Fredonia academy in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He was reporter of the New York court of chancery from 1847 to 1849, and of the state supreme court from 1848 to 1876. Hamilton college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1859. He published "Equity Digest" (4 vols., Springfield, Mass., 1836–'41); "Treatise on Criminal Law" (Albany and New York, 1841; 3d ed., 2 vols., 1883); "Treatise on the Law of Set-Off" (Albany and New York, 1841); "Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery" (2 vols., 1843; 2d ed., 3 vols., 1874–'5); "Reports of Cases decided in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York" (3 vols., 1847–'9); "Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the State of New York" (67 vols., 1848–'76, Digest in 3 vols., 1880); "A Summary of the Law of Parties to Actions at Law" (Albany, 1864; 2d ed., 1884), and "Digest of New York Reports" (2 vols., 1877). He also edited, with notes, "Collyer on Partnership" (Springfield, Mass., 1838); "Chitty on Bills" (1839); and Cowen's "Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace" (2 vols., Albany, 1844).

BARCA, Francisco, Spanish statesman, b. in Puerto Real, near Cádiz, in 1831; d. by his own hand in New York, 29 July, 1883. He had filled several public offices when elected deputy to the cortés, in 1858. He took high rank as a parliamentary orator, and in 1868 was appointed director-general of administration under Posada Herrera's government. When Alfonso XII. was proclaimed king, Barca took the office of sub-secretary of the interior, which he resigned a year and a half later on account of his sympathies with the liberal opposition. He accepted, in 1881, the office of Spanish minister at Washington. His published works include a "Diccionario de Política y Administración."

BÁRCENA, Alfonso de, Spanish grammarian, b. in Córdoba, Spain, in 1666; d. in 1723. He was sent as a Jesuit missionary to Peru, where his zeal and success won for him the title of "The Apostle of Peru." He left several valuable works, among them a "Lexicon," a "Doctrina Cristiana," and a "Libro de Oraciones" (prayer-book) in five dialects, for the use of the South American Indians.

BÁRCENA, Mariano de la (barth'-en-a), Mexican engineer, b. in Guadalajara, Mexico, 26 July, 1853. From early youth he has been devoted to study and research in natural sciences. Many of his works have been translated into German and French. Bárcena is a member of several European and American scientific associations, and is director of the meteorological observatory of Mexico. He has discovered and classified many Mexican plants, and published an excellent book on the natural products of the state of Jalisco, and a treatise on geology. Bárcena represented his nation at the New Orleans exhibition in 1885.

BARCIA, Andrés González de, Spanish historian, d. in 1743. He published "General History of Florida" (Madrid, 1723), and "First Historians of the West Indies," issued in sections, and published collectively after his death (3 vols., folio, 1749). He also edited works by Herrera, de la Vega, and Torquemada.

BARCLAY, Robert, governor of East New Jersey, b. in Gordonstown, Morayshire, Scotland, 23 Dec., 1648; d. at Ury, 3 Oct., 1690. He was one of the twenty-four original proprietaries of East New Jersey, and in 1682 was elected governor of the province for life, with permission to rule by deputy. He never visited America. He was the first member of the society of Friends to advocate their religious views with force and ability. It was mainly through his influence that large numbers of Scottish emigrants, many of them Quakers, settled in the province. The titles of his works and the controversies concerning them occupy several pages in the catalogue of the British museum. "Barclay of Ury," celebrated in Whittier's poem, was Robert Barclay's father. See H. Mill's "Life and Writings of Robert Barclay" (1812); also his life by W. Armistead (1850); also "East Jersey under the Proprietary Government, by George Scott of Pitlochie" (1685; reprint, Newark, N. J., 1875).

BARCLAY, Robert H., British naval officer, b. in Scotland; d. in Edinburgh, 8 May, 1837. He served under Nelson at Trafalgar, where he lost an arm, and in 1813 had charge of fitting out the British armament on Lake Erie, a task which he fulfilled with energy. But the fleet of which he took command was poorly manned, mostly with Canadian boatmen and soldiers, and to this fact was probably due, in part, his defeat by the American fleet under Perry, in the famous battle of 10 Sept., 1813. In number of men and guns Barclay had the superiority, and though Perry's guns were heavier, Barclay's were of longer range. In the battle Barclay was dangerously wounded, and finally surrendered with his whole force. It was Barclay who gave the order to train all the available guns on the small boat in which Perry was crossing from the disabled "Lawrence" to the "Niagara." Barclay was afterward tried by a court-martial for surrendering, but was honorably acquitted.

BARCLAY, Thomas, adjutant-general of Nova Scotia, b. in New York, 12 Oct., 1753; d. there in April, 1830. He was a son of Henry Barclay, D. D., rector of Trinity church, New York, was a graduate of King's college, and studied law under John Jay. At the beginning of the American revolution he joined the British army under Sir William Howe, with the rank of captain in the loyal American regiment, and became a major in 1777. He continued in active service until the peace, when he fled with his family to Nova Scotia. In that province he was for some time speaker of the house of assembly, and adjutant-general of militia. Successively he was a commissioner under Jay's treaty, consul-general for the northern and eastern states, and commissary for the care and exchange of prisoners. At the close of the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, he was appointed commissioner under the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of Ghent.

BARCO CENTENERA, Martín, Spanish poet, b. in Extremadura, lived in the second half of the 16th century. He took part in the wars for the conquest of South America, the history of which he wrote in an epic entitled "Argentina y Conquista del Río de la Plata, Tucumán y otros sucesos del Peru." He also left another work called "Desengaños del Mundo."

BARD, John, physician, b. in Burlington, N. J., 1 Feb., 1716; d. in Hyde Park, N. Y., 30 March, 1799. He was the son of a New Jersey magistrate of Huguenot origin, and after attending a classical school was apprenticed to a surgeon of Philadelphia. Establishing himself in New York in 1746, he soon took rank as one of the ablest of American medical men. In 1759, when an epidemic of malignant fever threatened New York, having been commissioned to devise means to check the spread of the disease, he recommended the purchase of Bedlow's island for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, and was placed in charge of the hospital that was built in accordance with his suggestion. He was the first president of the New York medical society. He left a paper on malignant pleurisy, and several treating of yellow fever, all of which were published in the "American Medical Register."—His son, **Samuel,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, 1 April, 1742; d. in Hyde Park, N. Y., 24 May, 1821. He was graduated at King's (now Columbia) college in 1768, and studied medicine in Edinburgh. After receiving his doctor's degree in 1765 he travelled in Europe extensively. In 1767 he began practice in New York in partnership with his father. Through his exertions a medical school in connection with King's, now Columbia, college was established the year after his return. In 1769 a hospital was built, but its loss by fire caused a delay in its establishment until 1791. He was professor of the practice of medicine in the medical college, and subsequently dean of the faculty. While the seat of government remained in New York he was Gen. Washington's physician. In 1798 he retired to Hyde Park, where he occupied himself with agricultural and scientific pursuits during the remainder of his life, returning, however, to render charitable services during the prevalence of yellow fever, on which occasion he contracted the disease. When the Columbia college medical school was organized as a separate institution, under the name of the college of physicians and surgeons, in 1813, Dr. Bard became its first president, and he held that station during the rest of his life. He was the author of a treatise, "De Viribus Opii" (1765); one on "Angina Suffocativa," printed in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society"; one on "The Use of Cold in Hæmorrhage"; a "Manual of Midwifery" (1807); and "The Shepherd's Guide." He entered into the speculation of raising merino sheep, introduced into the United States by his friends Chancellor Livingston and Col. Humphrey, and in the last-mentioned book he gave the fruits of his knowledge and experience regarding the prevention of the infectious diseases to which they were subject. A biography of him was written by John McVickar (New York, 1822).—**William,** son of Samuel, b. in New York in October, 1777; d. 17 Oct., 1853, was a pioneer in life insurance in the United States, and for twelve years from its foundation in 1830 the president of the New York life insurance and trust company.—Another son, **John,** b. in Hyde Park, N. Y., 2 June, 1819, was the founder of St. Stephen's college, at Annandale, N. Y., a diocesan training-school for students for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, preparatory to entrance in the general theological seminary in New York city. He now resides in England. His wife, Margaret, a sister of John Taylor Johnston, co-operated zealously with him in his religious benefactions. She died in Rome, Italy, 10 April, 1875.

BARKER, Fordyce, physician, b. in Wilton, Franklin co., Me., 2 May, 1819. He was graduated at Bowdoin, in 1837, and subsequently studied medicine at Harvard and in Edinburgh and Paris, finishing his studies in the latter city in 1844. He began the practice of his profession in Norwich in 1845, and at the same time was appointed professor of midwifery in the medical department of Bowdoin College. From 1850 till 1857 he filled a similar place in the New York Medical College, and from 1860 in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1856 he was made president of the New York State Medical Society, and in 1882 president of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is the author of several works, including a series of clinical lectures "On Puerperal Diseases" (New York, 1872), and "On Sea-Sickness" (1870).

BARKER, George Frederic, physicist, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 14 July, 1835. He received an academical education and was apprenticed to a manufacturer of philosophical apparatus in Boston, with whom he remained until he became of age. In 1856 he entered the Yale, now Sheffield, Scientific School, and was graduated two years later. While in his final year he was made assistant in chemistry under Prof. Silliman, and during the winters of 1858–'9 and in 1860–'1 he was assistant to Dr. John Bacon, professor of chemistry in Harvard Medical College. In 1861 he became professor of natural sciences in Wheaton (Ill.) College. A year later he was acting professor of chemistry in Albany Medical College, where he remained for several years, and at the same time pursued a course of medical studies, being graduated in 1863. He was then called to the chair of natural sciences in the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg. In 1865 he became demonstrator of chemistry in the medical department of Yale College, occupying Prof. Silliman's chair during his absence in 1866–'7, and in 1867 was placed in charge of the department of physiological chemistry and toxicology at the same institution. Since 1873 he has been professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He was one of the commissioners of the United States to the International Electrical Exhibition in Paris in 1881, and a delegate to the International Congress of Electricians held at that time. The French government conferred on him the decorations of the Legion of Honor, with the rank of commander. In 1884 he was appointed by the president a member of the U. S. Electrical Commission. Prof. Barker has frequently been called upon to testify in important patent cases, and he was requested by the department of justice to act as one of the government experts in the suit against the American Bell Telephone Company. The toxicological and chemical evidence given by him in the Lydia Sherman poisoning case in 1872 was remarkable for its clearness, and has been inserted as a typical case in Wharton's and Stille's "Medical Jurisprudence." During the winter of 1859 he gave a series of public lectures in Pittsburg, Pa., and his "Lecture on the Forces of Nature," delivered in 1863 before the chemical society of Union College, has been published. In December, 1871, his lecture "On the Correlation of Vital and Physical Forces," before the American Institute of New York, attracted universal attention, and it was afterward republished in France. In 1859 Prof. Barker was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he has filled the offices of vice-president (1872) and president (1879). In 1876 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His published papers have appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science and Arts," the "American Chemist," and more recently in the "Proceedings of the Ameri-

can Philosophical Society." Besides the lectures mentioned, his two presidential addresses before the American Association for the Advancement of Science are valuable contributions to scientific literature. For many years he has been one of the editors of the "American Journal of Science," and in 1874–'5 he was editor of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute." For several years he also has edited the annual record of progress in physics published in the Smithsonian reports. Prof. Barker is the author of a "Text-Book of Elementary Chemistry" (New Haven, 1870), which has passed through eight editions, and has been translated into French and Japanese.

BARKER, Jacob, financier, b. on Swan island, Me., 7 Dec., 1779; d. in Philadelphia, 26 Dec., 1871. He was of Quaker parentage. He began his business career in the employ of Isaac Hicks, a commission merchant of New York, and before he was twenty-one years of age he possessed five trading-vessels and controlled a large credit. In 1801 he lost his fortune by a succession of mishaps. Obtaining a contract for supplying the government with oil, he made large gains, and, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, undertook to raise a loan of $5,000,000 for the government. He was one of the original members of the society of Tammany Hall, and was elected a state senator. A legal opinion in an insurance case, delivered by him when sitting in the court of errors, was sustained on appeal, though opposed to that of Chancellor Kent. He founded the "Union" newspaper for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of Gov. Clinton. In 1815 he established the Exchange bank in Wall street, and entered into stock speculations. His bank failed in 1819; but he was sustained in his extensive speculations by other financial institutions in different states. His financial methods provoked intense ill-will among rival operators. When the life and fire insurance company failed he was indicted with other directors for fraud, and conducted his own defence with great ability. He was convicted, but a new trial was granted, and subsequently the indictment was quashed. In 1834 he established himself in New Orleans. He was admitted to the bar, and took a prominent part in business and political affairs. A large fortune that he accumulated there was mostly swept away through the civil war. His later years were passed with his son, Wharton Barker, in Philadelphia. See "Incidents in the Life of Jacob Barker from the year 1800 to 1855" (New York, 1855).

BARKER, James Nelson, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 June, 1784; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 March, 1858. In the war of 1812 he rose to the rank of major in the army. In 1814 he was severely wounded in a duel. From 1814 till 1817 he was assistant adjutant-general of the 4th military district. He then entered civil life, was chosen alderman, and in 1820 was mayor of Philadelphia. From 1829 till 1838 he was collector of customs for the port, and from 1838 till 1858 comptroller of the U. S. treasury. During his active life he contributed largely to the public journals, and some of his poems attracted general attention, notably "The Sisters" and "Little Red Riding Hood." His dramatic writings include "Marmion," "The Indian Princess," "Superstition," a tragedy, and "Smiles and Tears," a comedy. He also published "A Sketch of the Primitive Settlements on Delaware River" (1827).

BARKER, James William, merchant, b. in White Plains, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1815; d. in Rahway, N. J., 26 June, 1869. He began his business career in 1828 as a clerk in a large mercantile house, and subsequently entered into business for himself, where his energy and good management soon made him wealthy. In 1859 he established an extensive house in Pittsburg, and transacted annually a very large business. Mr. Barker took an interest in politics as an earnest and zealous whig until the disorganization of that party. In 1854 he was the "Knownothing" candidate for mayor of New York city, but was defeated in a closely contested election by Fernando Wood. He was very active in the founding of the "Order of the Star Spangled Banner," a secret organization, having for its object the prevention of the political ascendancy of the foreign-born inhabitants of the United States, and was its principal officer in 1853. In 1860 he united with the supporters of Mr. Lincoln, and was ever after a member of the republican party. From 1867 till his death he was president of the Eclectic Life Insurance company, New York.

BARKER, Josiah, ship-builder, b. in Marshfield, Mass., 16 Nov., 1763; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 23 Sept., 1843. He enlisted in the revolutionary army when only thirteen years old, and served at intervals until 1781. In 1782–'3 he served nine months in the "Dean" frigate among the West India islands. Mr. Barker learned ship-building on the North river, near Pembroke, Mass., where his father's home was, and built his first ships at St. Andrews and St. Johns in 1786–'7. In 1795 he opened a ship-yard in Charlestown, on the site of the present U. S. navy-yard, removed it in 1799, and again a few years afterward to the foot of Washington street, where he built many fine merchant vessels. He was appointed U. S. naval constructor about 1810, and built the "Virginia" in 1818, the "Warren" in 1826, the "Cumberland" in 1842, and other men-of-war. He also rebuilt the "Constitution" in 1834, and furnished the plans for the "Portsmouth." He was ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1843, and retired 9 July, 1846. A "Memorial of Josiah Barker," by Harry H. Edes, was printed privately in Boston in 1871.

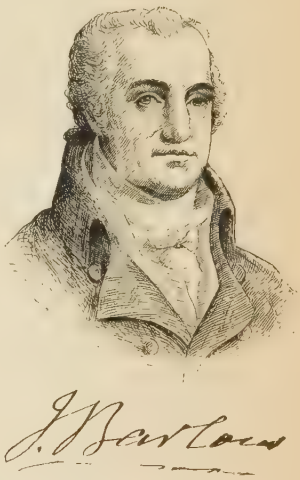
BARKSDALE, William, soldier, b. in Rutherford co., Tenn., 21 Aug., 1821; d. at Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July, 1863. He was educated at Nashville university, studied law in Columbus, Miss., and was admitted to the bar before he was of age. He soon became a successful practitioner, and was prominent as an advocate of state rights. He became editor of the Columbus "Democrat," and ably set forth his political views in its columns. His first military experience was as a member of the non-commissioned staff of the 2d Mississippi volunteers in the Mexican war. In 1851 he served as a member of the state convention held to consider the compromise measures then before the country. Two years afterward he was elected to congress, and at once became prominent among the pro-slavery democrats. When Preston S. Brooks made his assault upon Charles Sumner in the senate chamber, Mr. Barksdale was present, and prevented the interference of bystanders. When his state seceded he left his seat in congress and accepted the command of the 13th regiment of Mississippi volunteers, participated in the campaigns of Virginia, and rose to the rank of brigadier in the confederate service. He commanded the 3d brigade of Early's division, during the second day's fight at Gettysburg, and fell while leading his men in the assault on the national left.

BARLOW, Arthur, navigator, b. about 1550; d. about 1620. He was sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584 in command of an expedition bound upon a voyage of discovery for the purpose of colo-

nization, and Queen Elizabeth gave him a special charter constituting him a lord proprietary with almost unlimited powers. The intention was to colonize a more southerly latitude than up to that time had been occupied by English settlers. Two ships, one commanded by Barlow and the other by Philip Amidas, set sail on 27 April. They took the southerly course, touching at the Canaries and the West Indies, and made their way northward along the coast. Early in July they neared land, and perceived a fragrance coming off the coast "as if they had been in the midst of some delicate garden," abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers. On 13 July they entered Ocracoke inlet and landed on Wocoken, the southernmost of the islands forming the entrance to what is now called Pamlico sound. The beauty of the climate, the heavily wooded shores, the abundance of game, and the friendliness of the natives so captivated Barlow and his fellow-voyagers that, after exploring Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, they returned to England in September and gave such glowing accounts of their discoveries that the queen named the territory Virginia, in delicate compliment to her own unmarried state, and preparations for permanent settlement were at once begun.

BARLOW, Francis Channing, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at the head of his class at Harvard in 1855, studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes, New York, and began practice in that city. For a time he was on the editorial staff of the "Tribune." In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 12th regiment New York state national guard, and went to the front on the first call for troops to defend the capital. At the end of the three months' term of service he had been promoted lieutenant. He at once reëntered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York volunteers, was promoted colonel during the siege of Yorktown, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines (31 May and 1 June, 1862), for which he was afterward (19 Sept.) promoted brigadier-general. He brought his regiment in good form through the trying "change of base" from the Chickahominy to the James river. At Antietam (17 Sept.) his command captured two sets of confederate colors and 300 prisoners, but he was severely wounded, and carried apparently dead from the field. At Chancellorsville (2 May, 1863) he commanded a brigade in the 11th corps, but was not involved in the discreditable surprise of its commanding officer, having been detached early in the day to harass "Stonewall" Jackson in his flank movement on the national right. At the battle of Gettysburg (1 July, 1863) he was severely wounded and taken prisoner during the first day's fight; but he was exchanged, and recovered in time to take the field again the following spring. At Spottsylvania Court-House, 12 May, 1864, the 2d corps (Gen. Hancock's) was ordered to storm the confederate works at dawn. Gen. Barlow commanded the 1st division, which, with the 3d, formed the advance line. The works were carried with a rush, and 3,000 prisoners captured, comprising almost an entire division, with two general officers, D. M. Johnson and G. H. Stewart. This opened one of the most sanguinary and stubbornly contested engagements of the civil war, and was the first substantial success won during the campaign. Gen. Barlow participated in the final campaigns of the Potomac army under Gen. Grant, was present at the assault on Petersburg, and at the surrender of the confederate forces in April, 1865, and was mustered out of the military service on the conclusion of peace. He was elected secretary of the state of New York in 1865, and served until 1868, when president Grant appointed him U. S. marshal of the southern district of the state. He resigned in October, 1869. In November, 1871, he was elected attorney-general of the state, serving through 1872–'3. Since that date he has practised law in New York city. Gen. Barlow married Miss Arabella Griffith, who, while her husband was in the field, was highly efficient in the hospitals as a member of the U. S. sanitary commission. She died 27 July, 1864, of fever contracted in the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac. His second wife is a daughter of Francis G. Shaw.

BARLOW, Joel, author, b. in Redding, Conn., 24 March, 1754; d. near Cracow, Poland, 24 Dec., 1812. He entered Dartmouth college in 1774, but soon removed to Yale, where he was graduated in 1778, delivering the commencement poem, "Prospect of Peace" (published in "American Poems," Litchfield, Conn., 1793). In 1780 he entered the revolutionary army as chaplain of Poor's brigade of the Massachusetts line. On the disbandment of the army, in 1783, Barlow settled at Hartford, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1786. He founded with Elisha Babcock the "American Mercury," a political and literary weekly, and, joining the Hartford wits, wrote much satirical verse. In 1785 he edited and imposed the "Book of Psalmody" then in use in the Congregational churches of Connecticut, contributing general versions of psalms never before attempted. Two years later he published at Hartford his epic poem, "The Vision of Columbus," which made him famous. As a result he was offered the agency of the Scioto Land Company, which, under cover of the Ohio Land Company, had purchased the right of redemption to nearly 3,500,000 acres of government land in Ohio, which it now desired to sell abroad. Barlow accepted, and sailed for France in May, 1788. Not succeeding in his agency, he turned to politics and letters. As a Girondist he contributed largely to the political literature of France in 1789–'91. Becoming interested in English politics, he crossed over to England in 1791, and resided for nearly two years in London, one of a circle of artists, poets, wits, journalists, and pamphleteers who formed the Constitutional society, and were intensely republican in tone. West, Copley, Trumbull, Hayley, Horne Tooke, and Priestley were among his associates. In London he published several political works, the most important being his "Advice to the Privileged Orders," which Burke attacked and Fox openly eulogized in parliament, and which the British government proscribed. Taking refuge in France, Barlow in 1792–'3 accompanied a deputation of the national convention into Savoy for the purpose of erecting it



into the 84th department of France, and was there nominated for deputy, but was defeated. In Chambery, in this province, he wrote his "Hasty Pudding," his most popular poem. Returning to Paris, Barlow forswore politics and devoted himself to advancing his private fortunes, and by mercantile pursuits and speculations soon became wealthy. He was appointed U. S. consul at Algiers in 1795, and spent a year and a half at the capital battling with the plague and the caprices of the dey, and succeeded in effecting the object of his mission, the liberation of American captives and the signing of a treaty. Returning to Paris, he lived for eight years the life of a man of letters, writing his poem "The Columbiad," and making extensive preparations for a history of the American revolution and one work on the French revolution. During this period, too, he exerted himself to heal the rupture between the United States and France caused by the mutual jealousy and suspicion of the federal party and the French directory. In the heated political campaign of 1799–1800, in America, he addressed to his countrymen two forcible and dignified epistles on the measures of the party in power, which had their due effect in determining the result. Returning to America in 1805, he established himself at Kalorama, near Washington, and, declining all political honors, devoted himself to literary and pastoral pursuits and the society of eminent men. In 1807 his epic, "The Columbiad"—the "Vision of Columbus" enlarged—was issued at Philadelphia. Of this book an impartial critic has said: "It abounds in beautiful passages, but is overburdened with political and philosophical disquisitions, and disfigured by singularities of expression." In 1811, his country being apparently on the verge of war with France, Barlow was prevailed on to accept the post of minister to the French court in the hope of preserving peace, and went there in the U. S. frigate "Constitution," commanded by Capt. Isaac Hull, accompanied by Mrs. Barlow and her sister, Miss Baldwin. After nine months of diplomacy he was invited by Napoleon, then absent on his Russian campaign, to meet him at Wilna, Poland, where the treaty, whose provisions had been agreed on, would be signed. Barlow set out, but on reaching Wilna found the French army in full retreat on the town from Moscow. Becoming involved in the retreat, he was overcome by cold and privation, and died at Yarmisica, in Poland. See "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow," by Charles Burr Todd (New York, 1886).

BARLOW, Samuel Latham Mitchell, lawyer, b. in Granville, Hampden co., Mass., 5 June, 1826. He was educated in New York city, where he has practised law for nearly forty years. He has given much attention to the collection of rare and curious books. His library of Americana is among the largest in the country, and is only surpassed by the Brinley, Carter-Brown, and Lenox collections. In connection with Henry Harrisse he edited "Notes on Columbus," an invaluable work for the biography and bibliography of the discoverer of the new world (New York, privately printed, 1866).

BARLOW, Thomas Harris, inventor, b. in Nicholas co., Ky., 5 Aug., 1789; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865. He settled in Lexington, Ky., in 1835, and in 1851 finished his first planetarium which is now in Transylvania university in that town. This ingenious and useful piece of mechanism is now in use at West Point, the Washington observatory, and other institutions.

BARNARD, Charles, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Feb., 1838. He attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, devoting his leisure hours to the assistance of his father, the Rev. C. F. Barnard, then in charge of the Warren street mission chapel, Boston. Then turning his attention to business, for a while he was employed as a clerk, but, this occupation being uncongenial, he began to study for the ministry, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish this intention, and he became a florist. At the age of twenty-one he undertook by private studies to educate himself, and has since devoted his attention almost exclusively to writing. As a journalist, he has filled at various times the place of assistant editor of the Boston "Journal of Commerce," editor of "Vox Humana," musical editor of the Boston "Post," editor of "World's Work Department" in the "Century" magazine, and its only contributor for nine years. His short stories and articles, exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, have appeared in various periodicals. His principal books are: "My Ten-Rod Farm," "Farming by Inches," "The Strawberry Garden," and "A Simple Flower Garden" (Boston, 1869–'71); "The Tone Masters" (3 vols., 1871); "The Soprano" (1872); "Legilda Romanief" (1880); "Knights of To-day" (New York, 1881); "Co-operation as a Business" (1881); and "A Dead Town" (London, 1884). Mr. Barnard is superintendent of instruction to the Chautauqua town and country club, a branch of the Chautauqua university, and as such has published "Talks about the Weather" (1885), "Talks about the Soil" (1886), and "Talks about Our Useful Plants" (1886), all issued by the Chautauquan Press, Boston. He has written several operas and dramas for amateurs, among which are "The Triple Wedding," "Too Soon," "Eugenea," "The Dream-Land Tree," and "Katy Neal" (New York, 1884–'85). He was also associated in the authorship of the play "We, Us, and Co."

BARNARD, Daniel Dewey, lawyer, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 16 July, 1797; d. in Albany, N. Y., 24 April, 1861. He was graduated at Williams college in 1818, studied law, and in 1821 was admitted to the bar, and began its practice in Rochester, N. Y. In 1826 he was elected district attorney for Monroe co., N. Y., and in 1827 was elected representative to congress. After travelling for some time abroad, he settled in Albany, N. Y., and served in the state legislature. He was again in congress from 1839 to 1845, when he was chairman of the judiciary committee. From 1850 to 1853 he was U. S. minister to Prussia. He was the author of numerous reviews and speeches.

BARNARD, Edward Emerson, astronomer, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 16 Dec., 1857. He was graduated at Vanderbilt University in 1886. His discoveries in astronomy include the following: Comet (Barnard) VI, 1881; Comet (Barnard) III, 1882; the duplicity of the companion to β Capricorni (6 Nov., 1883); Comet (Barnard) II, 1884; Comet (Barnard) II, 1885; Comet (Barnard) —, 1886, and also independently Comet V, 1885. Up to June, 1886, he had discovered twenty-one nebulæ. Since 1883 he has had charge of the astronomical observatory, and he is also assistant in practical astronomy at Vanderbilt University. His publications consist of astronomical contributions to the "Sidereal Messenger," "Observatory," "Science Observer," "Astronomische Nachrichten," and other technical journals.

BARNARD, Frederick Augustus Porter, educator, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 5 May, 1809. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, became tutor there in 1829, in 1831 teacher in the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, and in 1832 in that of New York. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of

mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of Alabama, and afterward of chemistry till 1854. The same year he took orders in the Episcopal church. He then became professor of mathematics and astronomy in the university of Mississippi, of which institution he was elected president in 1856. In 1861 Dr. Barnard left Mississippi, and in 1864 he became president of Columbia college, New York. He was U. S. commissioner to the universal exposition at Paris in 1867, and published an elaborate "Report on Machinery and Industrial Arts" (New York, 1869); and he was also U. S. assistant commissioner-general to the Paris exposition of 1878. His other principal works are: "Treatise on Arithmetic" (1830); "Analytic Grammar with Symbolic Illustration" (1836), originating a system still used in the principal institutions for the deaf and dumb; various reports, essays, etc., on collegiate and university education, including a volume of "Letters on Collegiate Government" (1855); "History of the United States Coast Survey" (1857); "Recent Progress of Science" (1869); and "The Metric System" (1871). In 1860 he was a member of the astronomical expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Labrador; in 1862 was engaged in continuing the reduction of the observations of the stars in the southern hemisphere by Gilliss; and in 1863 had charge of the publication of charts and maps of the U. S. coast survey. In 1860 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, in 1865 of the board of experts of the American bureau of mines, and in 1872 of the American institute. He was one of the original corporators named in the charter of the national academy of sciences, and from 1874 to 1880 was foreign secretary of that body. In 1855 he received the degree of LL. D. from Jefferson college, Miss., and in 1859 from Yale; in 1861 that of D. D. from the university of Mississippi; and in 1872 that of doctor of literature from the regents of the university of the state of New York. He has contributed to the "American Journal of Education" from its beginning, and to "Silliman's Journal" since 1837. The engraving gives a partial view of the old and the new buildings of Columbia college.

BARNARD, Henry, educator, b. in Hartford, Conn., 24 Jan., 1811. He was graduated at Yale in 1830, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and from 1837 to 1840 sat in the Connecticut legislature, where he advocated reforms in prisons, insane asylums, and the common schools. He effected a reorganization of the public-school system, introducing school-houses of improved construction, high schools, teachers' institutes, a normal academy, and new methods of instruction. He also secured the adoption of similar reforms in other states. From 1838 to 1842 he was secretary of the board of school commissioners in Connecticut; from 1843 to 1849 school commissioner of Rhode Island; from 1850 to 1854 superintendent of the Connecticut state schools; from 1857 to 1859 president of the state university of Wisconsin; in 1865 and 1866 of St. John's college in Annapolis; and from 1867 till 1870 U. S. commissioner of education. In Rhode Island, where the right of taxation for school purposes had been denied for 200 years, he revolutionized public opinion so completely that a system of public education as complete as in any of the original New England states was adopted by the vote of two-thirds of the tax-payers in each town. While secretary of the school board he established the "Connecticut Common School Journal," and while in Rhode Island he issued the "Rhode Island School Journal." In 1855 he began the publication of the "American Journal of Education." His published works are "School Architecture" (1839; 10th ed., Hartford, 1886); "National Education" (1840); "Practical Illustrations of School Architecture," "Report on Public Schools in Rhode Island" (1845 and 1848); "Documentary History of Public Schools in Providence"; "Education and Employment of Children in Factories"; "Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes" (1850); "National Education in Europe" (New York, 1854); "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe"; "History of Education in Connecticut from 1638 to 1854"; "Educational Biography" (1857); "Papers for Teachers"; "Military Schools"; "Technical and Scientific Education"; "American Pedagogy"; "Discourses on the Life and Character of T. H. Gallaudet"; "Tribute to Dr. Gallaudet, with History of the American Asylum"; "Hints and Methods for the Use of Teachers"; "American Teachers"; "Elementary and Secondary Instruction in Switzerland, France, Belgium," etc.; "English Pedagogy"; "French Teachers, Schools, and Pedagogy"; "German Teachers and Educational Reformers"; "Life of Ezekiel Cheever, and Notes on the Free Schools of New England"; "American Journal of Education" (1856–'86); "Kindergarten and Child Culture Papers"; "Object-Teaching and Oral Lessons on Social Science and Common Things" (New York, 1861); "Pestalozzi and Pestalozzianism" (1861); "Primary Schools and Elementary Instruction"; "School Codes"; "Science and Art"; "Superior Instruction in Different Countries." From 1873 till 1886 Mr. Barnard devoted himself to revising his special treatises and completing others begun and developed in the "Journal of Education." In 1886 he announced a collected edition of his publications, under the title "The American Library of Schools and Education," in 52 volumes, comprising over 800 individual treatises, each of which is also published separately.

BARNARD, Isaac D., senator, b. in Aston, Pa., 18 July, 1791; d. in Westchester, Pa., 28 Feb., 1834. He began to study law in Chester, Pa., after receiving a common-school education; but the war of 1812 intervening before he was qualified for the bar, he accepted a captaincy in the 14th infantry, 12 March, 1812. He served with distinction at the capture of Fort George, Canada (27 May, 1813), and at Lyon's creek (19 Oct., 1814), after which engagement he was promoted major. In 1815 he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and appointed deputy attorney-general in 1817. Three years later he was elected to the state senate. In 1826 he became secretary of state for Pennsylvania, and in 1827 was chosen U. S. senator, resigning in 1831.

BARNARD, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, 6 Nov., 1681; d. 24 Jan., 1770. He was baptized on the day of his birth, and was from the very first destined for the pulpit by his parents. He entered the class of 1700 at Harvard, and was graduated in due course. His biographers guardedly intimate that he was "thoughtless" during his college career; but he was converted before graduation, and began at once to study theology. He preached his first sermon within a year of receiving his degree, and became temporarily the assistant of Dr. Coleman, of the Brattle street Congregational church, Boston. In 1707 he was appointed by Gov. Dudley chaplain to one of the regiments sent to reduce the forts at Port Royal, Nova Scotia (now Annapolis), then held by the French in defiance of the British crown. A warlike expedition precisely suited Barnard's temperament, and his personal bravery made him useful aside from his clerical capacity. He visited England in 1709, where his person and accomplishments made such a favorable impression in court circles that he was offered an official chaplaincy under Lord Wharton, but declined, not being able to accept the 39 articles. Returning to America, he preached as a candidate in many pulpits; but being, in a sense, under the patronage of the very unpopular Gov. Dudley, he encountered public disfavor, and could not find a congregation that would accept him until 1716, when he was ordained as the assistant of the Rev. Samuel Cheever, at Marblehead. There he remained during the rest of his life. In the bitter ecclesiastical controversy that arose throughout New England about 1741, mainly in consequence of Whitefield's powerful advocacy of Calvinistic Methodism, Mr. Barnard took a middle course, and he is by some authorities credited with being the first of the Trinitarian Congregationalists to deviate from Calvinism. He published a large number of sermons; "A History of the Strange Adventures of Philip Ashton" (1725); "A Version of the Psalms" (1752); and an edition of the first Dudleian (Harvard) lecture ever published (1756). He is described in the funeral discourse as a man of extraordinarily impressive personality. "His presence," said the speaker, "restrained every imprudent sally of youth, and when the aged saw him they arose and stood up." By all accounts he was a fine type of the dignified New England minister, who exacted and received all the punctilious respect then so generally accorded to the clergy.

BARNARD, John Gross, soldier, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 19 May, 1815; d. in Detroit, Mich., 14 May, 1882. He was graduated at West Point in 1833, standing second in a class of forty-three members, was ordered to duty at Newport, R. I., as brevet second-lieutenant of the corps of engineers, and was soon sent to the gulf coast, where, as assistant and principal engineer, he was engaged on the fortifications of Pensacola and New Orleans. He was also employed on various harbor improvements, and had reached the grade of captain of engineers when the war with Mexico called him to active service. He superintended the construction of the defences of Tampico, and surveyed the battle-fields about the city of Mexico. For these services he was brevetted major 30 May, 1848. Two years afterward he was appointed by the president chief of a scientific commission to survey the isthmus of Tehuantepec, with a view to the construction of a railroad from ocean to ocean. His report of this commission, edited by J. T. Williams, was the first full topographical account of the isthmus. In 1852 he was engaged in surveying the mouths of the Mississippi river with a view to their permanent improvement. He was superintendent of the U. S. military academy from 1855 to 1856, and was then placed in charge of the fortifications of New York harbor. He was promoted major of engineers 13 Dec., 1858. The foregoing list of his services before the civil war includes only the more prominent; he was constantly detailed on minor works of importance—too many for enumeration here. At the outbreak of the war Gen. Barnard served as chief engineer of the department of Washington from April to July, 1861, and then as chief engineer to Gen. McDowell in the first Bull Run campaign. Next, with the rank of brigadier-general, he acted as chief engineer to the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862. When the confederate army advanced into eastern Virginia, he was appointed chief engineer of the defences of Washington, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers 31 March, 1863. In January, 1864, he was appointed chief engineer, and was on the staff of Gen. Grant in the Richmond campaign. At the end of the war he was made brevet major-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field," and was promoted colonel of the corps of engineers 28 Dec., 1865. The president nominated him, on the death of Gen. Totten, to succeed the latter as brigadier-general and chief of engineers in April, 1864; but, at Gen. Barnard's request, the nomination was withdrawn before it came up for confirmation by the senate. He was made a member of the joint board of army and navy officers on harbor defences, torpedoes, etc., and served as senior member of the board of engineers for permanent fortifications, as a member of the U. S. light-house board, and on other important duties connected with the engineering branch of the service, until shortly before his death. Gen. Barnard was not only a brave soldier, but, like his brother, the president of Columbia college, an accomplished mathematician and author. The university of Alabama conferred the degree of A. M. in 1838, and in 1864 he received that of LL. D. from Yale. He was one of the original corporators of the national academy of sciences appointed by act of congress, 3 March, 1863. His works include "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" (1852); "Phenomena of the Gyroscope" (1858); "Dangers and Defences of New York" (1859); "Notes on Sea-coast Defence" (1861); "The Confederate States of America and the Battle of Bull Run" (1862); "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1863); "Eulogy on General Totten" (1866); and many scientific and military memoirs and reports.

BARNARD, William Stebbins, naturalist, b. in Canton, Ill., 28 Feb., 1849. He studied at the Canton high school, university of Michigan, Cornell university (B. S., 1871), university of Leipsic, and at the university of Jena (Ph. D., 1873). In 1870 he accompanied the scientific exploring expedition to Brazil as assistant geologist. On his return from Europe he lectured in 1874 at Cornell university, and during the summer at the school on Penikese island. Since then he has lectured on natural history at Mississippi agricultural college (1874–'5); Illinois teachers' summer school (1875); Wisconsin state normal school (1875); Oskaloosa college (1876–'8); Cornell university (1878–'80); and Drake Christian university (1886). During 1880–'5 he was entomologist at the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington. Dr. Barnard has made investigations in his specialties, and papers by him have appeared in scientific journals. His reports as entomologist have been published by

the government, and he has contributed to the proceedings and transactions of the scientific societies of which he is a member. He has made inventions of harvesters, both for corn and cotton, and also of means and appliances for the destruction of injurious insects. He also devised the Harvard book-rack, improved paper-file holders, and similar articles. Dr. Barnard has made several hundred plates and figures, some on stone, for the illustration of his papers.

BARNES, Albert, theologian, b. in Rome, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1798; d. in Philadelphia, 24 Dec., 1870. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1820, studied theology at Princeton seminary, was licensed to preach in 1823, and became pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia in 1830, where he remained until 1867, when poor health and partial blindness caused him to resign. His annotations on various parts of the Scriptures, originally prepared as lectures to his congregation, were published and attained a wide circulation, being adapted for the use of Sunday-schools. He was tried for heresy on account of certain passages in his commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, and was acquitted; but was advised to alter the phraseology of his notes, which was accordingly done. He was a leader of the new-school Presbyterians, when, soon after his trial, a definitive rupture occurred in the denomination. Of Barnes's "Notes" more than 1,000,000 volumes were sold before the last revised edition, in six volumes, was issued (New York, 1872). His other writings were "Scriptural Views of Slavery" (Philadelphia, 1846); "The Way of Salvation" (1863); "Manual of Prayers"; "The Atonement"; "Claims of Episcopacy"; "Church Manual"; "Practical Sermons for Vacant Congregations and Families"; "Closet Companion" (New York, 1854); "How shall Man be Just with God?" (1855); "The Church and Slavery" (1856); "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews" (1855); "Way of Salvation Illustrated" (1856); "Inquiries and Suggestions in regard to the Foundation of Faith in the Word of God"; "Life at Three Score" (1858); "The Atonement"; "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century" (1868); and "Prayers for Family Worship." The "Defence" that he made at his trial on charges of heresy has also been published (New York), and a report of the trial (Philadelphia). He published besides several volumes of sermons and a series of question-books for Sunday-schools. A collection of his "Theological Works" was published in New York in 1875.

Albert Barnes

BARNES, Daniel Henry, educator, b. in Canaan, N. Y., 25 April, 1785; d. near Troy, N. Y., 27 Oct., 1828. He was graduated at Union with high honors in 1809. After devoting some time to the study of Hebrew he was called to take charge of the academy in Poughkeepsie, and during the same year united with the Baptist church. In 1813 he was licensed to preach, and in the following year became principal of an institution in Cincinnati, Ohio, which was expected to become a college. His health failed, and he returned to Schenectady and took charge of the classical school connected with Union college, where he remained for more than three years. Among his pupils were President Francis Wayland, Bishop Alonzo Potter, and Dr. Erskine Mason. For a time he was professor of languages in the Baptist theological seminary, New York, and then he opened an English and classical school in that city, with which he was eminently successful. In 1824 he was appointed associate principal of the New York high school for boys. He was chosen president of Waterville college, Me., and later (in 1827) of Columbian college, Washington, D. C., both of which he declined. In addition to his attainments as a classical scholar and philologist, he became eminent as a conchologist, as is shown by his papers in the "American Journal of Science and Arts." Of these, the most important are "Geological Section of the Canaan Mountain," "Memoir on the Genera Unio and Alasmodonta," "Five Species of Chiton," "Memoir on Batrachian Animals and Doubtful Reptiles," "On Magnetic Polarity," and "Reclamation of Unios." He also assisted Dr. Webster in the preparation of his dictionary. His death was the result of an accident.

BARNES, Demas, merchant, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 4 April, 1827. His education consisted only of study in winter at public schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a country store, and subsequently began business for himself. In 1849 he removed to New York city, where he followed the wholesale drug business, in which he made a large fortune. Mr. Barnes crossed the United States in a wagon, examining the mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, and California, and described his experiences in a series of letters to the newspapers. Later he was an active advocate of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1866 he was elected as a democrat to congress, and served from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1869. During his career in Washington he was a member of the committee on banking and currency, and education and labor, and secured legislation for the construction of the Brooklyn bridge, the New York post-office, and similar important works. In 1870 he retired from mercantile business. He was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, one of the founders of the Brooklyn bridge, member of the art association, and director in various institutions. He established and has edited the Brooklyn "Argus," a journal devoted to the interests of municipal reform. Besides numerous contributions to the daily press, he has published "From the Atlantic to the Pacific" (New York, 1865).

BARNES, James, soldier, b. about 1809; d. in Springfield, Mass., 12 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at West Point in 1829, standing fifth in his class. Among his classmates were Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, O. McKnight Mitchell, Thomas Swords, and a dozen others distinguished in afterlife. He remained in the army seven years, advancing to the rank of first lieutenant of the 4th artillery, when he resigned and became a railroad engineer and superintendent on the Western railroad of Massachusetts from 1836 to 1848, and chief engineer of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad from 1848 to 1852. He also constructed, either wholly or in part, the Rome and Watertown, the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg, the Buffalo, Corning, and New York, the Terre Haute, Alton,

and St. Louis, and the Potsdam and Watertown railroads, between 1848 and 1857. During the civil war he was colonel of the 18th Massachusetts volunteers from 26 July, 1861, to 29 Nov., 1862, participating in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac during that period. He was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov., 1862, and was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the skirmishes of Aldie and Upperville, and the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded a division and was severely wounded. Subsequently he was on court-martial duty or in command of posts until the close of the war, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers 13 March, 1865. He was mustered out of the service 15 Jan., 1866. His health was permanently impaired by wounds and exposure, and, though he interested himself somewhat in railroad affairs, he was never able to engage regularly in any business.

BARNES, Joseph K., surgeon-general U. S. A., b. in Philadelphia, 21 July, 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 April, 1883. After preliminary schooling at Dr. Cogswell's "Round Hill" school at Northampton, Mass., he entered the academical department at Harvard, but was obliged, on account of his health, to leave college. He began his medical studies under Surgeon-General Harris, U. S. N., and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, practising for two years in his native city. In 1840 he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army, and assigned to duty at West Point. At the close of the year he was transferred to Florida, where for two years he was with Gen. Harney's expedition against the Seminoles. Thence, in 1842, he went to Fort Jessup, La., where he served four years. When the Mexican war began, Surgeon Barnes was appointed chief medical officer of the cavalry brigade, and he was in active service throughout the war. He was assigned to duty again at West Point in 1854, and remained there for several years. At the beginning of the civil war he was in Oregon, and was among the first summoned to Washington. In 1861 he was assigned to duty in the office of the surgeon-general, where his experience in field and hospital service was of great value. Two years later he was appointed to a medical inspectorship, with the rank of colonel, and in September, 1863, he was promoted at the request of the secretary of war to fill a vacancy in the surgeon-general's department, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general. For the position of chief medical officer of the army he had been fitted by twenty years of experience under all the conditions afforded by our military service. Under his care the medical department, then organized on a gigantic scale, attained an admirable degree of efficiency and discipline. It was at his suggestion and through his influence that the army medical museum and the library of the surgeon-general's office were established, and the medical and surgical history of the war was compiled. He was present at the death-bed of Lincoln, attended Secretary Seward when he was wounded by the knife of a confederate assassin, and attended Mr. Garfield through his long confinement. He was a trustee of Peabody educational fund, a commissioner for the Soldiers' Home, and the custodian of other important public trusts. The royal medical societies of London and Paris and Moscow made him an honorary member, as did also many of the other important European schools. He was buried at Oak-Hill cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., with the military honors befitting his rank. He was placed on the retired list the year before his death.

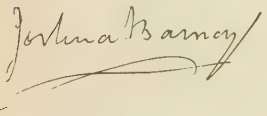
Jos: K. Barnes

BARNES, Phinehas, politician, b. in Orland, Me., 11 Jan., 1811; d. in Portland, Me., 21 Aug., 1871. He studied first at Phillips Andover Academy and then at Bowdoin, where he was graduated in 1829. For some time after leaving college he was employed in a book-store, and then he edited a paper in Bangor; but these occupations not being to his taste, he became, in 1834, professor of Greek and Latin in Waterville (Me.) College, where he remained for five years. In 1839 he took up the study of law, and, after his admission to the bar, established himself in Portland. He was at various times solicitor for the Grand Trunk railroad, director of the Portland savings bank, trustee of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad sinking fund, of the Maine General Hospital, of the State Agricultural College, and a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College. For six years he edited the Portland "Advertiser," and was largely interested in the political movements of the day. He was one of the leaders of the whig party, and a candidate for governor of the state on the Bell and Everett (or Constitutional-Union) ticket in 1860.—His son, **Phineas,** engineer, b. in Portland, Me., 10 Jan., 1842. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass. (1865), and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (1866). Mr. Barnes has made a specialty of the construction of iron and steel works, and for some time has been associated with the American Iron and Steel Works in Pittsburg, Pa. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to whose transactions he has frequently contributed papers of technical value.

BARNES, Thurlow Weed, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 28 June, 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1876; was chairman of the Albany general committee in 1886; travelled in Europe in 1882; and made the tour round the world in 1884–'5. He is a grandson of Thurlow Weed, and is the author of the second volume of the "Life of Thurlow Weed" (2 vols., Boston, 1884), and of "Souvenir of Albany Bicentennial" (Albany, 1886).

BARNEY, Joshua, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 July 1759; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 1 Dec., 1818. He left his father's farm while yet a child to go to sea, and navigated a vessel when but sixteen years old. He was made master's mate of the "Hornet," one of the first cruisers fitted out by the continental congress, and took part in Com. Hopkins's descent upon New Providence and capture of British stores, in February, 1776. He was made a lieutenant for gallantry in the action between the schooner "Wasp" and the British brig "Tender" in Delaware bay, and was assigned to the sloop "Sachem," which captured a British privateer. While prize-master on board a captured vessel he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. In the spring of 1777 he took

part on board the "Andrea Doria" in the defence of the "Delaware." He was lieutenant of the frigate "Virginia," which, before she got to sea, ran aground in Chesapeake bay and was captured by the enemy on 30 March, 1778. After having been again exchanged in August, 1778, he joined a privateer which brought into Philadelphia a valuable prize in 1779. He was again captured and exchanged in 1779, and afterward served on board the sloop-of-war "Saratoga," and, in the capture of the ship "Charming Molly" with two brigs, he led the boarding-party. The day after, when he was in charge of one of the prizes, the three vessels were re-taken by the "Intrepid," of 74 guns. He was confined in Portsmouth prison until May, 1781, when he made his escape. He was re-taken, but again escaped, and reached Philadelphia in March, 1782. He was placed in command of the "Hyder Ally," of 16 guns, fitted out by the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of clearing the Delaware of British privateers. On 8 April, 1782, he captured a British sloop of war, the "General Monk," of 18 guns, off Cape May, after a severe engagement. For this exploit Capt. Barney was voted a sword by the Pennsylvania legislature. He was made commander of the captured ship. He sailed for France in the "General Monk," in November, 1782, with despatches for Dr. Franklin, and returned with the information that preliminaries of peace had been signed, and bringing a large sum lent by the French government. After the war he engaged in commerce and travelled in the west. In 1793 he was captured by an English brig and imprisoned as a pirate. He declined the command of one of the frigates built to resist the depredations of the Algerine corsairs. In 1794 he accompanied Monroe to France, was the bearer of the American flag to the national convention, and entered the service of the French government, which gave him a captain's commission and made him commander of a squadron. In 1800 he resigned and returned to America. In the first year of the war of 1812–'15 he engaged in privateering. On 24 April, 1814, he was commissioned a captain in the navy and appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of Chesapeake bay. He was ordered to the defence of Washington in July, and severely wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Bladensburg. For his gallant conduct in the defence of the capital he received a sword from the city of Washington and a vote of thanks from the Georgia legislature. The ball in his thigh was never extracted, and the distress from the wound obliged him to return from a mission to Europe in October, 1815. He resided on his farm at Elkridge until 1818, when, after a visit to the west, he purchased a large tract in Kentucky, and was on the way thither when he was taken ill at Pittsburg and died. See "Memoirs of Commodore Barney" by Mary Barney (Boston, 1832).—His son, **John,** member of congress from Baltimore from 1825 to 1829, d. in Washington, D. C., 26 Jan., 1856, aged seventy-two years. He left unfinished a record of "Personal Recollections of Men and Things" in America and Europe.



BARNS, William, clergyman, b. near Cookstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1795; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Nov., 1865. He received his early education from excellent schools in his native country, but before he attained his majority he came to the United States and settled in Baltimore, where for a time he was an ornamental painter. At the age of nineteen he united with the Methodist church, and, believing it to be his duty to preach, studied under the Rev. George Roszel, presiding elder of the Baltimore district, and in 1817 was licensed to preach. His ministry for the first eight years was in the bounds of the Baltimore conference; then he passed to the Pittsburg conference, whence he was transferred to the Philadelphia conference, in which he spent the remainder of his ministry, closing it in charge of the church in Bristol, Pa. He was very successful in his preaching, and during his various pastorates large accessions were made to the churches under his direction. Among these charges were several of the largest in Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

BARNUM, Henry A., soldier, b. in Jamesville, Onondaga co., N. Y., 24 Sept., 1833. He was educated in Syracuse, and in 1856 became a tutor in the Syracuse institute. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in the 12th New York volunteers in April, 1861, was elected captain of company I, and went to the front with his regiment, which was the first under fire at Blackburn's Ford in the fighting preliminary to the battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to major in October, 1861, and, after being for a short time on Gen. Wadsworth's staff, rejoined his regiment and served through the peninsular campaign. When on Gen. Butterfield's staff at Malvern Hill, he received a wound from which he has never fully recovered, and was left for dead on the field. A body, supposed to be his was buried, and a funeral oration was delivered at his home. He was taken to Libby prison, where he remained till 18 July, 1862. He was on leave till the following December, when he was commissioned colonel, and led his regiment at Gettysburg and at Lookout Mountain, where he was wounded again, and where his regiment captured eleven battle-flags. He was again wounded in the Atlanta campaign, commanded a brigade on Sherman's march to the sea, and was the first officer to enter Savannah. He was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. On 9 Jan., 1866, he resigned, having declined a colonelcy in the regular army, and became inspector of prisons in New York. He was deputy tax commissioner from 1869 till 1872, and was for five years harbor-master of New York. In 1885 he was elected as a republican to the state assembly.

BARNUM, Phineas Taylor, exhibitor, b. in Bethel, Conn., 5 July, 1810. His father was an innkeeper and country merchant, who died in 1825, leaving no property, and from the age of thirteen to eighteen the son was in business in various places, part of the time in Brooklyn and New York city. Having accumulated a little money, he returned to Bethel and opened a small store. Here he was very successful, especially after taking the agency for a year of a lottery chartered by the state for building the Groton Monument, oppo-

site New London. When the lottery charter expired, he built a larger store in Bethel, but through bad debts the enterprise proved a failure. After his marriage in 1829 he established and edited a weekly newspaper entitled "The Herald of Freedom," and for the free expression of his opinions he was imprisoned sixty days for libel. In 1834 he removed to New York, his property having become much reduced. He soon afterward visited Philadelphia, and saw there on exhibition a colored slave woman named Joyce Heth, advertised as the nurse of George Washington, one hundred and sixty-one years old. Her owner exhibited an ancient-looking, time-colored bill of sale, dated 1727. Mr. Barnum bought her for $1,000, advertised her extensively, and his receipts soon reached $1,500 a week. Within a year Joyce Heth died, and a post-mortem examination proved that the Virginia planter had added about eighty years to her age. Having thus acquired a taste for the show business, Mr. Barnum travelled through the south with small shows, which were generally unsuccessful. In 1841, although without a dollar of his own, he purchased Scudder's American Museum, named it Barnum's Museum, and, by adding novel curiosities and advertising freely, he was able to pay for it the first year, and in 1848 he had added to it two other extensive collections, besides several minor ones. In 1842 he first heard of Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., then less than two feet high and weighing only sixteen pounds, who soon became known to the world, under Mr. Barnum's direction, as Gen. Tom Thumb, and was exhibited in the United States and Europe with great success. In 1849 Mr. Barnum, after long negotiations, engaged Jenny Lind to sing in America for 150 nights at $1,000 a night, and a concert company was formed to support her. Only ninety-five concerts were given; but the gross receipts of the tour in nine months of 1850 and 1851 were $712,161, upon which Mr. Barnum made a large profit. In 1855, after being connected with many enterprises besides those named, he retired to an oriental villa in Bridgeport, which he had built in 1846. He expended large sums in improving that city, built up the city of East Bridgeport, made miles of streets, and therein planted thousands of trees. He encouraged manufacturers to remove to his new city, which has since been united with Bridgeport. But in 1856–'7, to encourage a large manufacturing company to remove there, he became so impressed with confidence in their wealth and certain success that he endorsed their notes for nearly $1,000,000. The company went into bankruptcy, wiping out Mr. Barnum's property; but he had settled a fortune upon his wife. He went to England again with Tom Thumb, and lectured with success in London and other English cities, returning in 1857. His earnings and his wife's assistance enabled him to emerge from his financial misfortunes, and he once more took charge of the old museum on the corner of Broadway and Ann street, and conducted it with success till it was burned on 13 July, 1865. Another museum which he opened was also burned. He then, in the spring of 1871, established a great travelling museum and menagerie, introducing rare equestrian and athletic performances, which, after the addition of a representation of the ancient Roman hippodrome races, the great elephant Jumbo, and other novelties, he called "P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth." Mr. Barnum has been four times a member of the Connecticut legislature, and mayor of Bridgeport, to which city he presented a public park. His other benefactions have been large and numerous, among them a stone museum building presented to Tufts college near Boston, Mass., filled with specimens of natural history. He has delivered hundreds of lectures on temperance and the practical affairs of life. He has published his autobiography (New York, 1855; enlarged ed., Hartford, 1869, with yearly appendices), "Humbugs of the World" (New York, 1865); and "Lion Jack," a story (1876).

BARNUM, William H., senator, b. in Connecticut, 17 Sept., 1818. He was educated at the public schools, and in 1836 went into business. He was for many years engaged in the manufacture of car-wheels, and in the production of iron from the ore. He was elected to the state legislature in 1852, was a delegate to the union national convention at Philadelphia in 1866, was sent to congress as a democrat in 1866, and retained his seat by successive reëlections till 1876, in which year he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the term of Orris S. Ferry, deceased, ending 4 March, 1879.

BARNUM, Zenas, capitalist, b. near Wilkesbarre, Pa., 9 Dec., 1810; d. in Baltimore, Md., 5 April, 1865. He was a civil engineer, but became proprietor of Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore, in the management of which he acquired a large fortune. Later he became president of the Baltimore central railroad, and devoted his entire energies to its reorganization, a task in which he was thoroughly successful. Mr. Barnum was largely interested in the development of the telegraph, and was the first president of the American Telegraph Company. He was also president of the Magnetic Telegraph Company at the time of his death.

BARNWELL, John, soldier, b. in Ireland about 1671; d. about June, 1724, in Beaufort, S. C. In 1712 a formidable conspiracy was formed by the Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina against the white settlers of the colony. In the neighborhood of Roanoke alone 137 whites were killed in one night. Col. Barnwell was sent by Gov. Craven, of South Carolina, with a regiment of 600 Carolinians and several hundred friendly Indians to punish the offenders. He marched through an unbroken wilderness without provision trains or any regular source of supplies. The advance was conducted with great expedition and skill. Barnwell's force overtook the Tuscaroras and killed 300 in the first engagement. The survivors were driven into their fortified town, besieged, and finally reduced to submission. Nearly 1,000 of them were killed or captured, and the remnant abandoned their hereditary lands and joined the Five Nations of New York. This was the first crushing blow dealt against the Indians by the white settlers in the Carolinas, and Barnwell is to this day known to his descendents as "Tuscarora John." In 1722 he was sent to England as agent for the colony of South Carolina.—His grandson, **Robert,** b. in Beaufort, S. C., in 1762; d. in 1814. He volunteered for the revolutionary war when sixteen years old, and was dangerously wounded in a fight at Port Royal shortly afterward. He was taken prisoner and confined in a prison ship in Cape Fear river, N. C., but with his fellow prisoners organized a revolt, overpowered the guards, captured the ship and made their escape. Mr. Barnwell was afterward a member of the convention in South Carolina on the adoption of the federal constitution, was a member of congress from 1791 till 1792. He declined reëlection, but was a member of the state legislature for many years afterward. He was speaker of the house of representatives of South Carolina in 1795, and president of the senate in 1805.—His son, **Robert Woodward,** statesman,

b. in Beaufort, S. C., 10 Aug., 1801; d. in Columbia, S. C., 25 Nov., 1882. After graduation at Harvard in 1821, he studied law, and practised in his native state. He was a representative in congress from 1829 till 1833. In 1835 he was elected president of the South Carolina college. He resigned, on account of his health, in 1841. He declined re-election, but was appointed U. S. senator in place of F. H. Elmore, deceased, and in this capacity he served in 1850–'51. In December, 1860, after the passage of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina, he was appointed one of the commissioners to go to Washington to treat with the national government for U. S. property within the state. He was a delegate to the convention of the seceding states at Montgomery, Ala., and his was the casting vote that made Jefferson Davis president of the southern confederacy. He was also a member of the confederate senate.

BARR, Amelia Edith, author, b. in Ulverton, Lancashire, England, 29 March, 1831. She was the daughter of the Rev. William Huddleston, and was educated in Glasgow high school. In 1850 she married Robert Barr, son of the Rev. John Barr, of the Scottish Free Kirk. She came to the United States in 1854, and, after a residence of several years in Austin, Texas, removed to Galveston, where in 1867 her husband and three sons died of yellow fever. She came to New York in 1869 with her three daughters, and, after teaching for two years. began to write for publication, producing chiefly sketches and miscellaneous articles for the magazines and newspapers. Her first book was "Romance and Reality" (New York, 1872); "Young People of Shakespeare's Time" (1882); "Cluny McPherson" and "Scottish Sketches" (1883); "The Hallam Succession" (1884); "The Lost Silver of Briffault" and "Jan Vedder's Wife" (1885); "A Daughter of Fife," "The Last of the McAllisters," and "A Bow of Orange Ribbon" (1886); and "Between two Loves" (London, 1886).

BARRADAS, Isidro (bar-rah'-das), Spanish soldier. On 27 July, 1829, he landed on the coast of Tamaulipas with 3,500 men and invaded that section of Mexico by order of King Ferdinand VII., in revenge for the expulsion of Spaniards by Prest. Guerrero. Barradas took Tampico and other places, where he resisted the attacks of Mexican troops until 9 Sept., 1829, when, after defending themselves bravely for twelve hours against the Mexican army commanded by Generals Santa Anna and Terán, the Spaniards capitulated. Barradas departed for the United States and his soldiers were sent to Havana. This was the end of the Spanish invasion.

BARRAGÁN, Miguel (bar-rah-gan'), tenth president of Mexico, b. in the state of San Luis Potosí in 1789; d. in Mexico, 1 March, 1835. He entered the army, and soon won several promotions. In 1821 he was under the command of Iturbide, but was opposed to his coronation. Being appointed commander of Vera Cruz in 1824, he held the Spaniards entirely isolated in the San Juan de Ulúa castle until famine and epidemics forced them to surrender. Political troubles soon compelled Barragán to leave the country; but afterward he was recalled by Santa Anna, and in the absence of this general he was intrusted with the presidency of the republic, which he filled with remarkable ability until his death.

BARRAS, Charles M., actor, b. in 1826; d. in Cos Cob, Conn., 31 March, 1873. He made a reputation by his various impersonations on the stage. His delineations of the character of the "Hypochondriac," an adaptation from Molière, being especially noteworthy. He was the author of a well-known spectacular play called "The Black Crook," from which he derived a large income. His eccentric character and unconscious drollery made him popular.

BARRAS, Count **Louis de,** French naval officer, b. in Provence, France; d. about 1800. He was lieutenant-general of marine at the time of his retirement from active service in 1783, a grade corresponding to that of admiral in modern navies. He was one of the trusted lieutenants of the Marquis de Ternay, who was sent out in command of the French relief squadron in 1781, and of the Count d'Estaing, who succeeded to the command after Ternay's death. De Barras was chosen to represent the navy at the conference between Washington and Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Conn., 23 May, 1781, but was prevented from attending by the appearance of the British squadron off Block island. He participated in the encounters and disasters that befell the two fleets during a terrible gale that followed. Later in the season he was left in command at Newport, and he sailed thence in September to effect a junction with De Grasse in the Chesapeake. The French fleet, thus strengthened, lay in the mouth of the Chesapeake during the siege of Yorktown by the allied forces of Washington and Rochambeau. But for its presence there the British fleet would, no doubt, have come to the rescue of Cornwallis, and the final surrender might have been indefinitely postponed. De Barras was afterward engaged in active operations in the West Indies, and especially distinguished himself in 1782 by capturing the island of Montserrat from the British.

BARRAZA, José L. (bar-rah'-thah), Mexican Jesuit, b. in Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, 24 June, 1787; d. in Durango early in October, 1843. He was a profound scholar and a brilliant orator, and obtained a professorship of theology and the rectorship of the seminary of Durango. He was also a senator in the general congress from 1824 till 1826, and a representative of his state from 1836 till 1842. His great influence among the clergy, and also among the leading men of every political party, enabled him to render many important services to his country.

BARRÉ, Antoine Joseph Lefevre de la (dĕl-la-bar-răy'), naval officer, b. about 1625; d. 4 May, 1688. Barré's American career began with his appointment as governor of Guiana in 1663. In 1667 he retook Cayenne, the capital, from the Dutch, and the same year he defeated the English in the Antilles and compelled them to raise the blockade of St. Christopher. In 1682 he was appointed governor of Canada, succeeding Frontenac, and led a strong military expedition up the Ottawa river, nominally to treat with the resident tribes, but really intended to intimidate them and compel them to trade with Montreal rather than with New York. His troops, however, succumbed to the malarial effects of the season (August), and he was forced to land near the point where the Rideau canal now has its outlet and sue for peace. For this failure, which was ascribed to his incompetence, he was recalled to France. He is believed to have acquired large wealth by corrupt means.

BARRÉ, Isaac, soldier, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1726; d. in London, 20 July, 1802. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1745, and joined the army as an ensign the following year. His American experience began with the expedition against Louisburg in 1755, and he attracted the attention of Gen. Wolfe, who promoted him major of brigade in 1758 and adjutant-general of the army in 1759. He was at Wolfe's side when

that officer fell on the heights of Abraham, and his figure is conspicuous in Benjamin West's famous painting of the scene. At this time he was severely wounded in the cheek. He received further promotion under Lord Amherst in 1760, carried to England the news of the capture of Montreal, and there remained, entering parliament and becoming the terror of all opponents through his frightful powers of invective. In 1848 John Britton published a volume to prove that Barré wrote the "Letters of Junius." He, however, solemnly denied the authorship to his friend Samuel Bayard.

BARREDA, Gabino (bar-ray'-dah), Mexican physician, b. in Puebla in February, 1820; d. in the city of Mexico in March, 1881. In 1843 he became a medical student, and won special honors as such, and during the war with the United States he entered the army as a captain, fighting in the battles and acting as surgeon afterward. He was a pupil of Auguste Comte in Paris, returned to Mexico in 1851, and was graduated as an M. D. In 1854 he won in competition the chair of medical philosophy, as assistant professor, and then that of natural history at the same school. He was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1861, and again in 1867. The national preparatory school being established to unify the studies necessary to enter any of the professional schools, Barreda was appointed its director. He also filled its chair of natural history, and that of logic. This was the first time that positivist philosophy was taught in Mexico. The government also appointed him professor of general pathology when this branch was for the first time taught in the national school of medicine. For ten years he devoted himself to introducing his new philosophical teachings in opposition to the old doctrines, and he was for some time president of the "Sociedad Metodófila." In 1878 he represented his government at the postal union conference in France, was also appointed minister to Germany. Most of his writings are to be found in the "Gaceta de Medicina de Mexico," to whose editorial staff he belonged; in the "Periódico de la Sociedad Humboldt"; in the "Periódico de la Sociedad Metodófila Gabino Barreda," and in other scientific journals. He separately published his "Carta al Sr. D. Mariano Riva Palacio," in which are treated all subjects relating to public instruction, and a method for scientific education.

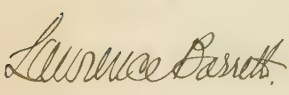
BARRETT, Benjamin Fisk, clergyman, b. in Dresden, Me., 24 June, 1808. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1832, and at the Cambridge Unitarian seminary in 1838. Soon afterward he adopted the Swedenborgian doctrines. From 1840 to 1848 he officiated as pastor of the new church society in New York, and then in Cincinnati until 1850, when he retired from the pulpit, owing to poor health. He pursued a mechanical trade in Chicago, and in four years regained his health and acquired a property. He then took charge of the first Swedenborgian church in Philadelphia, at the same time editing the "New Church Monthly." He is the author of "A Life of Swedenborg"; "Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church" (New York, 1842); "Lectures on the New Dispensation"; "Letters on the Divine Trinity"; "The Golden Reed" (New York, 1855); "Catholicity of the New Church"; "The Visible Church"; "Beauty for Ashes" (1856); "Episcopalianism" (1871); "On Future Life" (Philadelphia, 1872); "The Golden City"; "The New Church, its Nature and Whereabout"; "Swedenborg and Channing"; "A New View of Hell" (1872); "Report of the Inquiry into the Allegations against B. F. Barrett" (1867); about fifty pamphlets and smaller treatises, and numerous magazine articles. His collected works were issued in Philadelphia (1875). He has edited the "Swedenborg Library," in twelve volumes, containing the substance of Swedenborg's teachings in extracts (Philadelphia, 1876, *et seq.*).

BARRETT, Edward, naval officer, b. in Louisiana in 1828; d. in March, 1880. When thirteen years old he joined the sloop "Preble" as a midshipman, and served on foreign stations until February, 1846, when he was ordered to the naval academy at Annapolis (established in 1845), and was graduated in August of the same year, in time to participate in the war with Mexico as a passed midshipman. He was present at the operations about Vera Cruz, took part in the expedition to Laguna, and was sent as master with a valuable prize to New Orleans. In 1848 he was placed in command of the sloop "Jamestown" and sent to the African coast. In 1854 he acted as flag lieutenant to Com. Breeze, was promoted lieutenant 14 Sept., 1855, and after further service on the African coast and in the East Indies was appointed instructor of gunnery. In 1862 he was tried by court-martial for disloyalty, but was fully exonerated alike by the court and the reviewing authority. In July, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-commander, and in 1863–'4 commanded the gun-boat "Massasoit." In 1864–'5 he commanded the monitor "Catskill," and captured the "Deer," the only blockade-runner captured by a monitor. He was in the first expedition that ascended the Yang-tse-Kiang river as far as Hangkow, and took the first man-of-war through the Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi.

BARRETT, George Hooker, comedian, b. in Exeter, England, 9 June, 1794; d. in New York city, 5 Sept., 1860. His father, Giles Leonard Barrett, first appeared on the American stage at the Haymarket, Boston, 28 Dec., 1796, as "Ranger." His mother was an actress. In 1806 he played "Young Norval" in the Park theatre, New York. He became manager in 1826, jointly with E. Gilfert, of the Bowery theatre, New York. From 1830 to 1833 he was manager of the Tremont theatre in Boston, and in 1837 performed at the Drury Lane theatre in London. In 1847 he opened the Broadway theatre, New York, which had then recently been built, and for a time was stage manager, during 1852–'3, in Charleston, S. C. In 1855 he retired from the stage. His forte was in genteel comedy, though he succeeded in low comedy and farce. By his elegance and stateliness he became known as "Gentleman George." His wife, an actress, died in Boston, Mass., 22 Dec., 1853.

BARRETT, Lawrence, actor, b. in Paterson, N. J., 4 April, 1838. His first appearance was in Detroit in 1853 as Murad in "The French Spy." After a year's experience in playing minor parts, he spent a short season in Pittsburg. He then acted in St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, until December, 1856, when he was engaged at the Chambers Street theatre, New York, where he appeared as Sir Thomas Clifford in "The Hunchback." He was engaged by Mr. Burton early in 1857, and acted under his management for nearly two years, supporting Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, and other prominent actors. In 1858 he was engaged for leading parts at the Boston museum, and later at the Howard athenæum of that city, where he played with Miss Cushman, Barry Sullivan, and E. L. Davenport. On the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, Mr. Barrett accepted a captaincy in the 28th Massachusetts infantry and served with distinction. Afterward he acted at Philadelphia, at Washing-

ton, and then at the Winter Garden in New York, where he was engaged by Mr. Booth to play Othello to his Iago. The elder Wallack considered his impersonation of this character the most striking performance he had seen in twenty years. Mr. Barrett then became associated in the management of the Varieties theatre in New Orleans, playing leading parts, and for the first time acting as Richelieu, Hamlet, and Shylock. About this time he met Edwin Forrest, and was led to make a careful study of the history and literature of the stage, a circumstance which afterward was of great value to him. In 1864 he purchased "Rosedale" from Lester Wallack, and, after acting the leading character in it at New Orleans, made his first tour as a star actor. In 1867 he played with great success at Maguire's opera-house in San Francisco, where he remained as manager of the California theatre until 1870, when he again appeared in New York. Late in 1870 he played with Mr. Booth in opposite characters at Booth's theatre. In 1871–'2 he managed the New Varieties theatre in New Orleans, and in December, 1872, he played Cassius to Booth's Brutus in New York. During 1873–'4 he made successful tours through the United States, visiting the leading cities. The season of 1875 began with a magnificent revival of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's theatre, where he again appeared as Cassius and later as King Lear. He took the part of Daniel Druce, and was the first actor to appear in Mr. Gilbert's play of that name in the United States. Later he produced "Yorick's Love" at the Park theatre in New York. His most recent success has been in Boker's "Francesca di Rimini," which he brought out in 1882 at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia. He acted the Hunchback, Lanciotto, with great intelligence and rare power. In the autumn of 1883 this play ran for nine weeks at the Star theatre, New York, where it was presented on a very complete scale and attracted much enthusiasm. In 1867, 1881, 1883, and 1884, Mr. Barrett visited England, and during his last visit appeared in many of his prominent rôles, which were favorably received. He is the author of a life of Edwin Forrest (Boston, 1881).



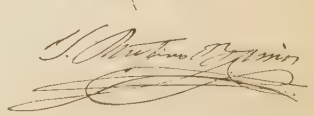
BARRIGER, John Walker, soldier, b. in Shelby co., Ky., 9 July, 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Manassas campaign in 1861, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Bull Run, and subsequently served as chief of commissariat for Indiana and for West Virginia, and from 17 Nov., 1863, to 15 Aug., 1865, as chief commissary of the Army of the Ohio, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the staff of the volunteer army. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services. From 1867 to 1873 he served as chief of commissariat in the department of the Platte, and subsequently as assistant commissary-general in Washington, with the rank of major. He is the author of "Legislative History of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army from June 16, 1775, to August 15, 1876."

BARRINGER, Daniel Moreau, diplomatist, b. in Cabarras co., N. C., in 1807; d. at White Sulphur Springs, Va., 1 Sept., 1873. He was graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1826, and admitted to the bar in 1829. The same year he was elected to the state house of commons, and returned for several successive terms. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1835, and elected for three successive terms to congress, 1843–'9. He received the appointment of minister to Spain from President Taylor in 1849, and served until 4 Sept., 1853, when he returned home and was reëlected to the state legislature. In 1855 he declined renomination and retired to private life until chosen to represent his state at the peace congress in Washington (1861). After the war he was sent as a delegate to the national union convention in Philadelphia, August, 1866.

BARRIONUEVO, Francisco de (bah-rio-noo-ay'-vo), Spanish officer, b. in Spain, lived in the 16th century. He went to Santo Domingo when the population of that island were in rebellion in 1532. With only thirty Spaniards and the same number of faithful Indians, he restored order and entirely subdued the rebels in a few days.

BARRIOS, Gerardo (bah'-re-os), president of Salvador, b. in that country; executed in August, 1865. His administration was noted for its liberal and progressive character. In 1859 President Barrios reëstablished the government in the city of San Salvador, which had been abandoned for some time on account of earthquakes; and between that time and 1861 the new civil, criminal, and penal codes were prepared and promulgated. Education, commerce, and public works had the special attention of Barrios, and the foreign debt was paid. A war with Guatemala resulted in the fall of Barrios, who was replaced by Dueñas. While trying to effect a revolution, in order to become president again, he was captured in Nicaragua, sent to Salvador, tried by court-martial, and shot.

BARRIOS, Justo Rufino Central American statesman, b. in San Lorenzo, department of San Márcos, Guatemala, 17 July, 1835; d. in Chalchuapa, 2 April, 1885. He was educated for the bar, being graduated in 1862; but during the revolutionary movements of 1867 he gathered a band of mountaineers at Los Altos, near Quezaltenango. Beginning in a small way, taking one town and another, though defeated several times and driven across the frontier into Mexico or forced to hide in his native mountains, he always came back with redoubled energy. In May, 1871, Gen. Miguel Gar-



cía Granados joined him against the government of Vicente Cerna, and on 3 July they issued the "Plan de Patzicia." After the encounters in Tacaná, Retalhulen, Chiché, Tierra Blanca, Cochín, and San Lucas, in which he showed great courage and military ability, Barrios entered the capital and put an end to the *régime* established by Carrera in 1840, called "the thirty years." Gen. García Granados filled the presidential office, and Barrios remained as chief of the army at Los Altos. But a revolution against the new government soon broke out, and Barrios defeated the insurgents in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Santa Rosa. On 1f Dec., 1872, began another revolution headed by Gen. José María Medina, president of Honduras, who intended to reinstate the reactionary party. The governments of Salvador and Guatemala effected a union, and Gen. García Granados left the capital, taking command of the army. Barrios was left in charge of the presidency, and at once decreed the freedom of the press (8 June) and the suppression of religious orders, after which García Granados resumed his functions as president and Barrios continued his as chief of the army. A new revolution broke out in the east and was quelled by Barrios, who captured Melgar, Fuente, and other leading insurgents. On 8 May of that year the constituent assembly, instituted by García Granados, proclaimed that Barrios was elected president for the first constitutional term. He entered office, 4 June, 1873, and a month later there was another insurrection headed by Enrique Palacios, accompanied by other revolutionary movements in the mountain region; but in four weeks peace was reëstablished, which lasted till 1876, when President Gonzalez, of Salvador, and President Leiva, of Honduras, coöperated with the reactionary party of Guatemala against Barrios. Gonzalez was deposed, and his successor, Andrés Valle, in a conference held at Chingo, agreed to leave the questions at issue to be arranged by Dr. Marco Aurelio Soto with the aid of Salvador and Guatemala. Owing to the influence of Gonzalez the agreement was not fulfilled. Barrios went in person to attack Salvador, and after the battles of Platanar, Chalchuapa, Apanica, and Pasaquina, the Salvadorians, having resisted for two months without success, capitulated. In 1876 the national assembly approved the acts of Barrios. An attempt was made to assassinate him in 1877 while he was visiting at San Pedro Jacopilas, near the Mexican frontier. The conspirators called themselves the "society of death," and their purpose was to kill Barrios and several of his ministers, and even women and children; but the whole plot was discovered, 1 Nov., 1877, and the chief instigators were shot. Another assembly met in Guatemala in 1879 and decreed (11 Dec.) the first constitution of the republic, a very liberal one, which was put in operation 1 March, 1880, and Gen. Barrios was reëlected for six years; but he declined, saying that power should not be too long in the hands of one man, that Guatemala needed new rulers not so tired as he was of public life and who could completely establish republican principles. The assembly, however, would not accept his refusal, and he was inaugurated. The boundary question with Mexico was again brought forward, and Barrios proposed the intervention of the United States in 1881. On seeing that Gonzalez, president of Mexico, insisted upon agitating the subject, Mr. Romero, Mexican minister at Washington, agreed to that proposal, leaving the final determination of limits between Mexico and Guatemala to the president of the United States. The negotiations were far advanced, conducted by Secretary Frelinghuysen and Ministers Romero and Montúfar, when Gen. Barrios came specially authorized by the assembly of Guatemala to settle the question at issue; but some misunderstanding, chiefly between Barrios and Montúfar, brought the negotiations to an end here, and the question was arranged in accordance with the original conditions, by which Guatemala ceded the Chiapas and Soconusco districts to Mexico. After travelling through the United States and in Europe, Barrios returned to Guatemala, and on 13 April, 1884, there was another attempt to kill him, a bomb being exploded near him. On 28 Feb., 1885, with the assent of the national assembly, his ministers, President Zaldivar, of Salvador, and President Bográn, of Honduras, Gen. Barrios published his proclamation intended to effect the union of all the Central American nations in one republic, and on 6 March issued a decree with directions as to the way of effecting said union. The people and the army congratulated Gen. Barrios and offered him their support, and the proclamation of the union produced universal joy. One week afterward confusion began, and troops were sent against Salvador; Barrios himself went to the front, but for several days no hostilities occurred. Salvador and Honduras had agreed to the union months before, while Costa Rica and Nicaragua held back from dread of Barrios. But Zaldivar, president of Salvador, now receded from his promises and revealed himself as the foe of Barrios and the union. Barrios did not begin the war until Zaldivar, made bold by the help he fancied Mexico would give him, ordered his troops to cross the frontier and attack the Guatemalan forces. Zaldivar was deceived as to assistance from the Mexicans. They protested against Barrios's tyrannical action in attempting to annex the other Central American states to Guatemala, but did nothing. When Barrios heard that Gen. Diaz was opposed to a Central American union he said: "I want for my country the union that gives strength and leads to progress and prosperity. I made a revolution in 1871 to deliver my country from misery, oppression, and ignorance, and wish now to consummate the work of the immortal Morazán. I did not expect Diaz, who imbrued with blood the Mexican soil, to find fault with me as a revolutionist when I try to effect, peacefully if possible, the union of these small countries." The Salvador troops were speedily repelled, and Barrios entered the enemy's country and proceeded to attack Santa Ana, by that time garrisoned by about 7,000 men and defended by earthworks. The actual fighting began on 30 March, the day when the Salvador troops crossed the frontier; but by 2 April Barrios had taken the fortress, and all Zaldivar's troops had fled into the interior. There was nothing now to prevent the Guatemalan troops from overrunning the whole of Salvador, and Honduras was already despatching a force to join them. As they approached the village a timid officer was afraid to lead his regiment in first, dreading an ambuscade. Barrios accordingly put himself at their head and was the first to enter the streets. The main body of the garrison had fled, but some sharp-shooters were left in the church-tower and on the roofs of the houses. A bullet from one of these struck Barrios down, and at the same moment his son was killed by his side. This happened at Chalchuapa between nine and ten in the morning. When the foremost Guatemalan troops saw Barrios fall they were seized with panic and fled, meeting the rest of the advanc-

ing army and throwing them too into confusion; and though the officers fired among them to compel them to turn and advance again, the panic spread, and soon the whole army was in disordered flight and the greater part of it scattered. The day his body was brought into Guatemala all the road for miles out was lined with people, mostly of the lower classes, weeping and sorrowful. His widow left Guatemala directly after the funeral for New York, where Barrios owned a fine house in Fifth avenue. He had been for some time putting his money into American securities and mortgaging all his property in the country. His son, by a special act of congress, is a cadet at the U. S. military academy. No doubt some of Barrios's measures were harsh and at times even cruel, but they attained their end as no other measures could. His cruelties have been enormously exaggerated and the wildest tales have been invented about him; and in those cases where cruelty can be clearly proved it can generally be traced rather to his lieutenants than directly to himself. Still, he probably did not care to examine too closely into the manner in which his orders were carried out by his subordinates so long as his end was gained. He took the keenest interest in all that concerned his army, and his troops were better dressed, better equipped, and better disciplined than is usually the case in Spanish-American states. There were many barracks in the capital, most of them in the immediate neighborhood of his palace, and there were usually from three to four thousand troops in the city. He organized a system of militia throughout the country, so that every man was drilled except the pure Indians, and these local militia were called out once or twice a month for exercise and drill on Sunday mornings. By this means he had a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men ready. He made the city of Guatemala one of the cleanest, pleasantest, and most habitable cities in Spanish America, and furnished it with a good and efficient police, bringing an inspector from New York to organize it. He sent men to the United States to study post-office and telegraph management, and reorganized those services thoroughly with the experience thus gained. Before Barrios's time there was no telegraph in Guatemala. He built the first railway in the country, and also began the northern railroad to establish communication with the Atlantic coast. In order to make this enterprise national he decreed that every Guatemalan earning over $8 a month must be a stockholder. He built safe bridges, made and improved many of the chief roads, and did innumerable things of the kind. He spoke no language but Spanish, but he fully appreciated the value of various kinds of knowledge in others. He took great interest in the colleges and schools, and did much for education all over the country. One of his latest decrees was to the effect that no one should be admitted to practise as a lawyer or a doctor who had not passed a sufficient examination in English and French. He owned estates all over the country, cattle haciendas, coffee plantations, houses, and every sort of property worth having, and was proud of their condition, trying to set an example of proper cultivation and management to other people. He established the institutes of Quezaltenango and Chiquimula and a normal school department in that of the capital, founded the industrial and agriculture schools, built street railways in the city of Guatemala, a penitentiary in the capital and another in Quezaltenango according to the modern system, and made many improvements in the national theatre and other public buildings. Personally he was a man of simple tastes and habits, rising early, dining simply, and living in most respects like a soldier. His extravagances were in horses and estates. He was of mixed Spanish and Indian blood, and the Indian rather predominated in his countenance. He was short, with dark complexion.

BARRITT, Frances Fuller, poet, b. in Rome, N. Y., in 1826. Under her maiden name, Frances Fuller, she early won repute as a writer. She lived with her parents, moving westward from her birthplace successively to western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. In the latter state she married. In 1855 she went farther west with her husband, but subsequently returned to New York city. When only fourteen years old, she began writing for publication, and at twenty-two was a favorite contributor of the "Home Journal," under the management of N. P. Willis. "Azlea," a tragedy, was written about this time, and published in 1851 in a volume entitled "Poems of Imagination and Sentiment," by herself and her sister Metta (Mrs. Victor), edited by Rufus W. Griswold.

BARROETA Y ÁNGEL, Pedro Antonio (bar-ro-ay'-tah), Spanish prelate, b. in Ezcaray, Logroño, about 1700; d. in Grenada, Spain, 22 May, 1775. He studied theology at Cuenca, and soon became noted for his learning. After filling several high offices at Coria and Málaga he was appointed archbishop of Lima, and consecrated 25 June, 1751. He at once began to promote reforms among the clergy and in the church administration, devoting himself entirely to that purpose and to charity. Barroeta distributed all his revenues among the needy, and when transferred to the see of Grenada, in 1758, he was so poor that his brother had to pay the expenses of the voyage.

BARRON, James, naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1769; d. in Norfolk, Va., 21 April, 1851. Com. Barron is chiefly known to the present generation from his encounter when in command of the "Chesapeake" with the British frigate "Leopard" in time of peace, and the duel in which he killed Com. Decatur. He was a seaman from early boyhood, entered the navy in 1798 as a lieutenant, was promoted captain in 1799, and was commodore when placed in command of the "Chesapeake" (38 guns) in June, 1807. War with France was imminent, and the frigate had been undergoing hasty repairs at the Washington navy-yard. Her men and stores were hurried on board, and she sailed on 22 June, the intention being to clear the decks and drill the crew during the voyage across the Atlantic. As soon as she was fairly at sea the British frigate "Leopard" (50 guns), which had been waiting for her, ranged alongside, with her crew at quarters, and her captain demanded certain alleged British deserters said to be among the "Chesapeake's" crew. Com. Barron declined to surrender the men, whereupon the "Leopard" opened fire. By great exertion, a single American gun was fired by Lieut. Allen, with a live coal brought from the galley fire; but in the meantime the shot of the "Leopard" had killed three and wounded eighteen of the "Chesapeake's" crew. As the one shot was discharged the American ensign was hauled down, and after some further parley the alleged deserters were carried off. The action of the British captain was repudiated by his government, the "deserters" were formally restored on board the "Chesapeake," and a money indemnity was paid. Popular indignation ran very high. Com. Barron was tried by court-martial, and suspended from rank and pay for five years, though, in point of fact, the blame belonged to the navy

department rather than to him. On his return to duty he was refused an active command, and in 1820, Com. Decatur having been instrumental in keeping him on shore, he challenged that officer to fight a duel, killed him, and was at the same time himself severely wounded. The remainder of his life he passed on shore duty and waiting orders. He became senior officer of the navy in 1839.

BARRON, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Hampton, Va., about 1763; d. there, 29 Oct., 1810. In 1798 he was placed in command of the brig "Augusta," which was equipped by the people of Norfolk, Va., to resist French aggressions. In 1805 he was in command of the squadron of ten vessels operating against Tripoli. He sent three small vessels to aid Hamet, the deposed bashaw; but, after the capture of Derne by Gen. Eaton and Capt. Hull, 27 April, 1805, he refused further direct aid, for fear that the usurping bashaw would retaliate with the massacre of Capt. Bainbridge and his men, then held in captivity. He soon afterward returned to the United States, owing to declining health, being succeeded in the command of the fleet by Com. Rodgers. He was appointed to the command of the navy-yard at Gosport, Va., but died immediately afterward.

BARRON, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Virginia about 1802. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1812, attained the rank of lieutenant 3 March, 1827, of commander 15 July, 1847, and of captain in 1855. He was appointed chief of the bureau of detail in the navy department when the southern states seceded, but had already accepted a commission as commodore in the confederate navy. He superintended the defences of North Carolina and Virginia. Being present at the attack upon Forts Clark and Hatteras, 28 Aug., 1861, he assumed direction of the defence by request of the officers of the forts, and, after the surrender, was a prisoner of war in New York until exchanged in 1862. He then went to England, where he engaged in fitting out blockade-runners and privateers. After the war he became a farmer in Virginia.

BARROW, Alexander, senator, b. near Nashville, Tenn., in 1801; d. in Baltimore, Md., 29 Dec., 1846. He entered West Point in 1816, but was not graduated; studied law at Nashville, and, after being admitted to the bar, removed to Louisiana. Here he practised a few years and then became a planter. He served for several years in the legislature, and was chosen to the U. S. senate as a whig, serving from 31 May, 1841, till his death.

BARROW, Frances Elizabeth, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 22 Feb., 1822; widely known by her pen-name "Aunt Fanny." She was the daughter of Charles Benton Mease, of Charleston, and Sarah Matilda Graham, of Boston. She was educated in New York city, where the greater part of her life has been passed. She married, 7 Dec., 1841, James Barrow, jr., of New York. In 1855 she began to write and publish books, and during the next fifteen years something like twenty-five volumes bearing her name were brought out by different publishers. The most popular of these are "Aunt Fanny's Story Book"; "Six Nightcaps"; "Six Mittens"; "Six Popguns"; "Four good little Hearts"; "Life among the Children"; "Take Heed"; and a novel, "The Wife's Stratagem." The juveniles had a phenomenal success among English readers, and some of them, notably "Six Nightcaps," were translated into French, German, and Swedish. Her miscellaneous literary productions have appeared in numerous periodicals. Her work is characterized by a peculiarly bright and captivating way of presenting homely, every-day scenes and sayings. Perhaps her most famous story is "The Letter G," published in a leading magazine in 1864. The story was very clever in itself, but gained a world-wide reputation through the manufacturers of a certain sewing-machine, then recently placed on the market and known by a trade-mark identical with the title of the story. These enterprising dealers took advantage of the gratuitous advertisement, and scattered the story broadcast over the world.

BARROW, Washington, congressman, b. in Davidson co., Tenn., 5 Oct., 1817; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 19 Oct., 1866. He received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was American chargé d'affaires in Portugal from 16 Aug., 1841, to 24 Feb., 1844, and was elected to congress from Tennessee as a whig, serving from 1847 to 1849. He edited the Nashville "Banner," was a state senator in 1860–'1, and was a member of the commission that on 4 May, 1861, negotiated a military league with the southern confederacy. He was arrested, 28 March, 1862, by order of Andrew Johnson, governor of Tennessee, on the charge of disloyalty, and was imprisoned in the penitentiary at Nashville, but was released in the following week, by the order of President Lincoln.

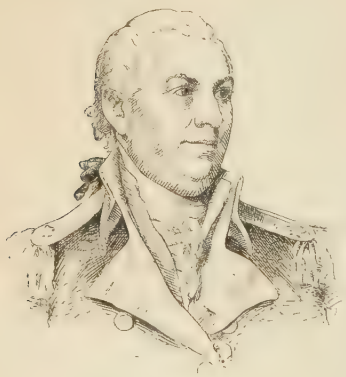
BARROWS, Elijah Porter, clergyman, b. in Mansfield, Conn., 5 Jan., 1817. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and, after teaching school for five years at Hartford, was ordained, and in 1835 became pastor of the first free Presbyterian church in New York city. Here he remained until 1835, when he accepted the professorship of sacred literature in Western Reserve college (1837–'52). In 1853 he was appointed professor of Hebrew language and literature in Andover theological seminary, retaining the office until 1866. In 1872 he accepted a like appointment in Oberlin, Ohio, theological seminary. Besides twenty-five articles in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," he has published "A Memoir of Evertin Judson" (1852); "Companion to the Bible" (1869); and "Sacred Geography and Antiquities" (1872). He has also been one of the editors of the American Tract Society's "Bible with Notes."

BARROWS, Willard, civil engineer, b. in Monson, Mass., in 1806; d. in Davenport, Iowa, 3 Jan., 1868. His early youth was spent in New England, after which he became a teacher in Elizabeth, N. J., but this occupation he soon relinquished for the profession of civil engineering. He accomplished the government survey of the Choctaw purchase, in Mississippi, finishing that work in 1835. Later he explored Cedar river, which at that time was scarcely known, and in 1837 was engaged on the first surveys of Iowa. In 1840 he surveyed the islands in Mississippi river between Rock Island and Quincy. During the suspension of the surveys he settled in Rockingham; but in 1843, when the surveys were resumed, he was sent into the Kickapoo country. From 1845 till 1850 he was engaged in government work and on county surveys in Iowa. During the latter year he made a journey to the Rocky mountains, and afterward was connected with a banking firm in Davenport. He published several accounts of his experiences, including "Barrows's New Map of Iowa, with Notes" (1854), and "Historical Sketch of Scott County" (1859).

BARRUNDIA, José Francisco (bar-roon'-de-a), Central American statesman, b. in Guatemala about 1780; d. in New York, 4 Aug., 1854. Many members of his family were eminent in the service of Spain, but he early opposed the mother

country, and in 1813 was sentenced to death for treason. He and his fellow-conspirators hid themselves in the mountains for six years, when Barrundia placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party of Guatemala. He was conspicuous in the struggle for independence, and was a member of the first republican constituent assembly. On 10 April, 1824, he introduced and carried a decree for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the republic, and he subsequently procured the adoption of a code modelled after that of Livingston for the state of Louisiana, which he had translated into Spanish. In 1825 he declined the office of vice-president, but in 1829 accepted that of president, and devoted himself to educational and other reforms. When in 1852 three of the five states that had composed the old republic again united, he was unanimously chosen president; but, as two of the states seceded, he resigned, and employed himself in preparing a narrative of Central American events. In the hope of regaining his ascendancy in Guatemala through American influence, he set out in 1854 for Washington as minister of Honduras, with the alleged design of negotiating for its annexation to the United States, but died of apoplexy.

BARRY, Henry W., soldier, b. in New York city; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 June, 1875. He was self-educated in the city of his birth, and so improved his opportunities that in early manhood he became principal of the Locust Grove academy, Kentucky. He then studied law and was graduated at the Columbian law college, Washington, D. C. He entered the union army as a private early in the civil war, and organized the first regiment of colored troops raised in Kentucky. He commanded a brigade, and for a time a division, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers. As a member of the state constitutional convention of Mississippi in 1867, he was active during the reconstruction period and was chosen state senator in 1868, and elected to congress the same year. Reëlected for successive terms by the votes of the colored republicans of Mississippi, he retained his seat in congress until his death. During his last term he was chairman of the committee on postal expenditures.



John Barry

BARRY, John, naval officer, b. in Tacumshane, county Wexford, Ireland, in 1745; d. in Philadelphia, 13 Sept., 1803. He followed the sea from childhood, and, making his home in Philadelphia at the age of fifteen, acquired wealth as the master of a vessel. He offered his services to congress at the opening of the revolutionary war, and, in February, 1776, was given the command of the "Lexington," in which he made the first capture of a British war vessel accomplished by an American cruiser, that of the tender "Edward." He was then transferred to the frigate "Effingham." During the winter of 1776–'7, while navigation was closed, he commanded a company of volunteers and assisted in the operations at Trenton with some heavy artillery. In 1777, with four boats, he captured a British war-schooner in the Delaware without losing a man. For some time he acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Cadwalader. When the British occupied Philadelphia in the latter part of 1777, he took the "Effingham" up the Delaware to save her from capture. The enemy offered him a heavy bribe to deliver up the ship, and finally succeeded in destroying her by fire. In 1778 he was assigned to the command of the "Raleigh," which was pursued and driven on shore by a British squadron, after making a gallant resistance. In February, 1781, in the "Alliance" he conveyed Col. Laurens on a special mission to France, and cruised with success until he put in for repairs in October. In a desperate combat he captured the "Atalanta" and the "Trepassy," and was severely wounded. After carrying Lafayette and Noailles to France, he cruised in the West Indies, and in the early part of 1782 fought a sharp battle with an English ship, until the appearance of a superior force compelled him to desist, to avoid capture. On the establishment of the new navy in 1794, he was named the senior officer, with the rank of commodore. He commanded the frigate "United States," the building of which he had superintended.

BARRY, John, R. C. bishop, b. in the county Wexford, Ireland, in 1799; d. in Paris, France, 21 Nov., 1859. While yet an ecclesiastical student he emigrated to America and finished his studies in the theological seminary of Charleston, S. C., under Bishop England. He was ordained in 1825, and appointed pastor of the church of the Holy Trinity in Augusta, Ga. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 he turned his house into a hospital, and afterward into an asylum for the orphans made by the pestilence. Bishop England made him his vicar in Georgia in 1839, and he was promoted to the vicar-generalship of the diocese of Charleston, and appointed superior of the theological seminary in 1844. He was the first to establish a Catholic day-school in Georgia. He was present at the council of Baltimore as theologian in 1846, and was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Savannah in 1853, where he volunteered to nurse the victims of the yellow fever. On the death of Bishop Gartland from the epidemic, he was appointed administrator of the see, and in 1857 was created bishop. He had never fully recovered from the exhaustion brought on by his labors in the epidemics of 1853 and 1855, and he visited Europe for the benefit of his health in 1859.

BARRY, John S., governor of Michigan, b. in Vermont in 1802; d. in Constantine, Mich., 14 Jan., 1870. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and, when a young man, went to Atlanta, Ga., where he lived until 1832, and then removed to Michigan. He had studied law, but became a merchant at Constantine, Mich., and was active in politics there. On the admission of Michigan into the union, in 1836, he was a member of the constitutional convention, and was also chosen a state senator, an office which he again held in 1840. In the latter year he became interested in the cultivation of the sugar-beet, and went to Europe to study the best methods of preparing the sugar. He was elected governor in 1841, and was twice reëlected, serving from 1842 to 1846 and

from 1850 to 1852. He was again a candidate in 1860, but was defeated. In his successful campaigns he sustained the "Wilmot Proviso," intended to prohibit slavery in the territories. During the civil war he was in sympathy with the ultra wing of the democratic party, and was a member of the Chicago convention of August, 1864, which nominated Gen. McClellan to the presidency.

BARRY, Patrick, horticulturist, b. near Belfast, Ireland, in May, 1816. He was employed as a teacher in one of the national schools in Ireland, and on his arrival in America in 1836 became a clerk for Prince & Co., nurserymen, of Flushing, L. I. In 1840 he entered into the nursery business in partnership with George Ellwanger, at Rochester, N. Y. The firm took the lead in the importation of the dwarf varieties of pears, grafted on quince roots, from France, and extended their business until their nurseries were the largest in the country. Through their enterprise, various wild species of shade-trees have been introduced into cultivation, hardy exotics acclimatized, and improved varieties of fruits and flowering plants developed by culture or introduced from abroad. Mr. Barry edited the "Genesee Farmer" from 1844 to 1852, and from 1852 to 1854 the "Horticulturalist." He has published a "Treatise on the Fruit Garden" (New York, 1851; new ed., 1872), and has written extensively on subjects connected with pomology and flower-gardening. He also prepared the complete and valuable "Catalogue of the American Pomological Society."

BARRY, William, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Jan., 1805; d. in Chicago, Ill., 17 Jan., 1885. He was graduated at Brown in 1822 and studied law, but entered Cambridge divinity school in 1826, and after two years there spent two more in study in Göttingen and Paris. He was ordained pastor of the South Congregational church, Lowell, Mass., in 1830, and in 1835 took charge of the 1st church at Framingham. Failing health forced him to give up his charge in 1844, and he travelled in Europe and Asia till 1847, when he returned and took charge of another church in Lowell. In 1853 his health compelled him to cease work again, and he removed to Chicago. Here he organized the Chicago historical society in 1856, and was its secretary and librarian till 1868. Mr. Barry was one of the most accomplished scholars and ablest writers in the west. It was in his office that President Lincoln obtained the data for his memorable address in Cooper institute, New York. Among his publications are "Rights and Duties of Neighboring Churches"; "Thoughts on Christian Doctrine" (Lowell, Mass., 1845); "History of Framingham" (Boston, 1847); "Antiquities of Wisconsin" (in Wisconsin Historical Collections, vol. iii.); and "Letters from the East."—His brother, **John Stetson,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 March, 1819, d. in St. Louis, Mo., 11 Dec., 1872, was educated in his native city, and was ordained pastor of the Universalist church in West Amesbury, Mass., in 1838. He preached at Weymouth, Mass., from 1839 to 1841, at West Scituate, Mass., from 1841 to 1844, and subsequently, for a brief period, until the failure of his health, at Pawtucket, R. I. He published "Stetson Genealogy" (Boston, 1847); "History of Hanover, Mass." (1853); and "History of Massachusetts" (3 vols., 1855–'7). From 1858 till 1860 he was pastor of the church at Needham, Mass., and editor of "The Universalist," in Boston.

BARRY, William Farquhar, soldier, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1818; d. in Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., 18 July, 1879. He was graduated at West Point in 1838, and in that year assisted Maj. Ringgold to organize the first battery of light artillery formed in the U. S. army. After doing garrison duty at different stations, he went with the army to Mexico, remaining there from 1846 to 1848. He was in the battle of Tampico, and served in Gen. Patterson's division, and also as aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth. From 1849 to 1851 he was stationed at Fort McHenry, and was made a captain in the 2d artillery on 1 July, 1852. He served in the war against the Seminoles in Florida in 1852–'3, and during the Kansas disturbances of 1857–'8 was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. During 1858 he was a member of the board to revise the system of light artillery practice, and the revision was adopted on 6 March, 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, he went into active service, assisting in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., as major of the 5th artillery. He was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac from 27 July, 1861, to 27 Aug., 1862, and organized its artillery. On 20 Aug., 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, took a leading part in the Virginia peninsular campaign until August, 1862, being in the siege of Yorktown, at the battle of Gaines's Mill, the skirmish of Mechanicsville, the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, the Malvern Hill contest, and at Harrison's Landing. From the end of that campaign until 1864 he was chief of artillery of the defences of Washington, D. C., having been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery on 1 Aug., 1863. He was assigned to the command at Pittsburg, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va., against a threatened cavalry raid in May, 1863, and was next appointed chief of artillery on Gen. Sherman's staff, commanding the military division of the Mississippi from March, 1864, to June, 1866. From May to September, 1864, he was with the army in Georgia, and took part in the siege of Atlanta, and also in the northern Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina campaigns. On 1 Sept., 1864, he was made brevet major-general of volunteers, and colonel by brevet for gallant conduct at Rocky-Faced Ridge. On 13 March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general, U. S. army, for his services in the campaign ending with the surrender of the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, and on the same day was made brevet major-general for gallant conduct in the field. On 11 Dec., 1865, he was appointed colonel in the 2d artillery, and was in command of the northern frontier pending the Fenian raids of 1866. On 15 Jan. of that year he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He served on the northern frontier to September, 1867, and then commanded the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe to 5 March, 1877, when he was appointed to the command at Fort McHenry. During the labor riots of 1877 he rendered valuable service at Camden Station. He was the author, in conjunction with Gen. Barnard, of "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac from its Organization to the Close of the Peninsular Campaign" (New York, 1863).

BARRY, William Taylor, statesman, b. in Lunenburg, Va., 5 Feb., 1785; d. in Liverpool, England, 30 Aug., 1835. He went to Kentucky in 1796, was graduated at William and Mary college in 1807, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Lexington, Ky., where his eloquence soon brought him into notice. He served in both branches of the Kentucky legislature, and, in December, 1810, was elected to congress to fill a vacancy, serving until 3 March, 1811. In the war of 1812 he was aide to Gov. Shelby, and was present at the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct., 1813. He was appointed to the U. S. senate, in February, 1815, to

fill a vacancy, and resigned, in 1816, to become a judge of the Kentucky supreme court. He was afterward lieutenant-governor, state secretary, and chief justice of the state. On 9 March, 1829, he was appointed postmaster - general. The incumbent of this office was not then a cabinet minister. President Jackson elevated him to that rank in order to gratify his friend Maj. Barry. Much dissatisfaction was expressed with his management of the department, and he was severely denounced on the floor of the house by William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and others. A son of Maj. Barry, then a lieutenant in the army, challenged Johnson, but the challenge was withdrawn after its acceptance. On 10 April, 1835, he resigned, to accept the office of minister to Spain, and died on his way to that country. His remains were brought home by order of the Kentucky legislature, and buried at Frankfort, 8 Nov., 1854.

BARRY, William Taylor Sullivan, lawyer, b. in Columbus, Miss., 10 Dec., 1821; d. there, 29 Jan., 1868. He was graduated at Yale in 1841, then studied law, and practised in Columbus for a few years. From 1849 to 1851 he was a member of the legislature. He owned plantations in Oktibbeha and Sunflower counties, and in 1853 removed to the latter place. He was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1853, to 3 March, 1855. On 18 Dec., 1854, he made an effective speech against the "Know-Nothing" party. After the expiration of his term he devoted himself to his law practice in Columbus, and was again sent to the legislature, being speaker of the house in 1855. He was a member of the Charleston democratic national convention in April, 1860, and was one of those that withdrew because the convention did not expressly deny in its platform the power of the federal government to legislate against slavery. In 1861 he presided over the Mississippi secession convention, and was a member of the provisional confederate congress until 1862, when he resigned to enter the army. In the spring of that year he raised the 35th Mississippi regiment, which he led until captured at Mobile, 9 April, 1865. Col. Barry's regiment took an active part in the defence of Vicksburg, where it was surrendered, and afterward in the Georgia campaign. After the war he practised law in Columbus until his death. See Lynch's "Bench and Bar of Mississippi" (New York, 1881).

BARRYMORE, William, actor, d. in Boston, Mass., in 1847. His first appearance was at Drury Lane theatre, London, 19 Nov., 1827. He came to the United States in 1836, and was stage manager of the Bowery theatre. His first appearance here as an actor was 28 Jan., 1832, at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in the pantomime of "Mother Goose."—His wife, whose maiden name was Adams, made her *début* in America, 29 Aug., 1831, as the Dumb Savoyard and Miss Jane Transit, at the Park theatre, New York. She died in England, 30 Dec., 1862.

BARSTOW, William A., governor of Wisconsin, b. in 1811; d. in Leavenworth, Kansas, 14 Dec., 1865. He was governor of Wisconsin from January, 1854, to January, 1856. When the civil war began he called upon Gen. Frémont, then commander of the western department, and offered to raise a cavalry regiment in Wisconsin. After raising it he was made colonel, and the regiment served with credit in the southwest; but, owing to the failing health of Col. Barstow, during most of his military term he was sitting on courts-martial at St. Louis, where he rendered valuable service. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

BARSTOW, Wilson, soldier, b. in 1830; d. in New York city, 16 March, 1869. During the early part of the civil war he was successively on the staffs of Gens. Dix and Hooker, and subsequently chief commissary of musters of the department of the east. He served from the first year of the war until its close with zeal and ability, entering the service as a lieutenant, and, passing through the successive grades, attained the brevet rank of brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865. When mustered out he was appointed assistant appraiser of the port of New York under Mr. McElrath.

BARSTOW, Zedekiah Smith, educator, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 4 Oct., 1790; d. in Keene, N. H., 1 March, 1873. His father was in Gates's army and a witness of Burgoyne's surrender. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, studied theology under President Dwight, and was principal of Hopkins grammar school in New Haven from 1813 to 1816. He was then chosen tutor and college chaplain of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., where he remained two years, and was offered a professorship, but declined it. In July, 1818, he became pastor of a Congregational church in Keene, N. H. He continued to teach the classics after his settlement at Keene, and the late Chief-Justice Chase was one of his pupils. He was from 1834 to 1871 a trustee of Dartmouth college, secretary for many years of the general association of New Hampshire, a corporate member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and prominent in many of the educational and religious movements of the day. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, and chaplain of that body. He published many sermons, dissertations, and essays, and was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals. Dartmouth college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1849.

BARTHOLDI, Frederic Auguste, French sculptor, b. in Colmar, Alsace, 2 April, 1834. He studied painting with Ary Scheffer in Paris, but afterward turned his attention to sculpture, which has since exclusively occupied him. Among his works are "Francesca da Rimini" (1852); "Monument to Martin Schongauer" (1863); "Le Vigneron" (1870); and "Vercingetorix" (1872). His statue of "Lafayette arriving in America" was executed in 1872, and in 1876 was placed in Union square, New York. He was one of the French commissioners in 1876 to the Philadelphia centennial exhibition, and there exhibited bronze statues of "The Young Vine-Grower"; "Génie Funèbre"; "Peace"; and "Genius in the Grasp of Misery," for which he received a bronze medal. "Liberty enlightening the World," the colossal statue on Bedlow's island, in New York harbor, is his work. Soon after the establishment of the present form of government in France, the project of building some suitable memorial to show the fraternal feeling existing between the two great republics was suggested, and in 1874 the "French-American Union"

was established. Among its members were Laboulaye, De Rémusat, Waddington, Henri Martin, De Lesseps, De Rochambeau, Lafayette, and Bartholdi. The plan of Bartholdi having been approved, more than 1,000,000 francs were raised by subscription throughout France for the building of the statue. On 4 July, 1880, it was formally delivered to the American minister in Paris, the event being celebrated by a great banquet. Meanwhile the United States had set apart Bedlow's island as a site for the monument, and funds were collected throughout this country for the building of the pedestal, about $300,000 being raised. In October, 1886, the structure was presented to the nation as the joint gift of the French and American people. This statue is 151 feet and 1 inch high, and the top of the torch will be at an elevation of 305 feet 11 inches from mean low-water mark. It is the largest work of its kind that has ever been completed. The famous "Colossus of Rhodes," according to the proportions which the legends attribute to it, was but a miniature in comparison. The "Lion of Belfort," a colossal statue, erected in commemoration of the siege sustained by that city during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–'1, was made by Bartholdi and exhibited in plaster at the salon of 1878. His "Gribeauval," exhibited in the same year, is the property of the French nation, from whom he has received the cross of the legion of honor. See "Bartholdi and the Great Statue" (New York, 1886).

BARTHOLOMEW, Edward Sheffield, sculptor, b. in Colchester, Conn., in 1822; d. in Naples, Italy, 2 May, 1858. As a child he evinced a taste for art, but qualified himself to be a dentist and began to practise that profession in Hartford. He soon abandoned it, however, first for painting and afterward for sculpture, in which latter branch he attained eminence. He had charge of the Wadsworth gallery, Hartford, from 1845 till 1848. After studying for a year in the national academy of design, New York, he went to Italy, and after 1850 made Rome his home. Among his best-known works are "Blind Homer led by his Daughter"; "Eve"; "Campagna Shepherd Boy"; "Genius of Painting"; "Youth and Old Age"; "Evening Star"; "Eve Repentant"; "Washington and Flora"; "A Monument to Charles Carroll"; "Belisarius at the Porta Pincinia" and "Ganymede." The Wadsworth gallery, Hartford, Conn., contains a large number of his works.

BARTHOLOW, Roberts, physician, b. in Howard co., Md., 18 Nov., 1831. He was graduated at Calvert College in 1850, and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1852. Shortly after graduation he entered the regular army, where he remained until 1864. He served at the different army stations in the west, and during the civil war was in charge of general hospitals in Baltimore, Washington, and elsewhere. After his resignation he settled in Cincinnati, where he practised, and also filled various chairs in the medical college of Ohio from 1864 to 1878. In 1878 he became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. He is a member of various medical societies, among which are the American medical association, the Ohio state medical society, and the Cincinnati academy of medicine. Dr. Bartholow's medical works include the following: "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (New York, 1874); "Practice of Medicine" (1879); "Hypodermatic Medication" (1882); "Medical Electricity" (1881); and "Antagonism between Medicines and between Remedies and Diseases" (1881).

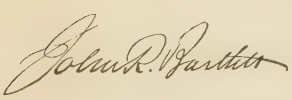
BARTLETT, Elisha, physician, b. in Smithfield, R. I., in 1805; d. there, 18 July, 1855. He was graduated in medicine at Brown in 1826, and practised in Lowell, Mass. He lectured on pathological anatomy at the Berkshire medical institute in Pittsfield, and in 1839 at Dartmouth college. He was professor in Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky., in 1841, and then successively in the university of Maryland, at Lexington again, in Louisville, and in the university of New York, and after 1851 in the college of physicians and surgeons in New York, where he filled the chairs of materia medica and medical jurisprudence. He also lectured in the Vermont medical college from 1843 to 1852. He was the author of an "Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science" (Philadelphia, 1844); "Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine" (1848); "A Discourse on the Life and Labors of Dr. Wells, the Discoverer of the Philosophy of Dew" (1849); "The Fevers of the United States" (1850); "Discourse on the Times, Character, and Works of Hippocrates" (1852); and a volume of poems entitled "Simple Settings in Verse for Portraits and Pictures in Mr. Dickens's Gallery" (1855). He was editor of the "Monthly Journal of Medical Literature," published at Lowell.

BARTLETT, Ichabod, lawyer, b. in Salisbury, N. H., 24 July, 1786; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 19 Oct., 1853. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1808, and admitted to the bar in 1811. He practised for a few years at Durham, N. H., but in 1816 removed to Portsmouth, where he soon attained a high rank in his profession, although having for his competitors such men as Webster and Mason. He was an officer of the state militia, and in thirty-two years was seven times elected to the legislature, of which he was speaker in 1821. He was clerk of the state senate in 1817-'8, and solicitor of Rockingham county from 1819 till 1821. He was elected to congress as an anti-democrat in 1823, and twice re-elected, serving until 3 March, 1829, and being a member of the committee on naval affairs. On the establishment of the New Hampshire court of common pleas, in 1825, he was appointed its chief justice, but declined, preferring to remain in congress. He was nominated for governor by the whigs in 1832, but defeated, and in 1850 a member of the convention that adopted a new state constitution.

BARTLETT, John, editor, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 14 June, 1820. He was educated in his native town, and began business life as a publisher in Cambridge, Mass., in 1836, succeeding to the management of the business there in 1849, and conducting it for ten years. He was appointed volunteer paymaster in the U. S. navy in November, 1862, and served until July, 1863. A business connection was formed with the Boston publishing-

house of Little, Brown & Co. in 1865, and he became senior partner in 1878. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1871. His best known and most valuable literary work is "Familiar Quotations" (Boston, 1854; 8th ed., 1883). This has been enlarged in each successive edition, and is one of the most valuable of reference-books. His "New Method of Chess Notation" was published in Cambridge in 1857, appearing in connection with the annals of the chess tournament in New York city. His other works are "The Shakespeare Phrase-Book" (Boston, 1882); and a "Catalogue of Books on Angling, including Ichthyology, Pisciculture," etc. (1882); with a supplement to the latter (1886).

BARTLETT, John Russell, author, b. in Providence, R. I., 23 Oct., 1805; d. there, 28 May, 1886. He was educated for a mercantile career, entered the banking business at an early age, and was for six years cashier of the Globe bank in Providence. His natural bent appears to have been in the direction of science and belles-lettres, for he was prominent in founding the Providence athenæum, and an active member of the Franklin society. In 1837 he engaged in business with a New York house, but was not successful, and entered the book-importing trade under the style of Bartlett & Welford. He became a member, and was for several years corresponding secretary, of the New York historical society, and was a member of the American ethnographical society. In 1850 President Taylor appointed him one of the commissioners to fix the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. This service occupied him until 1853, when he was obliged to leave the work incomplete, owing to the failure of the appropriation. He became secretary of state for Rhode Island in May, 1855, and held the office until 1872. The titles of his published works are: "The Progress of Ethnology" (New York, 1847); "A Dictionary of Americanisms" (Boston, 1850; revised ed., 1859 and 1877); "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations" (10 vols., Providence, 1856–'65); "Bibliography of Rhode Island" (1864); "Index to the Acts, etc., of the General Assembly of Rhode Island," 1758–1862 (1863); "Literature of the Rebellion" (Boston, 1866); "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers in the War of the Rebellion" (1867); "Primeval Man" (1868); "History of the Wanton Family of Newport, R. I." (1878); and "Genealogy of the Russell Family" (1879). He had charge of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence for several years, and prepared a four-volume catalogue of it, of which one hundred copies were printed in the highest style of the art.—His son, **John Russell,** b. 26 Sept., 1843, was appointed to the naval academy from Rhode Island in 1859, and in 1861 was attached to the steam sloop "Mississippi," in which he served at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the capture of New Orleans, and the attack on Vicksburg in June, 1862. He became ensign 8 Sept., 1863, and lieutenant 22 Feb., 1864. While attached to the steam sloop "Susquehanna" he took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, was one of the assaulting party of 15 Jan., 1865, and was specially mentioned in the reports of Com. Godon and Lieut.-Commander Blake. He was commissioned as lieut.-commander 25 July, 1866, and spent two more years at the naval academy, from 1867 to 1869. He became commander on 25 April, 1877, and was afterward attached as hydrographer to the bureau of navigation in Washington, D. C.



BARTLETT, John Sherren, journalist, b. in Dorsetshire, England, in 1790; d. in New Jersey, 24 Aug., 1863. He received a medical education in London, and was appointed surgeon in the British navy in 1812. During his passage to the West Indies in the "Swallow" he was captured by the U. S. frigates "President" and "Congress" under Com. Rodgers, and was taken as prisoner to Boston, where he was under surveillance until his discharge in 1813. At the close of the war he married a lady of Boston, and began the practice of his profession in that city. He subsequently removed to New York, and, on 22 June, 1822, established "The Albion," widely known as an organ of English conservative politics. After conducting this journal with great ability, he relinquished the editorship in 1848, and in 1855 established a paper of similar character in Boston, "The Anglo-Saxon," which continued about two years. He subsequently published at Liverpool "The European," designed to furnish a weekly summary of foreign news for American circulation. In 1857 he became British consul in Baltimore.

BARTLETT, Joseph, adventurer, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 10 June, 1762; d. in Boston, 20 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782, and took the master's degree four years later. After studying law in Salem, Mass., he went to England. It is related that, while attending one of Gen. Burgoyne's plays, in which the former occupations of some American officers are ridiculed, Bartlett, rising from his seat, cried out, "Hurrah! Great Britain beaten by barbers, tailors, and tinkers!" This was taken in good part, and obtained him the acquaintance of many of the young bloods of the day. Bartlett now gambled and spent his money until he brought up in a debtor's prison. He made money enough for his release by writing a play, and afterward, taking the name of Maitland, went upon the stage at Edinburgh. After this he embarked for the United States with a quantity of goods which he had bought on credit, and was shipwrecked on Cape Cod. In Boston he became a merchant, but failed, and then figured for a while as captain of volunteers in Shays's rebellion without seeing any active service. He then opened a law office in Woburn, Mass., where, as an advertisement, he painted his house black and called it "The Coffin." After this he removed to Cambridge, where in 1799 he delivered before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa society a satirical poem entitled "Physiognomy," in which he is said to have portrayed well-known men of the day, though no names are mentioned. This poem, accompanied by a number of aphorisms, was published in Boston in 1823 and dedicated to John Quincy Adams. In 1823 Bartlett delivered a fourth-of-July oration at Boston, and recited a poem entitled "The New Vicar of Bray," which became celebrated. He next went to Maine, where he was sent to the legislature, and was nearly elected to congress. In

1805 he edited the "Freeman's Friend" at Saco, Me., and on 4 July of that year delivered an oration at Biddeford. He afterward practised law in Portsmouth, N. H., and finally returned to Boston, where for a few years before his death he was supported by his friends.

BARTLETT, Joseph J., soldier, b. about 1820. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers 4 Oct., 1862, was brevetted major-general 1 Aug., 1864, and was mustered out 15 Jan., 1866. From 1867 till 1869 he was U. S. minister to Sweden and Norway. He is now employed in the pension-office at Washington, D. C.

BARTLETT, Josiah, signer of the declaration of independence, b. in Amesbury, Mass., 21 Nov., 1729; d. in New Hampshire, 19 May, 1795. He received the rudiments of a classical education, and when only sixteen began the study of medicine with his relative, Dr. Ordway, of Amesbury. Young Bartlett worked so earnestly that he soon exhausted the scanty library of his instructor, and was obliged to have recourse to that of a neighboring clergyman. In 1750 he began to practise at Kingston, N. H. When prostrated by a fever in 1752 he was cured by treatment of his own, when that of the local physicians had failed, and, learning from this experience the value of freedom from dogmatical rules in practice, he soon became eminent in his profession. During the prevalence of an alarming throat disease in 1754 he used Peruvian bark with great success, although this course was opposed to usage. Dr. Bartlett began political life in 1765 as a delegate to the legislature, an office which he filled annually until the revolution. Here he frequently opposed the royal policy, and Gov. Wentworth, hoping to gain his support, appointed him a magistrate, and later, in 1770, to the command of a militia regiment. He continued a zealous whig, however, and in February, 1775, was deprived for this reason of both offices. In 1774 the loss of his house by fire compelled him to decline an election to the proposed general congress. In 1775, Gov. Wentworth having left the province, Dr. Bartlett became a member of the committee of safety, upon which for some time the government practically devolved, and in September of that year he accepted a commission as colonel of the 7th regiment. He was chosen to the continental congress on 23 Aug., 1775, and again on 23 Jan., 1776. He was the first to give his vote for the declaration of independence, and was the second to sign it. In June, 1776, he was appointed general naval agent, and resigned from congress soon afterward. In 1777 he was with Stark at Bennington, engaged as agent of the state in providing the New Hampshire troops with medical supplies. In March, 1778, Dr. Bartlett was again elected to congress, and still again in the following August. In October he obtained leave of absence to attend to his private business, and from that time was prominent in state rather than national affairs. He became chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1779, muster master of troops in 1780, justice of the superior court in 1782, and chief justice in 1788. In the last-named year he was an active member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. In 1789 the death of his wife greatly depressed his spirits, and he declined an election to the U. S. senate, pleading his advanced age. He was, however, chosen president of the state by the legislature in 1790 and in 1791 and 1792 by popular election. In 1793 he became the first governor of New Hampshire under the new state constitution, which office he held till 1794.

Josiah Bartlett

BARTLETT, Samuel Colcord, educator, b. in Salisbury, N. H., 25 Nov., 1817. His early life was spent on the farm, where he worked hard and studied faithfully. He was graduated in 1836 at Dartmouth, where he was a tutor in 1838–'9, and then studied at Andover theological seminary, graduating in 1842. He was ordained on 2 Aug., 1843, and was pastor of the Congregational church, Monson, Mass., until 1846, when he became professor of intellectual philosophy and rhetoric in Western Reserve college. From 1852 till 1857 he was in charge of the Franklin street church, Manchester, N. H., and from 1857 to 1859 pastor of the New England church in Chicago. Meanwhile, in 1858, he had become professor of biblical literature in Chicago theological seminary, where he continued until 1877, when he was elected president of Dartmouth college. He crossed the desert of El Tih to Palestine in 1874, with a view to comparing in detail all the circumstances and conditions of the region with the narrative of the journey of the children of Israel. Besides numerous articles in periodicals, orations at the centennial of the battle of Bennington, the quarter millennial celebration of Newburyport, the dedication of the Webster statue at Concord, and at literary anniversaries, he has published "Life and Death Eternal, a Refutation of the Doctrine of Annihilation" (Boston, 1866; 2 ed., 1878); "Sketches of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M." (1872); "Future Punishment" (1875); "From Egypt to Palestine, Observations of a Journey" (New York, 1879); and "Sources of History in the Pentateuch" (1883).—His son, **Edwin Julius,** b. in Hudson, Ohio, 16 Feb., 1851, was graduated at Lake Forest academy in 1868, and at Dartmouth in 1872, after which he studied at Rush medical college, receiving his degree in 1879. From 1879 till 1883 he was associate professor of chemistry in Dartmouth college, and in 1883 he became full professor.

BARTLETT, Washington Allen, Californian official, b. about 1820; d. in 1871. He was the first alcalde at San Francisco after the American conquest in 1846. He had been lieutenant on board one of the vessels of the American fleet, and was selected for his new office because of his knowledge of Spanish. His position was extremely difficult, but he succeeded in giving general satisfaction. During a revolt of the native Californians in the early months of 1847, he was captured by an irregular party and held for some time as prisoner. After his release he served once more for some years in the navy, and after 1855 lived in New York city. His daughter married Signor Oviedo, a rich Cuban, in 1859, and the ceremony was celebrated with such magnificence that it was popularly known as the "Diamond Wedding." Under this title a poem descriptive and satirical was written by Edmund C. Stedman, which had a

great run, and nearly involved its author in a duel with the enraged father of the bride.

BARTLETT, William, philanthropist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 31 Jan., 1748; d. there, 8 Feb., 1841. He had little education in youth, but his deficiencies in this respect were supplied by shrewdness and caution. Entering on a mercantile career, before the revolution, he succeeded, with economy, in amassing a fortune, which he largely spent in charity, and for the advancement of religion and morals. At the foundation of Andover theological seminary, in 1807, he gave it $30,000, endowed a professorship, and built a house for the use of the incumbent. He afterward built another professor's house, a hall, and a chapel, and paid the president's salary for five or six years. His gifts to this institution reached $250,000, and he also gave largely toward temperance work, missions, and the education of ministers.

BARTLETT, William Francis, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 6 Jan., 1840; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 17 Dec., 1876. Mr. Bartlett was a student at Harvard when the first call of the president came for troops in 1861. He at once left college, enlisted in the 4th battalion of Massachusetts volunteers, and learned his manual of arms and company drill in Fort Independence, Boston harbor. Returning to college for a brief period, he was offered a captaincy in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. In September the regiment was in camp in front of Washington, and on 21 Oct. the young captain was for the first time under fire at Ball's Bluff. His aptitude for military service was so evident that he was soon an acting field officer. In the spring of 1862 he was severely wounded at Yorktown, and suffered amputation of his leg. He recovered sufficiently to be present with his class when it graduated, and received a degree In Sept., 1862, he accepted the duty of organizing the 49th Massachusetts volunteers recruiting at Pittsfield, and was soon made its colonel in spite of his physical disability. The regiment was ordered to Louisiana with Gen. Banks's expedition. Col. Bartlett was obliged, owing to the loss of his leg, to remain mounted whenever his regiment needed his presence, and exposed himself on all occasions with the most reckless daring. It is even said that the confederate officers, in admiration of his bravery, endeavored to prevent their men from aiming at him. He was, nevertheless, twice wounded in the assault on Port Hudson, 27 May. Returning to the north, he organized the 57th Massachusetts volunteers in time to lead it in the Wilderness campaign, where he was again wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, and was in the field again as soon as he could sit his horse, but, exposing himself with his usual recklessness, was taken prisoner after the explosion of the mine before Petersburg, 30 July, 1864. After several weeks of suffering in Libby prison and elsewhere, he was exchanged in September, placed in command of the 1st division of the 9th corps, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general. His military career is among the most brilliant on record. His frequent wounds testified to his bravery, and the success with which he managed his men so long as he remained unhurt marked him as a born leader. After the war he engaged for a time in business with the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., but eventually returned to the north, and married a lady whose acquaintance he had formed while recruiting his regiment at Pittsfield, Mass. In that city he engaged in business, and made his residence. In 1875 he won a sudden and deserved reputation as an orator by an address delivered at the battle-field of Lexington, on the centennial anniversary of the fight. See "Memoir of William Francis Bartlett," by F. W. Palfrey (Boston, 1878).

BARTLETT, William Holms Chambers, mathematician, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1809. He removed with his family to Missouri while yet an infant, and was appointed to the U. S. military academy from that state. During the last two years of his cadetship he served as acting professor of mathematics. He was graduated in 1826 at the head of his class, and was one of the few who have passed through the rigid course at West Point without any demerit marks. He was at once commissioned second lieutenant of engineers. For two years, 1827–'9, he was assistant professor of engineering at West Point. From 1829 till 1834 he was on engineering duty, constructing the principal coastwise fortifications. His permanent appointment as professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the military academy was made 20 April, 1836. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Princeton in 1837, and of LL. D. from Geneva, N. Y. (now Hobart), college in 1847. He is the author of many contributions to "Silliman's Journal," and of an elaborate paper on rifled guns, published in the memoirs of the national academy of sciences, of which association he was one of the original incorporators. In 1840 he was sent abroad to procure instruments for the astronomical observatory at West Point, and visited the principal observatories of the world. He was retired from military service at his own request in 1871, with the rank of colonel, and shortly afterward accepted the place of actuary for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. He prepared several text-books for the use of the cadets, which have been adopted in many of the best colleges. Their titles are as follows: "Treatise on Optics" (New York, 1839); "Synthetical Mechanics" (1850), containing some of his original theorems, notably that of the conservation of work, applicable to all branches of scientific study; "Analytical Mechanics" (1853); and "Spherical Astronomy" (1855).

BARTLETT, William Lehman Ashmead Burdett-Coutts, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1851. He is the son of Ellis Bartlett, an American merchant. In 1861, shortly after his father's death, he removed to England, where he was educated. He studied first at Uppingham school, and then entered Keble college, Oxford, in 1870, where he held a scholarship, subsequently graduating at Christ church, after which he studied law. During his college life he became acquainted with the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, to whom he afterward became private secretary, and during the Turko-Russian war of 1877–'8 he acted as her almoner in connection with the "Turkish Compassionate Fund." He has also had some journalistic experience, and at one time was connected with a weekly paper called "England." On his return from the east he published a book on the Turko-Russian war. Later he assisted the Baroness Coutts in the distributing of her charities in Ireland, and on 12 Feb., 1881, he married her. This event caused much comment, not only from the fact that the bride was thirty-seven years older than the groom, but by her act it was understood that she relinquished a large portion of the wealth she had inherited until she should marry or die. Subsequent to the marriage he became a member of parliament, and in 1886 was reëlected as a conservative by an increased majority, and by royal license assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts.—His brother, **Ellis Ashmead,** b. in Philadelphia, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he dis-

tinguished himself as a scholar. He also became known as a famous athlete, and represented his college in the contests against Cambridge. Later he became a member of parliament from Eye, and in 1886 was re-elected to parliament as a conservative, and appointed to office in the admiralty under the Salisbury government.

BARTLETT, William Pitt Greenwood, mathematician, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Oct., 1837; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 13 Jan., 1865. He was graduated at Harvard in 1858, and was one of the proctors of the college from 1859 till 1862. He became one of the corps of computers for the "Nautical Almanac," and the character of his work is shown by the fact that, owing to the condition in which it was left at his death, another computer was able to take it up without the loss of any of Mr. Bartlett's labor. He published several papers on the elements of quaternions in the "Mathematical Monthly," and on interpolation in the "Memoirs of the American Academy."

BARTLEY, Elias Hudson, chemist, b. in Bartleyville, N. J., 6 Dec., 1849. His early life was spent on a farm in Illinois, and after attending the high school in Princeton, Ill., he was graduated at Cornell in 1873. During 1874–'5 he was instructor at that university, and from 1875 till 1878 professor of chemistry at Swarthmore college. In the winter of 1877–'8 he lectured before the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, and in 1879 he removed to Brooklyn. He was graduated at Long Island college hospital in 1879, and from 1880 till 1885 was lecturer on physiological and practical chemistry in that college, when he became professor of chemistry and toxicology. In 1882 he was appointed chief chemist to the health department, Brooklyn. He is also consulting sanitarian to the hospital for nervous diseases, and visiting physician to the sheltering arms nursery. Dr. Bartley is a member of numerous medical and other scientific societies, and president of the American Society of Public Analysts. He has contributed several articles to Wood's "Household Practice of Medicine" (New York, 1885), and is the author of "A Text-Book of Medical Chemistry" (Philadelphia, 1885).

BARTLEY, Mordecai, governor of Ohio, b. in Fayette co., Pa., 16 Dec., 1783; d. in Mansfield, Ohio, 10 Oct., 1870. He attended school, and worked on his father's farm until 1809, when he moved to Ohio. In the war of 1812 he served in the northwest, under Gen. Harrison, as captain and adjutant. He settled in Richland co. in 1814, and remained there till 1834, when he removed to Mansfield and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Bartley was elected to the Ohio senate in 1817, and in 1818 was chosen, by the legislature, registrar of the land-office of Virginia military district school lands. He resigned his registrarship in 1823, having been elected member of congress, where he remained until 3 March, 1831. In 1844 he was elected governor of Ohio on the whig ticket. During the Mexican war, when the president issued his call for troops, Gov. Bartley, though opposed to the war, promptly responded, superintending their organization in person. In 1846 he retired to private life, declining a renomination. He remained a whig until the disruption of that party, and subsequently acted with the republicans.

BARTOL, Cyrus Augustus, clergyman, b. in Freeport, Me., 30 April, 1813. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1832, and at Cambridge divinity school in 1835. In 1837 he was settled as colleague pastor with the Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., of the West church (Unitarian) in Boston. He became sole pastor in 1861, and has been active in philanthropic movements. Dr. Bartol has published "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life" (Boston, 1850; 2d ed., revised, 1854); "Discourses on Christian Body and Form" (1854); "Pictures of Europe Framed in Ideas" (1855), a work combining graphic sketches with philosophical reflections; "History of the West Church and its Ministers" (1858); "Church and Congregation" (1858); "Word of the Spirit to the Church" (1859); "Radical Problems" (1872); "The Rising Faith" (1874); and "Principles and Portraits" (1880). He has also published many occasional essays, and some poetry. Dr. Bartol's writings are full of rich and quaint imagery, and deeply religious, but more ethical and social than theological.

BARTOLACHE, José Ignacio (bar-to-lah'-chay), Mexican mathematician, b. in Guanajuato, Mexico, 30 March, 1739; d. 9 June, 1790. Among his works are: "Lecciones de Matemáticas"; "Observaciones astronómicas del Paso de Venus por el Disco del Sol" (written by Bartolache and Alzate); and "Instrucción para la Cura de las Viruelas."

BARTON, Clara, philanthropist, b. in Oxford, Mass., about 1830. She is the daughter of Capt. Stephen Barton, and was educated in Clinton, N. Y. Early in life she became a teacher, and founded a free school in Bordentown, N. J. When this was opened it was attended by only six pupils; but when Miss Barton left it the attendance numbered more than 600. She entered the patent office as a clerk in 1854, and remained there until the war began, when she determined to devote herself to the care of wounded soldiers on the battlefield. In 1864 she was appointed by Gen. Butler "lady in charge" of the hospitals at the front of the Army of the James. In 1865 she went to Andersonville, Ga., to identify and mark the graves of the union prisoners buried there, and in the same year was placed by President Lincoln in charge of the search for the missing men of the union armies. She lectured during the years 1866 and 1867 on her war experiences, and afterward went to Switzerland for her health. At the beginning of the Franco-German war, in 1870, she assisted the grand duchess of Baden in the preparation of military hospitals, and gave the red cross society much aid during the war. At the joint request of the German authorities and the Strasburg "Comité de Secours," she superintended the supplying of work to the poor of that city in 1871, after the siege, and in 1872 had charge of the public distribution of supplies to the destitute people of Paris. At the close of the war she was decorated with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany. In 1881, on the organization of the American red cross society, she became its president. The treaty granting protection to red cross agents was signed 16 March, 1882. The American society is modelled after its European namesake, and its object is stated by the constitution to be "to organize a system of national relief,

Clara Barton

and apply the same in mitigating suffering caused by war, pestilence, famine, and other calamities." In 1884, as official head of the society, Miss Barton had charge of the expedition for the relief of the sufferers from the flood in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in the same year she was the representative of the government at the red cross conference in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1883 Gov. Butler appointed her superintendent, treasurer, and steward of the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn, Mass. Miss Barton was also delegate to the international peace convention at Geneva in 1884, and was special commissioner for foreign exhibits at the New Orleans exhibition. In 1883, by request of the senate committee on foreign relations, she prepared a "History of the Red Cross," which was published at the government printing-office, Washington.

BARTON, David, senator, b. about 1785; d. near Booneville, Mo., 28 Sept., 1837. Of his early age nothing is known, except that he went from Waco co., Ky., and was one of the earliest emigrants to the territory of Missouri. He was president of the convention that met 19 July, 1820, to frame the state constitution of Missouri. He was U. S. senator from Missouri in 1821–'31, serving as chairman of the committee on public lands.

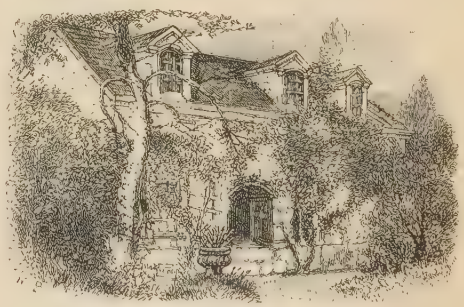
BARTON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1730; d. in New York, 25 May, 1780. His family was of English descent, who, having obtained extensive grants of land in Ireland, settled there during the commonwealth. Mr. Barton was graduated at the University of Dublin, and in 1751 settled in Philadelphia and became tutor in the academy, afterward the College of Philadelphia, now University of Pennsylvania. In 1754 he went to England, and was there ordained in the Established church. He returned to America the next year, and was for nearly twenty years rector of St. James church, Lancaster, Pa. His death occurred in New York, where he had returned on account of his unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance, and he was interred in the chancel of St. George's chapel in that city. He married the sister of the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, David Rittenhouse.—His son, **Benjamin Smith,** physician, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 10 Feb., 1766; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Dec., 1815. After a course of general studies under Dr. Andrews, at York, Pa., he followed the instruction given at the Philadelphia college, now University of Pennsylvania. Then during 1786–'8 he studied medicine and the natural sciences in Edinburgh and London, and received his medical degree from the University of Göttingen, Germany. On his return he settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1789 he was appointed professor of natural history and botany, and in 1795 of materia medica in the College of Philadelphia. In 1813 he succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1809, and was some time vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and also a member of many other American and European societies. He contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and to the "Medical and Physical Journal," which was published by him. His most important works are: "Observations on Some Parts of Natural History" (London, 1787); "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America" (1797); "Elements of Botany" (Philadelphia, 1803; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1812–'4); an edition of Cullen's "Materia Medica," "Eulogy on Dr. Priestley," "Discourse on the Principal Desiderata of Natural History" (Philadelphia, 1807); and "Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States" (3d ed., Philadelphia, 1810). See "Biography of Benjamin S. Barton," by his nephew, W. P. C. Barton (Philadelphia, 1815).—**Thomas Pennant,** son of Benjamin Smith, b. in Philadelphia in 1803; d. there, 5 April, 1869. He married in 1833 Cora, daughter of Edward Livingston, and in June of that year was appointed secretary of legation at Paris. He was a man of cultivated literary taste, and gathered a Shakespearean library of great value, comprising 2,000 of the rarest editions, and forming, with about 10,000 miscellaneous books, one of the most important private collections in America. He provided by will that this should be sold after his death to some institution that could prevent its dispersion. His widow carried out his wishes in a liberal spirit, and the collection was acquired by the public library of Boston, which set apart a special room for its accommodation. A catalogue of the Shakespeareana has been issued, and one is in preparation of the whole collection, prefaced by a memoir of Mr. Barton.—**William Paul Crillon,** nephew of Thomas Pennant, botanist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Nov., 1786; d. there, 29 Feb., 1856. He was graduated at Princeton in 1805. While there each member of his class assumed the name of some celebrated man: that which he took was Count Paul Crillon, and the initials P. C. were retained by him through life. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, and received his degree in 1808. His thesis was on "Nitrous Oxide Gas"; it was considered worthy of publication, and for many years was accepted as the standard treatise on that subject. After practising medicine in Philadelphia, he became surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, and soon afterward he was appointed surgeon in the navy. The U. S. naval bureau of medicine and surgery was organized by him, and he was the first chief clerk of that bureau. He was stationed at various places on shore, several times at the Philadelphia navy-yard, and he also saw a great deal of sea duty. At the time of his death he was senior surgeon of the navy. On the death of his uncle, Dr. B. S. Barton, he became professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, and was for several years professor of materia medica and botany at Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Barton was a fellow of the college of physicians in Philadelphia, president of the Linnæan society, and a member of the American philosophical society, and other scientific societies. His published works include "The Influence of a Change in Climate in curing Disease," translated from the Latin of Prof. Gregory by Dr. Barton (Philadelphia, 1815); "Floræ Philadelphiæ Prodromus" (1815); "Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States" (2 vols., 1817–'25); "Plans for Marine Hospitals in the United States" (1817); "Compendium Floræ Philadelphiæ" (2 vols., 1818); "Flora of North America" (1821–'3); "Outlines of Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany" (2 vols., 1823); "Letter to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania relative to introducing the Professorship of Botany into the Medical Faculty" (1825); "Hints to Naval Officers cruising in the West Indies" (1830); and "Medical Botany" (2 vols.).

BARTON, William, soldier, b. in Warren, Bristol co., R. I., 26 May, 1748; d. in Providence, R. I., 22 Oct., 1831. He received a common-school education, and when the war began was work-

ing at his trade, that of a hatter. On hearing of the battle of Bunker Hill, he shouldered a musket and joined the army. In 1777 he conceived the exploit that made him famous, that of capturing the British general, Robert Prescott, who had made himself offensive to the Rhode Island whigs by his overbearing conduct. On the night of 10 July, with thirty-eight men in four whale-boats, Barton crossed Narragansett bay, passed unobserved three British frigates, and, landing about half way between Newport and Bristol ferry, went to the farm-house, represented in the engraving, where Prescott had his headquarters. The guards were

surprised, the door of Prescott's room was broken in by a negro in the party, who used his head as a battering-ram, and the general was hurried away half dressed and taken to Warwick point, and afterward to Washington's headquarters in New Jersey. For this exploit congress gave Barton a sword, and he was brevetted colonel. He was very proud of his deed, and it is said that at the retreat of the British from Warren, in 1778, he called after one of the enemy's officers, challenging him to single combat, and announcing himself as "the man who took Prescott." During this same retreat Barton was wounded and disabled for some time. He was afterward a member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. Some time later Barton's right to a piece of land in Vermont was contested, and, as he refused to pay a judgment, he was detained in Danville, Vt., for fourteen years. Lafayette, on his visit in 1825, paid the claim without Barton's knowledge, and set him free. It is said by some writers that the land in question was granted to Barton by congress; but Mrs. Catharine R. Williams, in her life of Barton ("Biographies of Revolutionary Heroes," Providence, 1839), says that he purchased it.

BARTRAM, John, botanist, b. near Darby, Pa., 23 March, 1699; d. in Kingsessing, Pa., 22 Sept., 1777. He acquired a knowledge of medicine and surgery, became interested in the study of plants, and was finally cited by Linnæus as the greatest natural botanist in the world. In 1728 he founded the first botanical garden in the United States, at Kingsessing, on the banks of the Schuylkill, not far from Philadelphia. His enthusiasm for collecting led him to make numerous excursions through the then little explored regions of North America. In 1743 he visited the shores of Lake Ontario, and wrote "Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Productions, Animals, and other Matters Worthy of Notice, made by Mr. John Bartram in his Travels from Pennsylvania to Onondaga, Oswego, and the Lake Ontario, in Canada" (London, 1751). During the winter of 1765–'6 he visited East Florida, and an account of this trip was published with his journal (London, 1766). He made extensive collections, and sent specimens of new and curious American plants to foreign botanists, who in return supplied him with books and apparatus. He secured the appointment of American botanist to George III., and was a member of several foreign scientific societies, as well as a contributor of papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," London. See "Memoirs of John Bartram," by William Bartram. See "Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall," by William Darlington (Philadelphia, 1849).—His son, **William,** botanist, b. in Kingsessing, Pa., 9 Feb., 1739; d. there, 22 July, 1823. He removed to North Carolina and there became engaged in business. This he abandoned before reaching the age of thirty, and, accompanying his father to Florida, settled on the banks of St. John's river, where for several years he cultivated indigo. In 1771 he returned to the botanical gardens, and subsequently devoted his attention almost entirely to botany. From 1773 till 1778 he travelled extensively through the southern states, in order to examine the natural products of the country. An account of his experiences, under the title of "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the extensive Territories of the Muscogules or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Choctaws," was published (Philadelphia, 1791, and London, 1792–'4). In 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined the place on account of his health. In 1786 he became a member of the American philosophical society, and he was also connected with other scientific bodies. Mr. Bartram was the author of "Anecdotes of a Crow," "Description of Certhia," and "Memoirs of John Bartram." In 1789 he wrote "Observations on the Creek and Cherokee Indians," which was published in 1851 ("Transactions American Ethnological Society," vol. iii.). He drew the illustrations in Barton's "Elements of Botany," and many of the most curious and beautiful plants of North America were illustrated and first made known by him. He also published the



most complete list of American birds previous to Alexander Wilson, whom he greatly assisted at the outset of his career. The engraving shows the Bartram homestead, on the Schuylkill.

BASCOM, Henry Bidleman, M. E. bishop, b. in Hancock, Delaware co., N. Y., 27 May, 1796; d. in Louisville, Ky., 8 Sept., 1850. He was descended from a Huguenot family. He had but little education, but before the age of eighteen he was licensed to preach, and admitted to the Ohio conference, where he did hard work on the frontier, preaching in one year 400 times, and receiving a salary of $12.10. His style being too florid to suit the taste of those to whom he preached, he was transferred, in 1816, to Tennessee; but, after filling appointments there and in Kentucky, he returned to Ohio in 1822, and in 1823 Henry Clay obtained

for him the appointment of chaplain to congress. At the close of the session of that body he visited Baltimore, where his fervid oratory made a great sensation. He was first president of Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., in 1827–'8, and from 1829 till 1831 was agent of the colonization society. From that time until 1841 he was professor of moral science and belles-lettres at Augusta college, Ky. He became president of Transylvania university, Kentucky, in 1842, having previously declined the presidency of two other colleges. Dr. Bascom was a member of the general conference of 1844, which suspended Bishop Andrew because he refused to manumit his slaves; and the protest of the southern members against the action of the majority was drawn up by him. In 1845 he was a member of the Louisville convention, which organized the Methodist Church South, and was the author of its report; and he was chairman of the commission appointed to settle the differences between the two branches of the church. In 1846 he became editor of the "Southern Methodist Quarterly Review," and in 1849 he was chosen bishop, being ordained in May, 1850, only a few months before his death. Dr. Bascom was a powerful speaker, but was fond of strong epithets and rather extravagant metaphors. He was the author of "Sermons from the Pulpit," "Lectures on Infidelity," "Lectures on Moral and Mental Science," and "Methodism and Slavery." A posthumous edition of his works was edited by Rev. T. N. Ralston (Nashville, Tenn., 1850 and 1856). See "Life of Bishop Bascom," by Rev. Dr. M. M. Henkle (Nashville, 1854).

BASCOM, John, educator, b. in Genoa, N. Y., 1 May, 1827. He was graduated at Williams in 1849, and at Andover theological seminary in 1855. He was a tutor in Williams college from 1852 to 1853, and from 1855 to 1874 held the professorship of rhetoric there, also acting as pastor of the church at North Pownal, Vt., from 1856 to 1864. In 1874 he became president of the university of Wisconsin, holding also the professorship of mental and moral philosophy, and on 23 June, 1886, handed in his resignation, to take effect at the end of the college year in 1887. Dr. Bascom has contributed much to periodical literature, and is also a powerful pulpit orator. He has published the following works: "Political Economy" (New York, 1859); "Æsthetics" (1862); "Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1865); "Principles of Psychology" (1869); "Science, Philosophy, and Religion" (1871); "Philosophy and English Literature" (1874); "A Philosophy of Religion" (1876); "Comparative Psychology" (1878); "Ethics" (1879); "Natural Theology" (1880); "Science of Mind" (1881); "The Words of Christ" (1884); "Problems in Philosophy" (1885).

BASHFORD, Coles, governor of Wisconsin, b. near Cold Spring, Putnam co., N. Y., 24 Jan., 1816; d. 25 April, 1878. He was educated at the Wesleyan seminary (now Genesee college), Lima, N. Y., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was elected district attorney for Wayne co. in 1847, and in 1850 resigned and removed to Algonia, now a part of Oshkosh, Wis. He was a member of the whig state convention in 1851, and in 1852 was chosen for the state senate, from which he resigned in 1855. He was the first republican governor of the state, serving from 1855 to 1857, and declining a renomination. He practised law in Oshkosh till 1863, when he removed to Tucson, Arizona. He was attorney-general of the territory from 1864 till 1867, was president of the first territorial convention, and in 1866 was elected delegate to congress, serving from March, 1867, to March, 1869. He was appointed secretary of the territory in 1869, and served till 1876, when he resigned, and resumed the practice of his profession.

BASS, Edward, P. E. bishop, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 23 Nov., 1726; d. in Newburyport, 10 Sept., 1803. He was graduated at Harvard in 1744, for some years was engaged in teaching, and received a license to preach among the Congregationalists, but in 1752 applied for orders in the Episcopal church. He went to England, and was ordained both deacon and priest by Dr. Sherlock, bishop of London. This was in May, 1752, and, on his return home, he became rector of St. Paul's church, Newburyport, which place he retained during his life. When the revolution began, Mr. Bass yielded to the current patriotic sentiment, gave up praying for the royal family, and in consequence lost the stipend heretofore received from the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. With such help as he could obtain, he continued the services of the church until the war was over; but, when he applied for arrearages of stipend to the society, his application was refused. This led to his publishing a pamphlet in self-defence (London, 1786). The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the university of Pennsylvania in 1789. The Episcopal church having been organized in Massachusetts, a convention of clerical and lay deputies was held in Boston in 1796, and Dr. Bass was unanimously chosen to become bishop. He was consecrated in Philadelphia, 7 May, 1797. His jurisdiction was, by request, extended over the churches in Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and he continued, in connection with his labors as a bishop, to perform the duties of a parish priest.

BASSETT, Ebenezer D., b. in Connecticut. He is of African descent. After receiving a limited education he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1869 was appointed, by President Grant, minister resident to Hayti. He has been for several years Haytian consul-general at New York.

BASSETT, James, missionary, b. near Hamilton, Canada, 31 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Wabash in 1856, and at Lane theological seminary in 1859. He served as chaplain in the U. S. volunteer army in 1862–'3. From 1863 until 1871 he held pastorates in the Presbyterian churches of Newark and Englewood, N. J., and in 1871 became a missionary for the Presbyterian board. He travelled extensively in Europe, passed many years in Turkey and Persia, and was the first American to settle in Teheran, and the first known to have travelled as far east as the alleged tomb of Haroun-al-Raschid at Mashhad. As a pioneer of missionary work, he gained a wide acquaintance with the manners and customs of central and eastern Persia. He is the author of "Hymns in Persian" (Teheran, 1875 and 1884); "A Grammatical Note on the Simnuni Dialects of the Persian," from the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" (London, 1884); "Among the Turcomans" ("Leisure Hour," London, 1879–'80); "Persia the Land of the Imâms" (New York, 1886); and a translation of the gospel according to Matthew into Gaghatti Tartar (London, 1880).

BASSETT, Richard, governor of Delaware, b. in Delaware; d. in September, 1815. He was a lawyer, and a member of congress under the old confederation in 1787, and was also a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution. From 1789 to 1793 he was a U. S. senator, and was the first member that cast his vote in favor of locating the capital on the Potomac. Chosen presidential elector in 1797, he voted for

John Adams; from 1798 till 1801 he was governor of his state. In 1801 and 1802 he was a U. S. circuit judge. His daughter became the wife of James A. Bayard, signer of the treaty of Ghent.

BASSINI, Carlo, musician, b. in Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, in 1812; d. in Irvington, N. J., 26 Nov., 1870. His parents being musicians, he was placed at an early age under the best masters in training for a violinist, and in his twentieth year had already attained to some distinction as an instrumentalist. Soon afterward he went with a Genoese operatic company to South America, and was elected director of the troupe shortly after their arrival abroad. With the money earned in South America he came to New York city and undertook to give a concert, which proved a failure and exhausted his resources. In this dilemma he set about giving lessons in vocal music, thereby relinquishing his prospects as a brilliant orchestral leader. For years he worked untiringly, often beginning at seven in the morning and working until ten at night. He had not a rich voice, but was an admirable trainer. Among his works are: "Art of Singing" (Boston, 1857); "Melodic Exercises" (1865); "Method for the Tenor" (1866); "Method for the Baritone" (1868); and "New Method" (1869). Some of the best of his compositions are "A te Accanto," a love song, dedicated to his wife shortly before his marriage; "O Salutaris," a prayer for a soprano voice, and "There is Light in the Sky," composed shortly before his death.

BASTIDAS, Rodriguez de, explorer, b. about 1460; d. in Santo Domingo. Shortly after the discovery of America he associated with Juan de la Casa in the prosecution of new explorations. Being ordered by the king of Spain to receive twenty missionaries on board his ship, he sailed along the coast of Central America and New Grenada in search of a fit situation for a colony, and finally selected the district in New Grenada that afterward bore the name of St. Martha, and there he founded the city of St. Martha. Its prosperity was so great that in less than two years it was erected into a bishopric, and Bastidas was appointed governor. Endeavoring to check the cupidity and cruelty of his soldiers in their dealings with the natives, he was wounded in a sedition, and obliged to fly to Santo Domingo, where he was arrested by the governor, Bovadilla, who charged him with making a treaty with the Indians without authority. He was honorably acquitted, but died of his wounds soon afterward.

BASTIDE, John Henry, British soldier, b. about 1710. He was employed as chief engineer in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in 1742, and in April, 1745, Massachusetts granted him £140 for services in the repair and construction of the forts in that province, particularly Castle William and Governor's island in Boston harbor, Marblehead, Cape Ann, and Falmouth (now Portland, Me.). His services were of great value in preparing the plans and the means for the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and were acknowledged by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, in a message to the house of representatives. He was afterward employed in the reduction of Canada from 1756 to 1760, and in 1761–'2 fortified the harbor of Halifax and improved its dockyard. He became lieutenant-general in the British army, 3 April, 1770.

BATCHELDER, John Putnam, physician, b. in Milton, N. H., 6 Aug., 1784; d. in New York city, 8 April, 1868. He was a great-nephew of Gen. Israel Putnam. After an academical education, he began the study of medicine, and in 1807 was licensed to practise. He did not receive the degree of M. D., however, until 1815, after attendance on the lectures of Harvard medical school. He began practice in Charlestown, N. H., removed thence to Pittsfield, Mass.; afterward to Utica, N. Y., and in 1843 to New York city. He was appointed professor of anatomy in Castleton college, Vt., in 1817, and soon afterward professor of surgical anatomy in the Berkshire medical institution at Pittsfield. He was a successful surgeon, and performed many operations of great importance, and requiring extraordinary skill and daring. For many years he made the treatment of diseases of the eye a specialty. He was president of the Academy of Medicine, and of the New York medical association in 1858. He published "Thoughts on the Connection of Life, Mind, and Matter" (Utica, N. Y., 1845), besides essays and medical treatises.

BATCHELDER, Samuel, inventor, b. in Jaffrey, N. H., 8 June, 1784; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 5 Feb., 1879. His early life was spent in New Ipswich, whither his parents had removed, and in 1808 he became interested in a cotton factory at this place, which was the second that was erected in New Hampshire. In 1825 he removed to Lowell, where he superintended the erection of the Hamilton Company's mills. In 1831 he was called on to undertake the erection of a cotton-mill for the York Manufacturing Company in Saco, Me., and to superintend its operations. The mills under his management were very successful, and the plant and capital were greatly enlarged. In 1846 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he continued to reside, and, although a representative in the Massachusetts state legislature, he yet for many years continued his relations with the mills, being president of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the Appleton Company, the Essex Company, the Everett Mills, the York Manufacturing Company, and the Exeter Manufacturing Company—having an aggregate capital of about $5,000,000. About 1832 he devised the first stop-motion to the drawing-frame, which has since been used in this country and England. In 1832 he patented the steam-cylinders and connections now universally used in dressing-frames for drying yarns. His greatest invention was the dynamometer used for ascertaining the power for driving machinery. It was first used in the York mills in 1837, and was considered preferable to any known apparatus for determining the power actually used in driving machinery. In early life he contributed to the "Boston Monthly Anthology" and to the "Port Folio," and he was the author of the "Responsibilities of the North in Relation to Slavery" (Cambridge, 1856), and "Introduction and Early Progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States" (Boston, 1863). A sketch of his life was published in pamphlet form (Lowell, 1885).

BATEMAN, Ephraim, U. S. senator, b. in Cedarville, Cumberland co., N. J., in 1770; d. there, 29 Jan., 1829. After receiving a public-school education he became a mechanic's apprentice, but, leaving his employment, studied medicine, and afterward was noted in his profession. He was for many years a member of the state legislature, and was elected to congress as a democrat. He was thrice re-elected, serving altogether from 4 Dec., 1815, to 3 March, 1823, and was a member of the committees on post-offices and accounts. In 1826, as president of the council of the state legislature, he gave the casting vote that elected him to the U. S. senate over Theodore Frelinghuysen. A committee of the senate afterward reported that this action was perfectly legal, and he remained in the senate until he resigned in January, 1829.

BATEMAN, Kate Josephine, actress, b. in Baltimore, Md., 7 Oct., 1842. Her father, H. L. Bateman, was a well-known theatrical manager, and her mother, Frances, an actress, manager, and the author of several dramas. Kate and her sister Ellen (Mrs. Greppo) were educated for the stage from childhood. The two girls made their first appearance, when Kate was only three years old, at Louisville, Ky., in "The Babes in the Wood," and for ten years played together as "The Bateman Children." Miss Bateman retired from the stage in 1856, but reappeared on 19 March, 1860, as Evangeline in her mother's drama of that name at Winter Garden, New York. In December, 1862, she appeared in Boston as Leah, a part in which she has made her reputation, and which she played in all the large cities of the United States. Her first appearance abroad was made on 1 Oct., 1863, at the Adelphi theatre, London, where "Leah" had a run of 211 nights. After a provincial tour and a reappearance at the Adelphi as Julia in the "Hunchback," Miss Bateman took a farewell of the English public at her Majesty's theatre, in the character of Juliet, 22 Dec., 1865. In October, 1866, she married George Crowe, formerly editor of the "London News." She returned to the stage in 1868, and in 1872 made a success in "Medea." In March, 1875, Miss Bateman's father, who had been for some years manager of the Lyceum theatre, died, and her mother continued the management, opening the season with a revival of "Macbeth," in which Miss Bateman and Henry Irving took the principal parts. In April, 1876, she took the title rôle in Tennyson's "Queen Mary," which, though an artistic success, proved a failure financially. Some time after this Miss Bateman became lessee of the Sadler's Wells theatre. Her sisters, Isabel and Virginia Frances, are also actresses.—**Isabel,** who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 Dec., 1854, was educated in England, appeared on the stage in Liverpool when fifteen years of age, and has played Juliet, Lady Teazle, Portia, and Pauline.

BATEMAN, Newton, educator, b. in Fairfield, N. J., 27 July, 1822. His parents removed to Illinois in 1833, and he was graduated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1843. After studying for a time in Lane theological seminary, he travelled extensively in the United States and then became principal of a St. Louis school. He was professor of mathematics at St. Charles college, Missouri, from 1847 to 1851, and then became the head of the Jacksonville, Ill., public free school, acting at the same time as superintendent of the city schools and commissioner for the county. In 1858 he was principal of the Jacksonville female academy, and in the same year was chosen state superintendent of public instruction. Here he served altogether ten years, publishing five valuable reports and being active in establishing the state normal university. He had charge of the correspondence of the state provost-marshal general from 1862 to 1864, and afterward resumed his place as state superintendent. In 1875 he became president of Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois. He has been a member of the state board of health since 1877, and has served three terms as its president.

BATES, Arlo, author, b. in East Machias, Me., 16 Dec., 1850. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1876, after which he removed to Boston and engaged in literary work. In January, 1878, he became secretary of the young men's republican committee, of Massachusetts, and editor of the "Broadside," a paper devoted to civil-service reform. In August, 1880, he became editor of the Boston "Sunday Courier." Besides numerous magazine articles he has published "Patty's Perversities" (Boston, 1881); "F. Seymour Hayden and Engraving" (a pamphlet, 1882); "Mr. Jacobs" (1883); "The Pagans" (New York, 1884); "A Wheel of Fire" (1885); "Old Salem," edited (Boston, 1886); and "Berries of the Brier," poems (1886).

BATES, Barnabas, postal reformer, b. in Edmonton, England, in 1785; d. in Boston, 11 Oct., 1853. While yet a child he came to the United States, and became a Baptist preacher in Rhode Island, where he was also for some time collector of the port of Bristol under President Adams. He became a Unitarian, and established in New York in 1825 a weekly paper called the "Christian Inquirer." During the administration of President Jackson he received an appointment in the New York post-office, and was for some time acting postmaster. Here he became interested in the cheapening of letter postage, and advocated it in every way for many years, first investigating the subject thoroughly and then writing and speaking on it continually. He finally succeeded in reducing the rate of land postage, and at the time of his death was laboring for a corresponding reduction in ocean postage.

BATES, Charlotte Fiske, author, b. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1838. Her father, Hervey Bates, died in her infancy, and since 1847 she has lived in Cambridge, Mass. Miss Bates was educated in the public schools of that city, began to write poetry early in life, contributing to "Our Young Folks" and other magazines, and has published a volume of her collected verses, entitled "Risk, and other Poems" (Boston, 1879). She has edited the "Longfellow Birthday-Book" and "The Seven Voices of Sympathy" (1881), compilations of Longfellow's prose and poetry, and the "Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" (1882), a volume of poetical selections from English and American authors. She has also written some prose, which has not yet been published in a collected form. Miss Bates assisted Longfellow in compiling his "Poems of Places," making ten translations expressly for the work.

BATES, David, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1810; d. there, 25 Jan., 1870. He was the author of numerous meritorious poems, many of which were published in book form under the title "The Eolian" (Philadelphia, 1848). He was the author of the well-known poem "Speak Gently," about which, shortly after its publication, there was a notable controversy and counter-claims as to its authorship. "Childhood" is another of his best-known pieces. A complete edition of his poems was edited by his son (Philadelphia, 1870).

BATES, David Stanhope, engineer, b. near Morristown, N. J., 10 June, 1777; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1839. He was the son of a revolutionary officer, and was trained under the tuition of Dr. Witherspoon, being intended for the ministry. He preferred a business career, became a clerk, then agent for the Scotchman George Scriba, proprietor of the settlement at Rotterdam, in Oneida co., N. Y., afterward superintendent of the iron-mills established there by eastern capitalists, judge of common pleas of Oneida co., and in 1818–'24 was assistant engineer on the middle division of the Erie canal. The first aqueduct at Rochester, N. Y., was designed and superintended by him, though the red sandstone of which it was built was adopted contrary to the advice of all the engineers, who recommended limestone, the material of the present structure, which was erected after the first aqueduct had been carried away. He was afterward employed by the state of Ohio to survey a

route for a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and was made principal engineer of the canal system of Ohio, holding that office from 1825 till 1829. At the same time he served as chief engineer of the Louisville and Portland canal. In 1829 he was appointed chief engineer of the surveys and location of the Chenango canal from Utica to Binghamton, and in 1830 was commissioned to survey the route of the Genesee Valley canal. The line of the Auburn and Rochester railroad, afterward a part of the New York Central, was surveyed by him in 1830. For the next four years he was engaged in surveys with reference to utilizing the water-power of Niagara river, and in 1834 was engaged to make surveys for the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad in Michigan, but in 1835 returned to his home in Rochester with broken health.

BATES, Dewey, painter, b. in Philadelphia in 1851. At an early age he went abroad to study art, first entering the schools of the royal academy of Antwerp, and subsequently spending several years as a student in the École des beaux arts in Paris and as a pupil of Gérôme. His residence and studio are in Philadelphia, and his pictures are to be seen in all the principal exhibitions.

BATES, Edward, statesman, b. in Belmont, Goochland co., Va., 4 Sept., 1793; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 25 March, 1869. He was of Quaker descent, and received most of his education at Charlotte Hall, Maryland, finishing under the care of a private tutor. In 1812 he received a midshipman's warrant, and was only prevented from going to sea by his mother's influence. From February till October, 1813, he served in the Virginia militia at Norfolk. His elder brother, Frederick Bates, having been appointed secretary of the new territory of Missouri, Edward emigrated thither in 1814, and soon entered upon the practice of law. As early as 1816 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the St. Louis circuit, and in 1820 was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Toward the close of the same year he was appointed attorney-general of the new state of Missouri, which office he held for two years. He was elected to the legislature in 1822, and in 1824 became state attorney for the Missouri district. About this time he became the political friend of Henry Clay. In 1826, while yet quite a young man, he was elected a representative in congress as an anti-democrat, serving but one term. For the next twenty-five years he devoted himself to his profession, but served in the legislature again in 1830 and 1834. In 1847 Mr. Bates was a delegate to the convention for internal improvement, held in Chicago, and here made a favorable impression upon the country at large. In 1850 President Fillmore offered him the portfolio of secretary of war, which he declined. Three years later he accepted the office of judge of the St. Louis land court. In 1856 he presided over the whig convention held in Baltimore. When the question of the repeal of the Missouri compromise was agitated, he earnestly opposed it, and thus became identified with the "free-labor" party in Missouri, opposing with them the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Bates became more and more prominent as an anti-slavery man, until in 1859 he was mentioned as a candidate for the presidency. He was warmly supported by his own state, and for a time it seem that the opposition to Gov. Seward might concentrate upon him. In the National republican convention of 1860 he received 48 votes on the 1st ballot; but when it became apparent that Mr. Lincoln was the favorite, his name was withdrawn. When Mr. Lincoln, after his election, decided upon selecting for his cabinet the leading men of the republican party, including those who had been his principal competitors, Mr. Bates was appointed attorney-general. In the cabinet he played a dignified, safe, and faithful, but not conspicuous, part. In 1864 he resigned his office and returned to his home in St. Louis. From this time he never again entered into active politics.—His brother, **Frederick,** was appointed by President Jefferson, in 1805, first U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan, was afterward secretary of the territory of Missouri, and was governor of the state from 1824 to 1826.

Edw Bates

BATES, Henry Walter, English naturalist, b. in Leicester, England, 8 Feb., 1825. He was educated for a commercial career at private schools in Leicestershire, and in May, 1848, undertook, in company with Alfred R. Wallace, a natural history exploration of the valley of the Amazons. Mr. Wallace left in 1852, but Mr. Bates remained and explored the upper Amazons until June, 1859. In a paper read to the Linnæan society on 21 Nov., 1861, he described the phenomena of "mimetic resemblances" in animals, and suggested an explanation. This was printed in the transactions of the society (vol. xxiii., p. 495). He has been assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London, since April, 1864, and has edited the journal and proceedings of the society during that period. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1881. Mr. Bates has published "The Naturalist on the River Amazons" (London, 1863); "Illustrated Travels" (6 vols., London, 1866–'72); "The German Arctic Expedition of 1869–'70" (English translation, London, 1874); "Central America, West Indies, and South America" (1878); and other works on natural history and geography.

BATES, Isaac Chapman, statesman, b. in Granville, Mass., 14 May, 1780; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 March, 1845. He was graduated at Yale in 1802, studied law, and practised in Northampton, Mass. While here he was a member at different times of the executive council of the state, and of both branches of the legislature. He was chosen to congress as an anti-Jackson man, and was reëlected three times, serving altogether from 3 Dec., 1827, till 3 March, 1835. In 1836 and 1840 he was a presidential elector, and in January, 1841, he was elected to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. John Davis, where he remained until his death, filling the place of chairman of the committee of pensions. A few days before his death he made an able speech, opposing the admission of Texas to the union. Throughout his public life he was a champion of the protective system, and in February, 1844, made a defence of it in the senate. He published several addresses and speeches.—His son, **Isaac Chapman,** b. 22 Oct., 1817; d. 24 Sept., 1875, was a prominent Boston merchant, and secretary of the board of trade.

BATES, Joshua, educator, b. in Cohasset, Mass., 20 March, 1776; d. in Dudley, Mass., 14 Jan., 1854. His father was a farmer and storekeeper, and Bates's early life was spent on the farm and as

clerk in the store. He had little regular schooling, but, with the assistance of the Congregational minister in his native town, prepared himself for Harvard, entering as a sophomore in 1797. At college, although he had to support himself by teaching, he took a high stand and was graduated with honor in 1800. He then became a teacher in Phillips Andover academy, studying theology meanwhile with the Rev. Jonathan French. On 16 March, 1803, he was ordained pastor of the church at Dedham, Mass. Early in his ministry here he brought himself into notice by his able defence of his friend, the Rev. John Codman, who had become involved in difficulty for refusing to exchange pulpits with clergymen of liberal views. In March, 1818, he accepted the presidency of Middlebury college, Vt., and in the same year he received the degree of S. T. D. from Yale. He resigned on account of age in 1839. He then visited his daughters in the south, and when in Washington, on his way thither, was chosen chaplain to congress, and officiated until the close of the session. After supplying pulpits, first in Portland, Me., and then at Northborough, Mass., he was installed, 22 March, 1843, as minister at Dudley, Mass., where he remained until his death. He published a large number of discourses and other writings, among which are two sermons on intemperance (1813); "Inaugural Oration at Middlebury" (1818); "Lectures on Christian Character" (1846); "A Discourse on John Quincy Adams" (1848); and "Reminiscences of Dr. Codman" (1853).

BATES, Joshua, financier, b. in Weymouth, Mass., in 1788; d. in London, England, 24 Sept., 1864. He came of an old Massachusetts family, and his father was a colonel in the revolutionary army. At the age of fifteen he entered the counting-house of William Gray & Son, of Boston, where he displayed so much aptitude for business that in a few years both father and son trusted him with their most complicated affairs. When twenty-one years of age he entered into partnership with a Mr. Beckford, but, on account of the war of 1812, he was unsuccessful, and returned to the Grays, who sent him to Europe as their agent. Here he was thrown into intimate relations with the Hopes and Barings and other great commercial houses, and, as he continued to have the control of Mr. Gray's affairs throughout Europe for several years after the peace, these houses became impressed with his business abilities. In 1826 he formed a partnership in London with John Baring, and two years later they both were received into the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., of which Mr. Bates in due time became senior partner. In 1854, when a joint commission was appointed to make a final settlement of claims between citizens of Great Britain and the United States, arising from the war of 1812, Mr. Bates was appointed umpire between the British and American commissioners in all cases where they could not agree. The justice of his numerous decisions has never been called in question in either country, and some of them contain full discussions of important questions in international law. Mr. Bates, in his youth, had felt the necessity for a good public library, and, though he succeeded in obtaining the books that he needed, he never forgot the difficulties encountered for want of them. Hence, when he learned, in 1852, that the city of Boston was about taking measures for the establishment of a free public library, he immediately offered $50,000 toward such a library, on the sole condition that the interest of the money should be spent in the purchase of books of permanent value and authority, and that the city should always provide comfortable accommodations for its use day and night by at least one hundred readers. He afterward gave to the library about 30,000 volumes, raising the value of the entire gift to fully twice the original amount. After his death the large hall of the library was called, in his honor, Bates Hall. His interest in his native country continued to the close of his life, and during the civil war his sympathies with the government were freely manifested. See "Memorial of Joshua Bates" (Boston, 1865).

BATES, Joshua H., soldier, b. in Massachusetts about 1817. He was graduated at West Point in 1837 and served as a lieutenant of artillery in the Florida war, in removing the Cherokees to the west in 1838, and at Cleveland, Ohio, during the Canada border disturbances of 1839–'41. He resigned his commission, 20 July, 1842, and became a lawyer in Cincinnati. In the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, on 27 April, 1861, and organized the Ohio volunteers in Camps Harrison and Dennison, until mustered out of the service on 27 Aug., 1861. He was a member of the sanitary commission, and when Cincinnati was threatened by the confederates in 1863, he commanded a division. After his discharge from the army he practised law in Cincinnati, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Ohio state senate.

BATES, Martin, senator, b. in Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., 24 Feb., 1787; d. in Dover, Del., 1 Jan., 1869. He was educated for a physician, and taught school for a time, but afterward studied law and removed to Delaware, where he practised in Dover. He served several terms in the legislature, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850. After the death of John M. Clayton he was chosen to the U. S. senate as a democrat, and served from 6 Dec., 1858, until 3 March, 1859, acting as a member of the committee on pensions.

BATES, Samuel Penniman, educator, b. in Mendon, Worcester co., Mass., 29 Jan., 1827. He taught school in Milford, Mass., when only sixteen years of age, was graduated at Brown in 1851, and, after acting for a time as tutor in a private family, became, in 1852, principal of the Meadville, Pa., academy. Here he organized, in 1853, a class of teachers, to whom he delivered a course of lectures on the theory and practice of teaching, which was continued until 1857, and gave the first impulse toward establishing normal schools in that part of the state. In the latter year he was chosen superintendent of schools in Crawford co., Pa., and in 1860 became deputy state superintendent. While he held this office, he was given the delicate task of visiting the colleges of the state and reporting on their condition. His reports appeared in the journals of the day, but have not been published in book form. In 1866 he was appointed by Gov. Curtin state historian of Pennsylvania. His publications include "Lectures on Moral and Mental Culture" (New York, 1859); "Liberal Education," an address before the National Teachers' Association (1864); "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers" (5 vols., 1866–'73); "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania" (1873); "Battle of Gettysburg" (1878); "Life of Gen. O. B. Knowles" (1878); and "Battle of Chancellors ville" (1882).

BATLLE, Lorenzo (baht'-lyay), president of Uruguay, b. in 1812. He was minister of war under Gen. Flores, provisional president of Uruguay in 1866–'8, and was elected president of that republic after the assassination of Flores, 28 Feb., 1868. Batlle belonged to the liberal party and main-

tained a long struggle against the conservatives, until an arrangement was effected, in January, 1872, by which he left the executive power in the hands of the president of the Uruguayan senate.

BATTELLE, Gordon, clergyman, b. in Newport, Ohio, 14 Nov., 1814; d. in camp, 7 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at Alleghany college in 1840, and licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1842. From 1843 to 1851 he was principal of the academy at Clarksburg, Va. During this time he was, in 1847, ordained deacon, and in 1849 elder, in the Methodist church. As preacher and presiding elder he occupied most of his time from 1851 to 1860, and was a member of the general conference of 1856 and 1860. His influence in western Virginia was very great, and at the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he was appointed an official visitor to the military camps. The needs of the time demanding attention to the political situation, he became a member of the convention that met 24 Nov., 1861, and framed the constitution of the new state of West Virginia. To him, more largely probably than to any other man, was due the abolition of slavery in that region. In Nov., 1861, he was chosen chaplain of the 1st Virginia regiment, and so continued till his death of typhoid fever after a service of but a few weeks.

BATTERSHALL, Jesse Park, chemist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 26 May, 1851. His chemical studies were begun in 1867 at the School of Mines, Columbia College, and continued in Germany, where for a year he worked in the chemical laboratory in Göttingen under Wöhler, then in 1870–'1 under Kolbe at Leipsic. Two years later he received the degree of doctor of natural sciences from the University of Tübingen, and subsequently he attended the chemical course of lectures by Marignac at Geneva. On his return to this country he was engaged for some time as analytical and consulting chemist to various firms in New York. In 1879 he entered the government service, and since that time has had charge of the analytical department of the U. S. laboratory at New York. Dr. Battershall is a fellow of the London chemical society, a member of the American chemical society, and of other scientific bodies. He has contributed papers to chemical journals, and is the translator of Naquet's "Legal Chemistry" (New York, 1876), and the author of "Adulteration of Food and Drink" (New York, 1886).

BATTEY, Robert, physician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 26 Nov., 1828. He was educated at Phillips Andover academy, and studied in Booth's laboratory, Philadelphia, and in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, graduating in 1856 at the university of Pennsylvania and at the Jefferson medical college, from which he received his medical degree in 1857. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Rome, Ga., where he has resided almost continually ever since. During the civil war he served as a surgeon in the confederate army, at first in the field, and later in charge of various hospitals. In August, 1872, he originated and successfully performed what is known as Battey's operation for the removal of the ovaries, with a view to effect the change of life in women, thereby remedying certain otherwise incurable maladies. He has been successful in the execution of a number of difficult surgical operations on the urinary organs of both sexes. Of the methods used, several were original with himself. From 1873 to 1875 he was professor of obstetrics in the Atlanta medical college, and from 1873 to 1876 he edited the "Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal." He is a member of the Georgia medical association, and was its president in 1876; also a member of the Atlanta academy of medicine, the American gynæcological society, and the American medical association. He has written numerous papers and reports of cases, which have been contributed to the medical press both in this country and England.

BATTLE, William Horn, jurist, b. in Edgecombe co., N. C., 17 Oct., 1802; d. at Chapel Hill, N. C., 17 March, 1879. He was graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1820, with high honors, studied law under Chief-Justice Henderson, and after admission to the bar opened an office in Louisburg. He represented Franklin co. in the house of commons in 1833–'4. In 1835 he was associated with Gov. Iredell and Judge Nash in preparing a revision of the statutes of North Carolina, and personally superintended the printing of the work in Boston. In 1839 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for the presidency. He received the appointment of associate judge of the superior court, was elected to the professorship of law in the state university in 1845, and held the chair until the failure of the institution in 1871. In 1852 he became associate judge of the supreme court of his state, and so remained until 1868. In 1872–'3 he made a second revision of the statutes, but did it alone, and it failed to attain to the rank of the previous one.

BAUGHER, Henry L., educator, b. in Abbottstown, Pa., about 1805; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 14 April, 1868. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, in 1825; studied theology at Princeton and Gettysburg; was licensed to preach by the Maryland Lutheran synod; was chosen pastor at Boonesboro, Md., in 1829, and took charge of a classical school in Gettysburg in 1830. The school expanded into a college in 1832, and Mr. Baugher became professor of the Greek language and belleslettres, was elected to the presidency of the college in 1850, and continued in that office until his death. He was an able executive, a strict disciplinarian, an eloquent preacher, and a graceful writer. He contributed to the "Evangelical Review" and Lutheran papers, and published addresses and essays.

BAUM, Friedrich, soldier, d. of wounds in Bennington, Vt., 18 Aug., 1777. He arrived in Canada in 1776, was a lieutenant-colonel of the Brunswick dragoons in Burgoyne's expedition, and was sent out with 800 men and two pieces of artillery to procure cattle and horses to mount Riedesel's dragoons, and complete his corps of loyalists. Approaching Bennington, Vt., he cast up intrenchments, but was attacked by Col. Stark, commanding the New Hampshire militia. In the engagement that followed, Baum attempted to cut through the encircling lines of the Americans, when his command was defeated and he mortally wounded. He died two days later.

BAUSÁ, or **BAUZÁ, Felipe** (bah-oo-sah'), Spanish navigator, b. in Spain about 1760; d. in England in 1833. He began his naval career in 1789, went to Peru with the expedition of the corvettes "Atrevida" and "Descubierta" in 1790, made many charts and plans, and corrected others. His charts of the South American seas and coasts were recognized as the best in existence, and officially adopted by several European nations. Bausá was director of the hydrographic depot of Madrid, but had to emigrate to England for political reasons, and died there.

BAUTISTA, José (bow-tees'-tah), Mexican monk, lived in the latter half of the 16th century. He belonged to the Franciscan order, was superior of the convent of Texcoco, and taught theology. He wrote the following works: "Informa-

tiones Confessariorum in India vel America," "De Miseria et Brevitate Vitæ," and "Pláticas Morales de los Indios."

BAUTISTA, Juan, Mexican linguist, b. in the city of Mexico in 1555; d. about 1612. He entered the Franciscan order, soon mastered philosophy and theology, and became superior of the convents of Texcoco and Tlaltelolco. Bautista, being of Spanish parentage, did not know the Mexican language; but he undertook its study, and, having become thoroughly acquainted with it, wrote many books in Mexican, and translated others from the Spanish. His writings make a great number of volumes, all intended to enlighten the Indians and teach them religion and moral philosophy. Bautista is considered as having no equal as a writer in Mexican for elegance and purity of style.

BAXTER, Elisha, governor of Arkansas, b. in Rutherford co., N. C., 1 Sept., 1827. He was educated in the common schools of his native county, and moved to Arkansas, where he was mayor of Batesville in 1853. He was a member of the legislature in 1854 and 1858, and in 1863 served as colonel of the 4th Arkansas mounted infantry in the national army. He was elected U. S. senator in 1864, but not allowed to take his seat, on the ground that the state had not been legally reconstructed. From 1868 till 1872 he was judge of the third judicial district court of Arkansas. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Baxter was nominated for governor by the wing of the republican party that approved President Grant's administration, the liberal, or Greeley wing, nominating Joseph Brooks. The democrats made no nomination, but favored Brooks. On 6 Jan., 1873, the vote was canvassed by the general assembly, and Baxter was declared elected. Meanwhile Brooks had alleged fraud at the polls, and after unsuccessfully applying to the U. S. circuit court, the legislature, and the state supreme court, brought suit against Baxter in a state circuit court, and on 15 April, 1874, Baxter's counsel being absent, obtained judgment in his favor, and proceeded at once forcibly to eject Baxter from office. It was claimed by Baxter that the taking up of the case in the absence of his counsel was in violation of an express agreement. Both Brooks and Baxter now issued proclamations and each had armed adherents. There was some bloodshed, and more was prevented only by the presence of federal troops. Both parties appealed to the president, but he refused to interfere until 15 May, when, acting on an elaborate opinion of Attorney-General Williams, he recognized Baxter as governor, and Brooks immediately disbanded his forces. In a message to congress on 8 Feb., 1875, however, President Grant expressed the opinion that Brooks had been legally elected. Baxter continued to hold the governorship until the adoption of a new state constitution in the autumn of 1874. By this the term of office was reduced from four to two years, and the republicans condemned Baxter for giving up his office before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected.—His brother, **John,** judge of the U. S. circuit court for the sixth judicial circuit, died in Hot Springs, Ark., 2 March, 1866.

BAXTER, Henry, soldier, b. in Sidney Plains, Delaware co., N. Y., 8 Sept., 1821; d. in Jonesville, Hillsdale co., Mich., 30 Dec., 1873. He received an academic education, and in 1849 went to California with a company of thirty men, with ox-teams, and was chosen as their captain. He volunteered as a private early in 1861, and was active in raising a company, of which he was elected captain, and which was mustered into the 7th Michigan infantry in August. He was made lieutenant-colonel 22 May, 1862, and while in command of his regiment, at Fredericksburg, volunteered to cross the river and dislodge a company of confederate sharp-shooters. Col. Baxter was shot through the lung in the attempt to cross, but the movement was successful, and he was promoted to brigadier-general on 12 March, 1863. He participated in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Antietam, and again in the Wilderness, where two horses were killed under him. For gallantry at the Wilderness, Dabney's Mills, and Five Forks, he was brevetted major-general 1 April, 1865. From 1866 till 1869 Gen. Baxter was U. S. minister to Honduras.

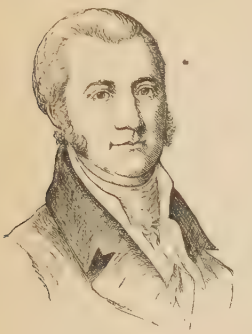
BAXTER, Lydia, poet, b. in Petersburg, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 2 Sept., 1809; d. in New York city, 23 Jan., 1874. She was the author of many popular Sunday-school hymns, and published a collection of religious and domestic verses called "Gems by the Wayside" (New York, 1855). She wrote the well-known hymn "The Gates Ajar."

BAXTER, William, clergyman, b. in Leeds, England, about 1823. He came to the United States with his parents in 1828, was graduated at Bethany college in 1845, entered the Baptist ministry and preached for several years in various places in Mississippi and Arkansas, until he became president of Arkansas college, in Fayetteville. During the civil war the college was destroyed. In 1863 he removed to Cincinnati and devoted himself to preaching and literary work. He published a volume of poems in 1852, contributed largely to periodical literature, and has also aided in the preparation of several books, one of the most important being a large volume, "The Loyal West in the Times of the Rebellion." Of his "Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, or Scenes and Incidents of the War in Arkansas," several editions were issued. His "War Lyrics," appearing originally in "Harper's Weekly," became widely known and were recited at mass meetings by Murdoch and other popular elocutionists. His hymn "Let Me Go" appeared in many hymn-books and collections of sacred music.

BAYARD, George Dashiell, soldier, b. in Seneca Falls, N. Y., 18 Dec., 1835; d. 14 Dec., 1862. His parents removed to Iowa in his early youth, and he attended a military school kept by Maj. Dorn. He learned fencing from Col. Korponay, an exiled Hungarian soldier, and from him acquired the military spirit that led him to seek an appointment as a cadet. After graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1856 he was assigned to the 1st cavalry. Four years were passed in frontier and garrison duty. He was severely wounded in a fight with the Kiowa Indians. In 1861 he was cavalry instructor at West Point, and on 16 March of that year was promoted to first lieutenant in the 3d cavalry; captain 4th cavalry, 20 Aug., and was granted leave of absence, to become colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers, 14 Sept., 1861. He became brigadier-general of volunteers 28 April, 1862, and served in the arduous campaigns of the Shenandoah, northern Virginia, and on the Rappahannock, distinguishing himself by the dash and bravery of his reconnoissances. He was mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, and died the following day. He was buried with military honors at Princeton, N. J. A memorial volume by his father, Samuel J. Bayard, was published in New York in 1874.

BAYARD, James Asheton, statesman, b. in Philadelphia, 28 July, 1767; d. in Wilmington, Del., 6 Aug., 1815. He was the son of Dr. James

Asheton Bayard, and nephew of Col. John Bayard, into whose family he was adopted after his father's death, which occurred on 8 June, 1770. He was graduated at Princeton in 1784, studied law under Gen. Joseph Reed and Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar in 1787, and settled in Wilmington, Del., where he acquired a high reputation. In 1796 he was elected a representative in congress as a federalist. He was distinguished as an orator and constitutional lawyer and became a leader of the party in the house. In 1797 he distinguished himself by his management of the impeachment of William Blount, of North Carolina, who was expelled from the senate for instigating the Creeks and Cherokees to assist the English in their aim of conquering the Spanish possessions in Louisiana. In 1801, when the choice between Burr and Jefferson in the undecided presidential election of 1800 devolved upon the house of representatives, Bayard stood at the head of the federalists, and his influence, combined with that of Alexander Hamilton, contributed chiefly to bring about the election of Jefferson. President Adams appointed him minister to France before the accession of the new administration in 1801, and the senate confirmed the nomination, but the appointment was declined. In the 8th congress, which met 7 Dec., 1801, he opposed, with great force, on constitutional grounds, the repeal of the judiciary bill, enacted by federalist votes in the preceding session. He served in the house of representatives from 15 May, 1797, till 3 March, 1803. In 1804 he was chosen the successor of William Hill Wells when the latter resigned his seat as representative of Delaware in the U. S. senate. He sat in the senate from 15 Jan., 1805, to 3 March, 1813, and opposed the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812. In 1813 he was selected by President Madison joint commissioner with Albert Gallatin (who was afterward rejected by the senate), and John Quincy Adams, to conclude a peace with Great Britain, through the mediation of Russia. He left Philadelphia 8 May, 1813, and met his fellow-commissioner, Mr. Adams, at that time envoy to Russia, at St. Petersburg in July of that year. After the refusal of Great Britain to treat at St. Petersburg, he was included in the new commission, constituted 18 Jan., consisting, besides himself and John Q. Adams, of Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell, Albert Gallatin being added in the following month. Going to Holland, he took a prominent part in the negotiations that resulted in the treaty of peace signed at Ghent, 24 Dec., 1814. He received the appointment of minister to the court of St. Petersburg, but declined the mission, declaring that he had no desire to serve the administration except where his services were necessary for the good of the country. When about to proceed to London to continue the work of the commission which included the negotiation of a treaty of commerce, he was taken alarmingly ill and returned home, only to die immediately after his arrival. His wife, daughter of Gov. Richard Bassett, of Delaware, died 10 Dec., 1854, aged seventy-six. Senator Bayard's speech on the foreign intercourse bill was published in 1798, and another on the repeal of the judiciary bill in a volume of the speeches of 1802.



BAYARD, James Asheton, statesman, b. in Wilmington, Del., 15 Nov., 1799; d. there, 13 June, 1880. He was a son of the preceding, and the younger brother of Richard Henry Bayard. He received a classical education, studied law, and practised in Wilmington, taking a high rank in his profession. During the administration of President Van Buren was U. S. attorney for Delaware. In 1851 he was elected by the democrats a U. S. senator to succeed John Wales, a whig, and was re-elected in 1857, and again in 1862. In 1863, on taking his seat in the senate, when required to take the "iron-clad" oath, he resented it as an indignity and an invasion of the sovereign rights of the states; but, after uttering a protest against its constitutionality, he took the oath, and immediately resigned his seat. George R. Riddle, who was elected in his place, died soon afterward, and Mr. Bayard consented to serve through his own unexpired term, from 1 April, 1867, to 3 March, 1869. In 1869 his son, Thomas F. Bayard, succeeded him as senator from Delaware. After his retirement from public life he resided in Wilmington. Mr. Bayard was for a long time chairman of the committee on the judiciary in the senate. He was eminent as a constitutional lawyer, and was highly esteemed for his refined sense of public honor, which was manifested in a noted instance upon his receiving an offer of stock of the Crédit Mobilier in 1868, in reply to which he wrote: "I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to congress on which I should be called upon to act officially, as I could not, consistently with my views of duty, vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest."

BAYARD, John, patriot, b. at Bohemia Manor, Cecil co., Md., 11 Aug., 1738; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Jan., 1807. He was the great great-grandson of Samuel Bayard, a rich merchant of Amsterdam, of French Huguenot extraction, who married a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the last governor of New Amsterdam. The widow of Samuel, with her three sons and a daughter, accompanied Stuyvesant, who was himself married to Judith Bayard, a sister of Samuel, to the new world in 1647. His grandson Samuel, son of Peter, one of the three brothers who came to New York with their uncle Stuyvesant, lived in New York and alienated his relatives by joining the sect of the Labadists, removed in 1698 to Bohemia Manor, Md. His grandson, John, was christened John Bubenheim, but afterward dropped the middle name. James Asheton, twin brother of the latter, became a physician and died 8 Jan., 1770, leaving James Asheton negotiator of the treaty of Ghent, and three other children, who were adopted and educated by their uncle. John Bayard went with his brother to Philadelphia at the age of eighteen, entered the counting-house of John Rhea, a merchant, and, in the course of a few years, became one of the leading merchants in the city. He was among the signers of the non-importation agreement of 25 Oct., 1765, was a member of the provincial congress held in July, 1774, and in January, 1775, of the convention of the province, which had for its object the care of the conduct of the assembly. He early joined the Sons of Liberty, organized in 1766, and was a leader of the movement for in-

dependence in Philadelphia. His firm, Hodge & Bayard, was engaged in furnishing arms to congress, and the privateer that took one of the first valuable prizes was fitted out by him and a friend. In September, 1776, he was appointed a member of the council of safety by the constitutional convention, and was continued in that place by the assembly the following year. When three regiments of infantry were raised in Philadelphia in 1775, he was chosen colonel of the second. In the winter of 1776–'7 he was in the field. He was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Princeton, and for his gallantry in the last action was personally complimented by Gen. Washington. On 13 March, 1777, Col. Bayard was appointed a member of the state board of war, and on 17 March was elected speaker of the house of assembly, to which office he was re-elected the year following. He removed his family for safety to a farm at Plymouth, on the Schuylkill, before the capture of Philadelphia by the British in September, 1777. When Princeton college was broken up, his son, James Asheton (b. 5 May, 1760; d. at sea in June, 1788), was arrested while returning home and committed to prison in Philadelphia, but was released as being a non-combatant. When a British detachment passed over the Schuylkill at Swede's Ford, they plundered Bayard's house at Plymouth. In 1780 Col. Bayard was appointed on a committee to inquire into the causes of the falling off in the revenue of the state. In 1781 he was a member of the supreme executive council, and in 1785 he was elected to the continental congress, then holding its sessions in New York. In 1780 he lost his wife, Margaret Hodge, and in 1781 married the widow of John Hodgson, of South Carolina. His second wife died suddenly in 1785, and two years later he married Johannah White, sister of Gen. Anthony W. White, of New Brunswick, N. J. In 1788, having retired from active business in Philadelphia, and having been compelled to part with his estate in Cecil co., Md., in consequence of his patriotic sacrifices during the war, he removed to New Brunswick, and built there a handsome house, in which he entertained many distinguished guests. In 1790 the citizens elected him mayor of New Brunswick. A few years later he was appointed presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset co. He was interested with his friend Alexander Hamilton, Judge Patterson, his brother-in-law, and others, in a company organized in 1791 to manufacture cotton in Paterson, but it was dissolved in 1795. Col. Bayard was a firm federalist, with strong aristocratic predilections. Bancroft says that he was "a patriot of singular purity of character." See "Col. John Bayard and the Bayard Family of America," by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson (New York, 1885).

BAYARD, Nicholas, colonial official, b. in Alphen, Holland, about 1644; d. in New York city in 1707. He accompanied his widowed mother, sister of Gov. Stuyvesant, to America, landing in New Amsterdam on 11 May, 1647. His father, Samuel Bayard, who died in Holland, is believed to have been the son of a professor of theology in Paris, named Balthazar Bayard, who signed the articles of the Walloon synod in 1580, and fled from France to escape religious persecution. Mrs. Bayard, who was highly accomplished, practical, and energetic, instructed her three sons in the useful branches of education. The old Bayard mansion stood on the west side of the Bowery, and, with the surrounding premises, was, in 1798, converted by a Frenchman named Delacroix into a popular resort, known as "Vauxhall Garden." The Astor Library is built on a part of the estate, originally consisting of some two hundred acres. The only other residences within sight in pre-revolutionary days were the DeLancey home, on the west side of the Bowery, and the residences of the Stuyvesants, to the north. Not far distant rose "Bayard's Mount," or, as it was called after 1776, "Bunker's Hill," from the fortifications on its summit. It was the highest elevation near the city, and afforded an extensive prospect. In its neighborhood were also groves, the relics of what in Madame Bayard's time were known as Bayard's woods. The Dutch family Bible, a massive folio with clasp and corner-pieces brought from Holland, is in the possession of her descendent, Mrs. Jas. Grant Wilson, of New York. In 1664 Nicholas was appointed to the clerkship of the common council, and soon afterward he became private secretary to Gov. Stuyvesant, and received the additional appointment of surveyor of the province. On 23 May, 1666, he married Judith Verlet, who in 1662 had suffered imprisonment as a witch at the hands of the Puritans of Hartford, Conn., and whose brother was married to his mother, widow of Samuel Bayard. After the re-conquest of New York by the Dutch in 1672, Nicholas Bayard became secretary of the province. Under the second English *régime*, in 1685, when Dongan was governor, Bayard was mayor of New York and a member of the governor's council, and drew up the Dongan charter that was granted in that year. In 1688 he received, at the head of the regiment of militia of which he was colonel, the restored Gov. Andros. As one of the three resident members of the governor's council, and commander-in-chief of the militia of the province, he was the object of Leisler's hatred, and when the insurrection headed by the latter was in progress he fled to Albany to escape assassination. Returning to attend an only son on his sick-bed, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He was nominated, with Nicolls, a councillor of Gov. Sloughter, appointed by William III., and both were released upon the arrival of the new governor. When Lord Bellomont, who became governor in 1698, and several of the prominent men of the colony, were suspected of complicity in the piracies of Capt. Kidd, Col. Bayard went to England to clear himself of the imputation. Accused by the Leisler faction of a scheme to introduce popery and slavery into New York, as well as of piracy, he was tried for high treason before Chief-Justice Atwood and sentenced to death; but after the death of King William and the flight of the vindictive judge who had sentenced him, the proceedings were annulled by an order in council, and he was reinstated in his property and honors. A rare brochure, of which but two copies are known —one in the British Museum, the other included in the valuable Americana of Mrs. John Carter Brown, of Providence—was published in London in 1693. It is a "Journal of the Late Actions of the French at Canada," Col. Bayard and his friend Lieut.-Col. Charles Lodowick being the joint authors. The work was reprinted in New York in 1866.

BAYARD, Richard Henry, statesman, b. in Wilmington, Del., in 1796; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 March, 1868. He was the eldest son of James A. Bayard, the federalist leader, was graduated at Princeton in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in his native city. On 20 June, 1836, he entered the U. S. senate as a whig, having been elected to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arnold Naudam. He served till September, 1839, when he resigned to accept the office of chief justice of Delaware, but was

again elected a senator, took his seat 2 Dec., 1839, and served till the end of his term, 3 March, 1845. He was appointed chargé d'affaires at Brussels, 10 Dec., 1850, and represented the United States there until 12 Sept., 1853. His widow, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who was celebrated for her beauty, died in 1885.

BAYARD, Samuel, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 11 Jan., 1767; d. in Princeton, N. J., 12 May, 1840. He was the fourth son of Col. John Bayard, and was graduated at Princeton in 1784, delivering the valedictory oration. He studied law with William Bradford, whose law-partner he became, and practised for seven years in Philadelphia. In 1791 he was appointed clerk of the U. S. supreme court. After the ratification of Jay's treaty with Great Britain, signed 19 Nov., 1794, he was appointed by Washington agent of the United States to prosecute American claims before the British admiralty courts, and in that capacity he lived in London four years. After his return he resided several years at New Rochelle, N. Y., and while there was appointed by Gov. Jay presiding judge of Westchester co. In 1803 he removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of law. He was one of the founders of the New York historical society, organized in 1804. In 1806 he purchased an estate at Princeton, N. J. For several years he was a member of the New Jersey legislature, and for a long period presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset co. He was interested in religious enterprises, was one of the founders of Princeton theological seminary, and joined with Elias Boudinot in establishing the American Bible society and the New Jersey Bible society. In 1814 he was nominated by the federalists for congress, but was defeated. He published a funeral oration on Gen. Washington (New Brunswick, 1800); "A Digest of American Cases on the Law of Evidence, intended as Notes to Peake's Compendium" (Philadelphia, 1810); "An Abstract of the Laws of the United States which relate to the Duties and Authority of Judges of Inferior State Courts and Justices of the Peace" (New York, 1834); and "Letters on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper" (Philadelphia, 1825; 2d ed., 1840). See "Samuel Bayard and his London Diary, 1791–'4," by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson (Newark, 1885).

BAYARD, Thomas Francis, statesman, son of James A. Bayard, b. in Wilmington, Del., 29 Oct., 1828. He was educated chiefly in the Flushing school established by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, and, being intended for mercantile life, was placed in a business house in New York city. After the death of his elder brother in 1848, he returned to Wilmington, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Delaware, but resigned in the following year. In 1855 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became the partner of William Shippen and practised for two years, but then returned to Wilmington and continued in the practice of the law until he was elected in 1868 to succeed his father in the U. S. senate. In 1861, at a public meeting in Dover, he delivered a memorable speech in favor of peace with the south. He took his seat 4 March, 1869, and, being re-elected for a second term in January, 1875, and again in 1881, served continuously until he became secretary of state, 4 March, 1885. On the day on which he was elected to the senate for a full term his father was also re-elected a senator from Delaware to serve for the unexpired part of his original term. This is the only case of a father and son being voted for by the same legislature to fill the senatorial office. In the senate he served on the committees on finance, judiciary, private land claims, library, and revision of laws. In October, 1881, he was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate. He was a member of the electoral commission of 1876–'7, and a conspicuous upholder in congress of democratic doctrines and state rights, and was voted for in national convention as a candidate for the presidency in 1880 and again in 1884. In appointing his cabinet in March, 1885, Mr. Cleveland selected Mr. Bayard for the post of secretary of state. Including his great-grandfather, Gov. Bassett, he is the fifth member of his family who have occupied seats in the U. S. senate. See "Public Life and Services of Thomas F. Bayard," by Edward Spencer (New York, 1880).

BAYARD, William, merchant, b. in New York, 1 June, 1729; d. in Southampton, England, in 1804. He joined the Sons of Liberty, but his principles would not permit him to aid the movement for independence, and he sailed for England, residing near Southampton. At the period of his departure Col. Bayard was among the most prominent and opulent merchants of New York. His ancestral country-seat at Castle Point included nearly all the land on which the present city of Hoboken is built. The estate was confiscated and sold, but by marriage has again passed into the possession of a Bayard. Two of his four sons entered the British army—Lieut.-Col. John Bayard, and Maj. Samuel Vetch Bayard. His third son, William, was the head of the leading mercantile house of New York in the early part of the present century, the firm being Bayard, Leroy & McEvers.

BAYFIELD, Henry Wolsey, English naval officer, d. in England in 1885. He entered the British navy in 1806, and during the war of 1812 had command of an English gun-boat on the lakes. In 1815 he made a survey of Lake Ontario, and from 1817 till 1823 was engaged similarly on Lakes Erie and Huron. In 1827 he surveyed the river and gulf of St. Lawrence; and his charts are of great value. In 1834 he was made captain, in 1863 advanced to the grade of rear-admiral, and in 1867 became admiral on the retired list.

BAYLES, James C., journalist, b. in New York city, 3 July, 1845. He pursued a course of technical studies until 1862, when, shortly after the beginning of the civil war, he entered the U. S. service as a lieutenant of artillery. His health having been impaired by exposure and injuries, he resigned in 1864 and turned his attention to journalism. He was editor of the New York "Citizen" in 1865–'7, of the New York "Commercial Bulletin" in 1868–'9. In 1870 he became editor of "The Iron Age," and in 1874 established "The Metal Worker," of which he also became editor. Mr. Bayles has devoted much time and careful study to the special topics of which his journals treat, and has made numerous varied and success-

ful experiments in electro-metallurgy, and also in the microscopic analysis of metals, the results of which have appeared in different technical journals, notably in a paper on "Microscopic Analysis," which was published in the "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers." He was among the first to examine health problems from an American standpoint, and his study of sanitary conditions in New Jersey, where he resides, made him prominent as an authority on such subjects. He has delivered lectures on sanitary topics in New York, and in all of the prominent cities of the union, and is the author of the first standard American work on the mechanics of hygiene, "House Drainage and Water Service" (New York, 1876), of which seven editions have been issued. In 1883 he was elected president of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and was appointed a commissioner to devise a system of sewers and sanitary improvements for the city of Trenton. He is an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and, besides other offices, has twice filled that of president (1884 and 1885). His addresses before this body have been well-considered and thoughtful essays on "The Study of Iron and Steel" (1884); "Causes of Industrial Depression" (1884); "Industrial Competition" (1885); "Iron Manufacture in the Southern States" (1885); "The Engineer and the Wage-Earner" (1885); "Professional Ethics" (1886). He was also active in the founding of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and was one of its original members. In 1886 he became a non-resident lecturer at the Sibley School of Engineering in Cornell, and has delivered a series of lectures on "The Labor Problem" before that institution. In connection with that subject he has published "The Shop Council" (New York, 1886), in which he strives to reconcile the views of the employer and the wage-earner.

BAYLEY, James Roosevelt, R. C. archbishop, b. in New York city, 23 Aug., 1814; d. in Newark, N. J., 3 Oct., 1877. He received his early education in Mount Pleasant school near Amherst, and then entered Trinity college, Hartford, where he graduated in 1835. As his father and grandfather had been eminent members of the medical profession, he determined to follow in their footsteps. But after studying medicine for a year, he abandoned it for theology, with the intention of entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. His theological studies were pursued under the direction of the Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis at Middletown, Conn., and on their conclusion he was appointed rector of the Episcopal church in Harlem, where he remained during 1840–'1. At this time the cholera was ravaging the city, and Mr. Bayley's devotion to its victims excited much admiration. He had become dissatisfied with some of the doctrines of the Episcopal church, and toward the end of 1841 resigned his charge and visited Europe. He was received into the Catholic church at Rome in 1842, and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, the same year, to prepare himself for the priesthood. He was recalled by Bishop Hughes and ordained in 1844, and then sent to St. John's college, Fordham, and became vice-president of that institution until 1845, and acting president in 1846. He was next appointed pastor of a church on Staten Island, near the lower quarantine, and also chaplain to the ship-fever hospital. Bishop Hughes made him his private secretary in December, 1846, and he did much to secure the success of the bishop's plans for the progress of the Catholic church in New York. He also collected a mass of valuable information in regard to the early history of the Catholic church in New York, much of which would have perished but for his researches. In 1853, on the recommendation of Archbishop Hughes and his suffragans, he was created the first bishop of Newark. He took possession of his diocese on 1 Nov. of the same year, and found it was a poorly cultivated missionary district, with few priests and no Catholic institutions; but he soon made it one of the most prosperous dioceses in the United States. One of his first efforts was to establish Seton Hall college at South Orange, in 1856. A theological seminary was next attached to the college, from which a large number of graduates have entered the ministry. He brought a colony of nuns from Europe, by whose aid he founded the convent at Madison, N. J., for the instruction of young girls. He introduced throughout the diocese the religious orders of Passionists, Dominicans, Augustinians, and others. He was an extensive traveller, and made several journeys to Europe and the Holy Land; visited Rome officially in 1862 for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, and in 1867 for the centenary of the apostles. In 1869 he took part in the deliberations of the œcumenical council. His observations during his travels took the form of lectures delivered in his diocese and elsewhere. By a papal brief he was translated to the see of Baltimore in 1872, which is the highest in rank in the United States. His health steadily declined; but he worked as earnestly as ever, and through his exertions the cathedral of Baltimore was freed from debt, and he was thus enabled to consecrate it after his installation. He was created apostolic delegate in 1875, and in this capacity imposed the beretta on Cardinal McCloskey. He went to Europe in April, 1877, hoping to derive benefit from the Vichy waters; but grew worse, and returned to America to die. He published a "Sketch of the History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York" (New York, 1853; revised ed., 1869); "Memoirs of Simon Gabriel Bruté, First Bishop of Vincennes" (1860); and "Pastorals for the People."

BAYLEY, Richard, physician, b. in Fairfield, Conn., in 1745; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1801. He studied medicine under Dr. Charlton, and afterward in the hospitals of London. In 1772 he returned to New York and began to practise. At this period he devoted special attention to the pathology of croup, and suggested a new method for its treatment. His views became universally accepted, and he published "A View of the Croup" (1781). In 1775 he revisited England, where he studied and practised under Dr. Hunter, and in the spring of 1776 returned to this country as surgeon in the English army under Gen. Howe. This office he resigned in the following year, but remained in New York and continued in the practice of his profession until his death. In 1787 he began the delivery of lectures on surgery, and in 1788 his collection of specimens illustrating morbid anatomy were totally destroyed by the "doctor's mob." He was elected the first professor of anatomy in Columbia college (1792), a chair which he afterward (1793) exchanged for that of surgery. For some time he was health officer of the port of New York, and in that capacity he strenuously exerted himself to obtain the passage of proper quarantine laws, in which he was finally successful. The causes of yellow fever were very carefully studied by him, and in 1797 he published a work in which he contended that its origin was due entirely to local causes, and therefore that it

was not contagious. His death was the result of ship fever contracted while visiting an emigrant ship that was crowded with passengers who had slept there during the night without ventilation.

BAYLIES, Nicholas, jurist, b. in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1772; d. in Lyndon, Vt., 17 Aug., 1847. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1794, studied law, and practised in Woodstock and Montpelier. From 1831 to 1834 he was a judge of the supreme court of Vermont. He published "A Digested Index to the Modern Reports of the Courts of Common Law in England and the United States" (3 vols., 1814), and an "Essay on Free Agency."

BAYLIES, William, physician, b. in Uxbridge, Mass., 5 Dec., 1743; d. in Dighton, Mass., 17 June, 1826. He was graduated at Harvard in 1760, studied medicine, and settled in Dighton, where he practised with success. He was a member of the provincial congress of Massachusetts in 1775, and also a member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. In 1783 he was a state senator, and in 1801 was a member of the electoral college. From 1805 till 1809 he served as a representative from Massachusetts in congress. Dr. Baylies was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the State Historical Society. His two sons, William and Francis Baylies, were distinguished lawyers.—**Francis,** b. in Taunton, Mass., 16 Oct., 1783; d. there, 28 Oct., 1852, studied law in the office of his brother, and was admitted to the bar. From 1812 till 1820 he was register of probate in Bristol co., Mass., and from 1827 till 1832, and again in 1835, he was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature. He was elected to congress and served continuously for three terms, from 1821 till 1827. In 1832 he was appointed chargé d'affaires to the Argentine Republic, but soon returned home. He was the author of a valuable "Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth" (2 vols., Boston, 1830), which has been republished, with notes and additions, by S. G. Drake (Boston, 1866).

BAYLOR, Frances Courtenay, author, b. in Fayetteville, Ark., 20 Jan., 1848. Her home has been in the south, with the exception of a residence in England during the years 1865–'7 and 1873–'4. Her writings have been principally for periodicals, in which two of her short stories—"The Perfect Treasure" and "On This Side"—attracted wide attention, and were published in book form as one narrative, "On Both Sides" (Philadelphia, 1886; republished in Edinburgh). Miss Baylor has travelled extensively both at home and abroad.

BAYLOR, George, soldier, b. in Newmarket, Va., 12 Jan., 1752; d. in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, W. I., in March, 1784. He served continuously throughout the revolutionary war, beginning with his appointment, 15 Aug., 1775, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. He participated in the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton, carried the news of the victory to congress, and was presented by that body with a horse, and advanced to the rank of colonel in the dragoons, 8 Jan., 1777. During the following year (17 Sept., 1778) his command was surprised near Tappan at midnight by a British force under Gen. Grey, who killed sixty-seven of his men and captured the remainder, including Col. Baylor. Later he rejoined the colonial forces, and served with them until the end of the war, after which he continued for some time in command of the Virginian cavalry. The winter of 1783–'4 he spent in the West Indies on account of his health, being a great sufferer from a bayonet-wound through the lungs, received at Tappan.

BAYLOR, Robert Emmett Bledsoe, jurist, b. in Lincoln co., Ky., 10 May, 1793; d. at Gay Hill, Texas, 6 Jan., 1874. He was the son of Walker Baylor, who commanded Washington's life guards at the battle of Germantown, and was a nephew of Col. George Baylor. He studied law with his maternal uncle, the Hon. Jesse Bledsoe. He served in the war of 1812 under Col. Boswell, and was in the fight near Fort Meigs. When peace was restored he returned to Kentucky, was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1819 he was elected to the state legislature, but during the following year removed to Alabama, where he became prominent in the legal profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1824, and in 1829 was sent as a representative from Alabama to the 21st congress, serving till 3 March, 1831. During the Creek war he commanded a regiment of Alabama volunteers, and rendered efficient service in terminating the war on the borders of that state. Subsequent to his career in congress he emigrated to the republic of Texas, where he was immediately elected a judge of the district and of the supreme court. Judge Baylor, being a warm friend of annexation, after the change of government was elected a member of the convention that formed the present state constitution. Later he was again appointed one of the district judges, and held the office for twenty-five years. He was a devoted Baptist, and at one time a licensed preacher of that denomination. In 1845 a charter for a Baptist college, to be located at Independence, was granted by the congress of Texas, and it received the name of Baylor university, an honor warranted by the gifts of land and money made by Judge Baylor. One of the counties of Texas was also named for him.

BAYNAM, William, surgeon, b. in Caroline co., Va., in December, 1749; d. in Essex, Va., 8 Dec., 1814. He studied medicine under Dr. Walker, and in 1769 went to London, where he became very proficient in anatomy and surgery. For several years he was assistant demonstrator in St. Thomas's hospital, London. After sixteen years' residence in England he returned in 1785 to the United States and settled in Essex. He was very successful as a surgeon, and as an anatomist he had no superior. The best preparations in the museums of Cline and Cooper, in London, were made by him. He contributed to the medical journals.

BAYNE, Herbert Andrew, educator, b. in Londonderry, Nova Scotia, 16 Aug., 1846; d. in Pictou, 16 Sept., 1886. He was principal of Pictou academy from 1865 till 1867, and from 1869 till 1873. Meanwhile he was graduated at Dalhousie college in 1869. He studied from 1873 till 1875 at the university in Leipsic, and at Heidelberg in 1875–'6, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. During 1876–'7 he studied at Berlin and Paris. On his return to Nova Scotia he became professor of mathematics at the Halifax high school, and at the same time professor of organic chemistry at Dalhousie college. In 1880 he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry in the Royal military college of Canada, in Kingston. He was appointed, in 1885, a member of the cartridge commission appointed by the Dominion government, and has performed much chemical work in connection with the investigations of that board. Dr. Bayne is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other scientific societies.

BAYNE, John, Canadian clergyman, b. in Greenock, Scotland, 16 Nov., 1806; d. in Galt, On-

tario, 3 Nov., 1859. He entered the university of Glasgow in November, 1819, and completed his theological studies at Edinburgh university. He removed to Canada about 1835, and was pastor of the Galt Presbyterian church at the time of his death. He was one of the leaders in the disruption from the church of Scotland in 1843, and in the formation of the free church of Canada. In July, 1846, he was appointed moderator of the synod that met at Hamilton. As a preacher he was singularly eloquent and effective. He was the author of a little book entitled "Was the Recent Disruption of the Synod of Canada in Connection with the Church of Scotland called for?" and also of an essay entitled "Is Man Responsible for his Belief?"

BAYNES, Edward, British soldier, d. in Sidmouth, England, 2 Feb., 1829. He was made ensign of the 82d regiment on 13 May, 1783, was aide-de-camp to Sir James Craig from 1794 till 1806, became adjutant-general of the forces in North America, 20 Aug., 1807, and was conspicuous in the campaign on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812. He had served in the West Indies, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, at the capture of a Dutch force in Saldanha bay in September, 1796, in the East Indies, in Malta, and in Sicily.

BAZAINE, François Achille, French soldier, b. in Versailles, 13 Feb., 1811. He enlisted as a private at the age of twenty, became lieutenant in Algeria in 1835, captain after two years' service with the foreign legion against the Carlists in Spain, lieutenant-colonel in 1848 after nine years' service in Algeria and Morocco, colonel of the foreign legion in 1850, and general of brigade in the Crimean war, acting as commander of Sebastopol after its capture. He became general of division in 1855, and participated in the capture of Kinburn. Subsequently he was military inspector in France. In the Italian campaign he was wounded, 8 June, 1859, while commanding a division in the attack upon Melegnano, and he took a conspicuous part in the battle of Solferino. In 1862 he commanded in Mexico the first division of the French army, and by defeating Comonfort compelled the surrender of Puebla, 18 May, 1863, shortly after which the French entered the capital. On 1 Oct., 1863, he succeeded Forey as commander-in-chief, acting as civil administrator of the occupied districts; and the rank of marshal was conferred on him in 1864. In February, 1865, he captured the town of Oaxaca, together with a Mexican army of 7,000 men under Diaz. Though he persuaded Maximilian to issue the most rigorous decrees against the Juarists, and himself relentlessly executed them, he was generally believed to be engaged in secret plottings with the enemies of the emperor, in pursuance of ambitious personal schemes. He married a rich Mexican lady, whose family espoused the cause of Juarez. In February, 1867, he withdrew with his forces from the capital, declaring Maximilian's position to be untenable, and soon afterward embarked at Vera Cruz. On his arrival in France, though exposed to violent public denunciations, he took his seat in the senate, and was appointed commander of the 3d army corps; and in October, 1869, after the death of St. Jean d'Angely, he became commander-in-chief of the imperial guard at Paris. At the beginning of the Franco-German war in 1870 he was placed in command, near Metz, of the 3d corps. After the defeats of Wörth and Forbach he assumed, on 8 Aug., command of the main French armies, in place of the Emperor Napoleon, and began his retreat from Metz, 14 Aug., hoping to effect a junction with the army near Chalons and with the new forces gathering under MacMahon. But he was attacked on the same day, while still in front of the fortress, and after the bloody battles of Mars-la-Tour (16 Aug.) and Gravelotte (18 Aug.) was forced to retire within the fortifications, and was soon shut in by Prince Frederick Charles. He made several futile attempts to break through the investing army, that of 31 Aug. to 1 Sept. proving very disastrous. After the capitulation of Sedan he renewed these attempts (7, 8 Oct.) to escape from Metz, and then tried to negotiate with the Germans at Versailles through his adjutant, Gen. Boyer, and in the interest, it was thought, of the deposed dynasty; but he was compelled, on 27 Oct., to surrender to Prince Frederick Charles his entire force of 173,000 men, who by the terms of the capitulation all became prisoners of war, Bazaine himself being permitted to join the ex-emperor at Cassel. After the preliminary treaty of peace he removed to Geneva, in March, 1871. Having been charged with treason by Gambetta, he defended himself in his "Rapport sommaire sur les opérations de l'armée du Rhin du 13 Août au 29 Octobre." He was placed under arrest 14 May, 1872, and at the conclusion of his trial, 10 Dec., 1873, the judges declared him guilty and unanimously sentenced him to degradation and death. But all the members of the court, presided over by the Duke d'Aumale, signed an appeal for mercy, which the duke presented in person to President MacMahon, who commuted the sentence to twenty years seclusion. He was sent to a fortress in the island of Ste. Marguerite; but, through the efforts of his wife, he effected his escape at midnight, 9 Aug., 1874. He took refuge in Spain, where he has since resided, in very reduced circumstances.

BAZIN, John A., bishop, b. in France in 1796; d. in Vincennes in 1847. He was educated and ordained in France, and came to America about 1830. He was shortly afterward stationed at Mobile, Ala., where he gained the affection of all classes and creeds. He was appointed vicar-general of Mobile, and gave most of his time to the creation of charitable institutions, one of which, a Catholic orphan asylum society, was especially successful. He visited France in 1846 for the purpose of obtaining a body of Jesuits to take charge of the college at Spring Hill, and also securing the services of the brothers of the Christian schools for a male orphan asylum, in both of which he succeeded. In 1847 the council of Baltimore recommended his appointment to the see of Vincennes, but he died a few days after his consecration.

BEACH, Abraham, clergyman, b. in Cheshire, Conn., 9 Sept., 1740; d. near New Brunswick, N. J., 14 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1757 with the honors of the valedictory, became a convert to the Episcopal faith, and studied theology under Dr. Samuel Johnson and his relative, John Beach. In 1767 he went to England, and there received ordination to the priesthood. He was appointed missionary to New Brunswick, and entered upon his work in September, 1767. During the revolutionary war his position between the two armies was exceedingly embarrassing. In consequence his church was closed, and he did not officiate until December, 1781, when, in accordance with the suggestions of the archbishop of Canterbury, it became permissible to conduct public worship with the omission of the prayers for the king and parliament. In 1784 he became the assistant minister of Trinity church in New York, and continued an active worker in the diocese of New York until 1813. He was on many occasions a delegate

to the general conventions, and in 1801, 1804, and 1810 was president of the house of lay and clerical delegates. Of Rutgers college, established in 1770 at New Brunswick, he was an early trustee. In 1786 he was elected a regent of the university of the state of New York, and in 1787 a trustee of Columbia college, from which institution he received the honorary degree of D. D. in 1789. He was likewise actively associated with many of the benevolent institutions of New York. Subsequent to his resignation from Trinity parish he retired to his farm on Raritan river, near New Brunswick, where he resided until his death. His only publications were sermons.

BEACH, Henry Harris Aubrey, physician, b. in Middletown, Conn., 18 Dec., 1843. He was educated at Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard medical school in July, 1868, settling in Boston soon afterward. He is a member of many medical associations, and in 1873 was president of the Boylston medical society. He became assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Harvard medical school in 1868, and surgeon in the Massachusetts general hospital in 1872. He has contributed many papers to medical periodicals, and was at one time assistant editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

BEACH, Moses Yale, inventor, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 7 Jan., 1800; d. there, 19 July, 1868. In early life he displayed mechanical ability, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Hartford, and by his industry he succeeded in purchasing his freedom before the expiration of his time. He then established himself in the cabinet business in Northampton, but was unsuccessful, and removed to Springfield. There he endeavored to manufacture a gunpowder engine for propelling balloons; but this enterprise was also a failure. He next attempted to open steam navigation on Connecticut river between Hartford and Springfield, and would have succeeded if financial difficulties had not obliged him to cease operations before his steamer was completed. Mr. Beach then invented a rag-cutting machine, which has since been generally used in paper-mills, but from which he received no pecuniary benefit on account of his delay in procuring a patent. He then settled in Ulster co., N. Y., where he became interested in an extensive paper-mill, and was at first successful, but after seven years was compelled to abandon it. About 1835 he removed to New York, where he acquired an interest in the "Sun," the pioneer of the penny press, of which he soon made himself sole proprietor. During the Mexican war, President Polk sent him to Mexico to arrange a treaty of peace; but the negotiations were broken off by a false report announcing the defeat of Gen. Taylor by Santa Anna. In 1857 he withdrew from active business, and until his death continued to reside in his native town, where he liberally aided every plan for the improvement of the place, and was interested in all efforts tending toward its intellectual and moral advancement.

BEACH, William Augustus, lawyer, b. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1809; d. in Tarrytown, 28 June, 1884. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, began practice in his native town, and in 1840 was elected district attorney of Saratoga co. In 1855 he removed to Troy, and continued active in his profession until 1870, when he settled in New York. Here he established the law firm of Beach & Brown, and attained a high reputation, becoming one of the most prominent advocates of his time. He was engaged in many notable cases, was counsel for Col. North in his trial by court-martial during the civil war, and later was counsel for Theodore Tilton in his celebrated suit against Henry Ward Beecher. He defended Judge Barnard during his trial for impeachment, and was associated in the trial of E. S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., and in the Vanderbilt will case.

BEADLE, William Henry Harrison, educator, b. in Liberty, Ind., 1 Jan., 1838. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1861, entered the army as first lieutenant in the 31st Indiana infantry, served continuously during the civil war, and in 1864 was brevetted brigadier-general. He was graduated at the law department of the University of Michigan in 1867, practised for two years in Wisconsin, and in 1869 was appointed surveyor-general of Dakota. Since then he has devoted his attention to the development of the resources of that territory. From 1879 to 1885 he was superintendent of public instruction of Dakota, and under his direction the entire school system was organized.

BEAKMAN, Daniel Frederick, b. in New Jersey about 1760; d. in Sandusky, N. Y., 5 April, 1869. He was the last surviving soldier of the revolution on the pension list. His early life was spent in the Mohawk valley, whither his parents had removed shortly after his birth. In 1778 he was enrolled in the militia, and then served in the war. About 1845 he removed to Cattaraugus co., where the remainder of his life was spent. His married life extended over eighty-five years, and his wife reached the age of one hundred and five. In 1867 congress passed a special act giving him a pension of $500 during the remainder of his life. He was an active member of the Lutheran church.

BEAL, Abraham, philanthropist, b. in Chatham, England, about 1803; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 25 Feb., 1872. Early in life he became interested in the condition of the unfortunate, and while in London noticed the great injury caused by intemperance among workingmen. For a time he devoted himself to the cause of total abstinence, but encountered much opposition and persecution. He frequently appeared in court as the advocate of those who, by intemperance, had become criminals, and in this manner became known as "the prisoner's friend." In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, and for some years engaged in business; but his interest continued with the unfortunate prisoners. He became very familiar with the criminal laws of New York and other states, and in 1863 assumed the general agency of the New York Prison Association. He was for many years an efficient officer of the New York Port Society.

BEAL, Foster Ellenborough Lascelles, naturalist, b. in South Groton (now Ayer), Mass., 9 Jan., 1840. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871. During 1874–'5 he was assistant professor of mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and from 1876 till 1882 professor of civil engineering in Iowa Agricultural College, where from 1879 till 1882 he was also acting professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy, and in 1883 professor of geology. His writings, principally on topics of natural history, include the articles "Birds of Iowa" (1881–'2); "Value of the Seed-eating Birds" (1882), and similar contributions to the "Iowa Homestead" and the "American Naturalist."

BEAL, George Lafayette, soldier, b. in Norway, Me., 21 May, 1825. He left Portland, on 6 Oct., 1861, as colonel of the 10th Maine regiment. He was appointed by the president brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 Nov., 1864, and was mustered out of the service on 15 Jan., 1866.

BEAL, William James, botanist, b. in Adrian, Mich., 11 March, 1833. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1859, and at Lawrence scientific school in 1865 with the degree of B. S. From 1860 till 1863 he taught in the Friends' academy and in the Howland school in Union Springs. During 1869–'70 he was professor of natural sciences in Chicago university, and in 1870 he became professor of botany in the State agricultural college of Michigan and lectured on forestry and horticulture. Prof. Beal is a member of numerous societies, and was vice-president of the section on biology of the American association for the advancement of science in 1883; he was also president of the Michigan state teachers' association in 1881, and of the Society for the promotion of agricultural science in 1880 and 1881. He has contributed numerous original papers to the "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Sciences," and to the reports of the State board of agriculture, State horticultural society, and American pomological society. He is the author of "The New Botany" (Philadelphia, 1881), and "The Grasses of North America" (Lansing, 1886 *et seq.*).

BEALE, Edward Fitzgerald, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1822. His father and grandfather were officers in the U. S. navy, and both of them received medals of honor from congress. His education was begun in Georgetown college, where he remained until he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. naval academy, and was graduated in 1842. During the war with Mexico he distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry, and was presented with a sword by his brother officers, in recognition of his services as a bearer of despatches through the enemy's lines. For the same act he was officially complimented by Com. Stockton. At the conclusion of the war with Mexico he resigned his commission and was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for California and New Mexico. At the request of Maj.-Gen. Wool, he was commissioned brigadier-general and deputed to terminate an Indian war in California. During the decade preceding the civil war he conducted many important explorations in the far west, and in 1861 was appointed surveyor-general of California by President Lincoln, but offered his services in a military capacity as soon as the war of secession began. In 1876 he was appointed U. S. minister to Austria by President Grant. In 1877 he resigned, and he has since then personally superintended his large sheep and cattle ranch in southern California.

BEALE, Richard L. T., soldier, b. in Hickory Hill, Westmoreland co., Va., 22 May, 1819. He was educated at Northumberland academy and Dickinson college, was graduated at the law school of the university of Virginia, and admitted to the bar in 1839. He served in congress as a democrat from 6 Dec., 1847, till March, 1849, but declined a re-election. He was a delegate to the state reform convention of 1850, and in 1857 a member of the state senate. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the confederate army, and in 1863 was colonel of the 9th Virginia cavalry. In February, 1865, he commanded a brigade in Lee's cavalry division, Army of northern Virginia.

BEALL, Benjamin Lloyd, soldier, b. in the District of Columbia, about 1800; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Aug., 1863. He was a son of Maj. Beall of Maryland, and appointed a cadet at West Point in 1814, but did not graduate. He was made captain of the Washington city volunteers in June, 1836, in a regiment raised for the Florida Indian war; captain of 2d U. S. dragoons 8 June, 1836; brevetted major 15 March, 1837, for gallantry in the Florida campaign; and appointed major 1st U. S. dragoons 16 Feb., 1847. He took part in the Mexican war, and on 16 March, 1848, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at the battle of Santa Cruz de Royales. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st U. S. dragoons 3 March, 1855, and served for several years on the western frontier. He was in command as general in California after its annexation to the United States, and while so serving built all the forts from the western frontier of Texas to the Pacific. He also served for two years at Vancouver's island. When the civil war began he was ordered to Baltimore as a mustering officer, was commissioned colonel 1st U. S. dragoons in May, 1861, and was placed on the retired list 15 Feb., 1862, because of his long and arduous service. He had two sons in the national army and one in the confederate.

BEALL, John Young, guerilla, b. in Virginia, 1 Jan., 1835; d. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 24 Feb., 1865. He was of good family and received a classical education. Joining the navy of the confederate states, he was appointed acting master, 3 March, 1863. On 16 Dec., 1864, he was arrested in the railroad station at Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Charges and specifications were drawn up, reciting in substance that he was acting in the twofold capacity of a spy and guerilla, carrying on irregular warfare against the United States. A military commission, with Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren as president and Maj. John A. Bolles as judge-advocate, was convened at Fort Lafayette for his trial. James T. Brady acted as counsel for the accused. It appeared from the testimony that Beall, in company with other men in the dress of civilians, boarded the Lake Erie steamer "Philo Parsons" on 19 Sept., 1864, in the character of passengers; that at a signal they produced arms, and, acting under the orders of the accused and others, they seized the boat, driving all hands below as prisoners. They then captured and subsequently sank another boat, the "Island Queen." It also appeared that Beall was engaged with others in an attempt to wreck a railway train near Buffalo on the night of his arrest. The defence was based on the declaration of the accused that he was engaged in legitimate warfare under specific instructions from the confederate government, and he was permitted to correspond with the authorities at Richmond to procure evidence to this effect. A proclamation was issued by Jefferson Davis under date of 24 Dec., 1864, certifying that the confederate government assumed "the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition," namely, that in which Beall was concerned. It was proved that he had perpetrated acts of war within the jurisdiction of the United States, wearing at the time no visible badge of military service. Among civilized nations the penalty for such acts is death, and Beall was hanged in accordance with the finding of the court.

BEALL, Reazin, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania 10 Aug., 1770; d. in Wooster, Ohio, 20 Feb., 1843. He was appointed ensign in the U. S. army 7 March, 1792, and battalion-adjutant and quartermaster in 1793, and was an officer under Gen. Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians. In September, 1812, he was made brigadier-general of Ohio volunteers. He also filled many important civil offices, and from 1813 till 1815 was representative from Ohio in congress.

BEALL, Samuel Wootton, lawyer, b. in Montgomery, Md., 26 Sept., 1807; d. in Helena, Monta-

na, 26 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at Union in 1827, and studied law at Litchfield. During the same year he married Miss Elizabeth Fenimore Cooper, and, through the influence of Chief-Justice Taney, a personal friend of the family, was appointed, in 1827, receiver for the sale of public lands in the northwest, having his office in Green Bay, Wis. He returned to Cooperstown in 1834, and lived for some years in a beautiful residence called "Woodside," gathering around him a brilliant circle of cultured and refined society, prominent among whom were J. Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, James Watson Webb, and the English ballad-singer Henry Russell. Later he returned to Wisconsin, and was engaged in agriculture, being the first to introduce blooded cattle into the northwest. About this time his mother died in Maryland, leaving him over thirty slaves and some slight property. Southerner though he was, and straitened in circumstances in comparison with his earlier life, the spirit of the free west led him to liberate his slaves. He further devoted the entire proceeds obtained from the sale of the property to the support of these slaves as long as the means lasted, or until they were able to earn a living for themselves. In 1846 he was elected to the constitutional convention from the county of Marquette, and was prominent in the organization of the state government. Again, in 1847–'8, he served similarly in the convention then assembled, and in 1850 became lieutenant-governor of the state, serving for two years. He then became Indian agent, and was among the first to take chiefs of tribes under his care to Washington. Among these were the sachems of Munsees and Stockbridge tribes. One chief of the latter tribe, John Quincey, created much interest and wonder by the delivery of an eloquent speech, now recorded in history as a sample of remarkable power and pathos. This speech was written by Mr. Beall, and taught word by word to the chief, even to the questions, who proved an apt scholar to so able a teacher. The original manuscript is still carefully preserved among the family possessions. In 1859 he led a party to Pike's Peak, and while on this expedition with others located the city of Denver. This place immediately started into rapid growth, and during the following winter Mr. Beall was sent to Washington to obtain a charter for the city. He resided in Denver until 1861, when he returned to Wisconsin. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Wisconsin regiment, and he was in the various engagements from Shiloh to Vicksburg. Having been severely wounded, he was then transferred to the invalid corps. Shortly after the war he settled at Helena, where he was shot during an altercation.

BEALL, William Dent, soldier, b. in Maryland in 1755; d. in Prince George co., Md., 24 Sept., 1829. He was a major in the revolutionary army, and was distinguished for his services both at Long Island and at Camden, S. C. On 8 Jan., 1799, he was appointed major of the 9th infantry, and in the following year deputy-adjutant-general and deputy-inspector-general. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry 12 Dec., 1808, and on 30 Nov., 1810, colonel of the 3d infantry, from which he was transferred in April, 1812, back to the 5th. He resigned 15 Aug., 1812, but commanded a regiment of militia at the battle of Bladensburg in 1814. He was afterward sheriff of Prince George county.

BEAN, William, the first white settler west of the Alleghanies. He was a companion of Daniel Boone in his visit to Kentucky in 1760, and returned in 1768 and settled with his family on Boone's creek, a small tributary of the Watauga.

BEARD, George Miller, physician, b. at Montville, Conn., 8 May, 1839; d. in New York, 23 Jan., 1883. His father was a clergyman. The son studied at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1862. He studied a year in the medical department of Yale, and in 1866 obtained his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. For eighteen months, in 1863–'4, he was assistant surgeon on the gun-boat "New London," in the western gulf blockading squadron. In 1865 he settled in New York and made diseases of the nervous system his specialty. He introduced several new methods of electrization, and was the first to point out and exemplify the tonic effects of electricity. With Dr. Rockwell he published a work on "General Electrization" (1867). He also published an essay on "The Longevity of Brain-Workers" (1867). In 1868 he translated from the German and edited Tobold's "Chronic Diseases of the Larynx," and in the following year published "Our Home Physician." In 1871 he published with Dr. Rockwell "Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity," which was translated into German by Väter, of Prague; also two popular treatises, entitled "Stimulants and Narcotics" and "Eating and Drinking," based on a study of the customs of all ages and races. At this time he introduced the method of central galvanization, and published the results of experiments in the electrical treatment of diseases of the skin. In 1873 he published with Dr. Rockwell "Clinical Researches in Electro-Surgery," and a paper on "Atmospheric Electricity and Ozone, their Relation to Health and Disease." He was the author of an important monograph on "Legal Responsibility in Old Age" (1874), based on physiological researches into the relation of age to work. He founded the "Archives of Electrology and Neurology," a semi-annual journal, which was continued two years (1874–'6). In 1874 he entered on a systematic study of animal magnetism, spiritualism, clairvoyance, and mind-reading, in their relation to the nervous system. He explained the performances of the famous Eddy brothers, and also of Brown the "mind-reader," maintaining that what was called mind-reading was nothing more than the unconscious action of mind on body. In 1876 he published a work on "Hay Fever," advancing the nerve theory of that disease, and in 1877 papers on "The Scientific Basis of Delusions," on "Mental Therapeutics," and on the "Physiology of Mind-Reading"; in 1878–'9 monographs on "The Scientific Study of Human Testimony and Experiments with Living Human Beings," and "The Psychology of Spiritism." In 1879 he gave the results of a long study of writer's cramp, and in 1880 a monograph on the "Problems of Insanity," and a systematic treatise on "Nervous Exhaustion (Neurasthenia)"; also a work on "Seasickness, its Nature and Treatment." Dr. Beard gave much attention to the functional nervous disease known as inebriety, and published papers making clear the distinction between the vice of drinking and the disease, and indicating the treatment by sedatives and tonics. He lectured on nervous diseases in the university of New York in 1868, and in 1879 was a delegate to the British medical association at Cork, where he presented a paper on "Inebriety and allied Nervous Diseases of America." He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature on topics relating to psychology and the nervous system, and also delivered popular lectures on psychological and neurological subjects.

BEARD, James Henry, painter, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1814. On his father's side he is descended from Sir James Beard, of England, and on his mother's side from Sir Lochlain Maclean, of Scotland. His family removed when he was a child to Ohio, and he eventually settled in Cincinnati, where he devoted himself for many years to portrait painting, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and other distinguished persons being among his sitters. He went to New York in 1846 and exhibited his "Carolina Emigrants" at the national academy, of which he became an honorary member in 1848. In 1870 he settled permanently in New York, and in 1872 was elected a full member of the academy. Of late years he has devoted himself chiefly to animal painting, in which branch of art he has achieved success. Among his best-known works are "Peep at Growing Danger" (1871); "The Widow" (1872); "Mutual Friend," "Parson's Pets" (1875); "Attorney and Clients," "Out all Night," "There's many a Slip" (1876); "Consultation," "Blood will Tell" (1877); "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza" (1878); "Don't you know Me?" (1879); "Heirs at Law" (1880); "Which has Preëmption?" (1881); "You can't have this Pup" (1882); "My Easter's all Spoilt," "I don't believe one Word of It" (1883); "Detected Poacher" (1884); "Don't you come Here," "The Mississippi Flood" (1885); "Barn Yard," and "'ll yer gimme some? Say!" (1886).—His brother, **William Holbrook,** painter, b. in Painesville, Ohio, 13 April, 1825, began his professional career about 1846 as a portrait painter, and after travelling five years settled in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1856 he visited Europe, studied one summer in Düsseldorf, and painted in Italy, Switzerland, and France. On his return home he worked for a time in Buffalo, and there married Miss Johnson, who died within a year. He settled in 1860 in New York city, and was elected a member of the Academy in 1862. Several years afterward he married the daughter of Thomas Le Clear, the portrait-painter. He has painted some genre and allegorical pictures, but of late years has devoted himself almost exclusively to the painting of animals, whose habits he humanizes in a pleasing, satirical manner with much success. He has made many studies for decorative architecture, evincing great originality of conception. Among his best and most characteristic works are: "Kittens and Guinea Pig," "Power of Death" (1859); "Susanna and the Elders," "Swan and Owls" (1860); "Bears on a Bender" (1862); "Bear-Dance" (1865); "March of Silenus" (1866); "Flaw in the Title," "Fallen Landmark" (1867); "The Good Shepherd and the Delectable Mountains," biblical (1869); "Diana and her Nymphs"—deer; "Darwin expounding his Theories"—monkeys; "Morning and Evening"—cranes; "Raining Cats and Dogs"; "Dickens and his Characters"—portrait (1871); "Lost Balloon," "Deer in Wood," "Runaway Match" (1876); "Divorce Court" (1877); "Bulls and Bears in Wall Street" (1879); "Voices of the Night" (1880); "Spreading the Alarm" (1881); "In the Glen" (1882); "Cattle upon a Thousand Hills" (1883); "Eavesdroppers," "Wine Tasters," "Who's Afraid?" (1884); "His Majesty receives," and "Office-Seekers" (1886). He published "Humor in Animals," a collection of his sketches (New York, 1885).—James Henry has four sons, all of them artists: **James Carter,** a lawyer by profession, has made spirited drawings of birds and animals, which are to be found in the best illustrated books and periodicals of the day.—**Harry,** the second son, entered the national army as a boy in 1861, and was a captain in the 30th Missouri volunteers at twenty-one years of age. He paints genre subjects in oils and water-colors, and makes the designs for many of Prang's publications.—**Frank,** the third son, was a special artist for Harper & Brothers during the civil war. He devotes himself particularly to character-sketches, in the production of which he has attained remarkable facility. He lectures on various topics, accompanying himself with crayon sketches on the blackboard. He was for a time professor of the fine arts in Syracuse university. He has published "The Blackboard and the Sunday School" (New York, 1880).—**Daniel,** the fourth son, was educated for a civil engineer, but, like the rest of the family, became an artist. He has an extraordinary talent for allegory as applied to decoration, and introduces animals and natural objects in singularly quaint and suggestive combinations. He has published "The American Boys' Handy Book" (New York, 1882).

BEARD, Richard, educator, b. in Sumner co., Tenn., 27 Nov., 1799; d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 2 Dec., 1880. He was graduated at Cumberland university, Tennessee, in 1832, was professor of languages in the college from 1832 to 1838, when he went to Sharon college, Miss., as professor of languages, but returned to Cumberland and became president of the university in 1843. On the founding of the theological school of the university in 1853, he resigned the presidency of the university and took the chair of systematic theology, being in reality for the next twenty-five years both principal and professor. He was a leader in the Cumberland Presbyterian organization, and published "Systematic Theology," also "Biographical Sketches," and "Why I am a Cumberland Presbyterian."

BEARDSLEY, Arthur, engineer, b. in Esopus, Ulster co., N. Y., 1 Nov., 1843. Early in life he learned the bookbinder's trade at Poughkeepsie, and also began his studies at the Dutchess county academy in the same town. After a year's study at Bowdoin college (1862–'3) he entered the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, and was graduated in 1867 with the degree of C. E. During 1867–'8 he was assistant engineer at the Hoosac tunnel, Mass., and from 1863 till 1872 professor of civil engineering and industrial mechanics at the University of Minnesota. In 1872 he became professor of civil and mechanical engineering in Swarthmore college, where he organized a manual training department, of which he is director.

BEARDSLEY, Eben Edwards, clergyman, b. in Stepney, Conn., in 1808. His father was a farmer and large landholder. The son was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, taking the highest honors in his class. He studied theology, was ordained 10 Aug., 1835, and took charge of St. Peter's church, Cheshire, Conn. On the death of the rector and principal of the Cheshire Episcopal academy, Mr. Beardsley accepted a temporary ap-

pointment, which continued, however, for several years. During this time a new church edifice was erected, and after its completion he retired from the rectorship of the parish and confined himself exclusively to the academy until 1844, when he resigned and resumed the rectorship of the church. He was made rector of St. Thomas's church, New Haven, in 1848. During his ministry there the congregation grew from a small number gathered in a rented room to one occupying one of the finest stone churches in the state. In 1854 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college, and in 1874 Columbia gave him that of LL. D. Dr. Beardsley has devoted much time to historical research, especially in Episcopal church matters in Connecticut. He has published "The History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut from the Settlement of the Colony to the Death of Bishop Brownell in 1865" (2 vols., New York, 1865); "Memoir of Rev. John Eaton Smith" (1871); "Life and Correspondence of Samuel Johnson, D. D., Missionary of the Church of England in Connecticut, and First President of King's College, New York" (1874); "Life and Times of William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., First Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and President of Columbia College, New York" (Boston, 1876); and "Life and Correspondence of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., First Bishop of Connecticut, and of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America" (1881).

BEARDSLEY, John, clergyman, b. in 1730; d. in Kingston, New Brunswick, in 1810. During the revolutionary war he was chaplain of Col. Beverley Robinson's regiment of New York loyalists. He emigrated with the loyalists to New Brunswick, received a lot in Parr Town, now St. John's, became rector of Maugerville in 1784, and resided in Kingston after 1802, receiving a pension from the British government.—His grand-nephew, **Levi,** lawyer, b. in Hoosic, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 13 Nov., 1785; d. in New York, 19 March, 1857. He received a common-school education, studied law, and in 1812 was admitted to practice. In 1825 he was elected to the state assembly that passed the first railroad charter in the United States. He was elected to the state senate in 1829, reëlected in 1834, and was president of the senate in 1838, and for many years judge of the court of errors of New York. He removed to Oswego, N. Y., in 1839, to Columbus, Ohio, in 1842, and returned to New York in 1846. Mr. Beardsley's influence was always on the side of liberal legislation. Besides his legal opinions, he published an autobiographical volume entitled "Reminiscences" (New York, 1852).—**Samuel,** jurist, brother of Levi, b. in Hoosic, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 9 Feb., 1790; d. in Utica, 6 May, 1860. He received a common-school education, and began to study medicine, but soon relinquished it and studied law. In 1813 he joined the militia that went to the defence of Sackett's Harbor. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, made judge-advocate of the militia, and began the practice of law in Watertown, but at the end of a year returned to Rome. In February, 1821, he was appointed district attorney of Oneida co. At the first election held under the constitution of 1822 he was chosen senator from the fifth district, but in the arrangement of classes by lot his term of service was limited to the single year of 1823. During this year he transferred his residence to Utica. President Jackson appointed him U. S. attorney for the northern district of New York, which office he held till 1830, when he was elected as a democrat to congress, and reëlected in 1832 and 1834, and again elected in 1842. In April, 1834, during the United States Bank excitement, he delivered a speech on the currency question which by its vehemence attracted attention throughout the country. About the same time he opposed successfully a measure to restrain the freedom of the reporters of congress. A vacancy occurring in the judgeship of the fifth New York circuit, Mr. Beardsley was nominated by Gov. Marcy, and signified his intention of resigning his seat in congress and accepting the place; but, as President Jackson sent for him, and in the presence of his cabinet and various eminent members of both houses urged him to decline, he decided to remain in congress. In 1836, on the expiration of his congressional term, he accepted the office of attorney-general of the state of New York, his term closing with the year 1838, when he resumed his legal practice. He was again elected to congress in 1842, but withdrew in February, 1844, to become an associate judge of the supreme court of New York, and in June, 1847, was appointed chief justice on the retirement of Judge Bronson. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1849 by Hamilton college. Returning to private life he devoted himself to his profession, but still remained a political power and carried the delegation that, in the Cincinnati convention of 1856, controlled the choice of that body and made James Buchanan the candidate.—**Samuel Raymond,** lawyer, eldest son of Levi, b. in Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., 31 Dec., 1814; d. in Stevensburg, Va., 28 Dec., 1863. He was graduated at Union in 1836, studied law, and practised in Albany and in Oswego, N. Y. He afterward engaged in milling, owning the Premium Mills in Oswego. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 48th N. Y. militia in 1851, and colonel in 1854. He was elected mayor of Oswego in 1852; appointed postmaster in 1853, and was defeated as a candidate for the assembly in 1858. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 24th New York volunteers in 1861, was wounded at Chancellorsville, and was promoted to the colonelcy in 1863. When the regiment was mustered out in 1863, he was appointed adjutant-general on Gen. Meade's staff. He died of disease contracted in the service.

BEASLEY, Frederick, clergyman, b. near Edenton, N. C., in 1777; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 2 Nov., 1845. His father was a planter, and sent the son to Nassau Hall, afterward Princeton, where he was graduated in 1797. For three years he was tutor in the college, and at the same time studied theology. He was ordained in the Episcopal church in 1801, and became pastor of St. John's church, Elizabethtown, in 1803, rector of St. Peter's, Albany, in 1804, and co-rector in St. Paul's, Baltimore, in 1809. From 1813 till 1828 he was provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and also professor of mental and moral philosophy, and became favorably known by his metaphysical work in defence of the philosophy of Locke. In 1815 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by both Columbia college and the university of Pennsylvania. He retired from the college in 1829, and took charge of a church in Trenton, where he remained until 1836. His health failing, he removed to Elizabethtown and passed the remainder of his days in retirement, pursuing literary and theological studies. His principal published writings are: "American Dialogues of the Dead" (1815); "An Examination of the Oxford Divinity," published during the Tractarian controversy; "A Search of Truth in the Science of the Human Mind" (vol. i., 1822; vol. ii. left complete in MS.); "Vin-

dication of the Argument *a priori* in Proof of the Being and Attributes of God, from the Objection of Dr. Waterland" (1825); "Review of Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind" (1825); "A Vindication of the Fundamental Principles of Truth and Order in the Church of Christ," a reply to the views of Dr. Manning (1830); "An Examination of No. 90 of the Tracts for the Times" (1841). He also contributed to periodical literature on moral and metaphysical sciences.

BEASELEY, Nathaniel, pioneer, b. in 1751; d. in Knox co., Ohio, 27 March, 1835. He was a large and powerful man, a noted Indian fighter, and performed valuable services in the St. Clair and Wayne campaigns. He afterward settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, was a member of the general assembly in 1819–'20 from Adams co., and senator from Brown in 1820–'2. He was also canal commissioner and major-general of militia.

BEATTY, Charles, clergyman, b. in county Antrim, Ireland, about 1715; d. in Bridgeton, Barbadoes, 13 Aug., 1772. While very young he sailed for America, and, with other passengers, was landed on Cape Cod in a nearly famished condition, the ship having run short of provisions. Making his way to the neighborhood of Philadelphia, he began peddling in the vicinity. On one of his excursions he stopped at the "Log College" near Neshaminy, and fell into conversation with its founder, the Rev. William Tennent, who, discovering that the young peddler had a classical education, and possessed the true missionary spirit, persuaded him to study for the ministry, and he was ordained on 13 Oct., 1742. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church at the Forks of Neshaminy, Pa., 26 May, 1743. The Presbyterians were at that time divided into two factions, the "Strict" or "Old Side" and the "New Side," and Mr. Beatty joined the former. He was associated with David Brainerd in some of his missionary labors among the Indians, and accompanied Franklin as chaplain on a military expedition to establish frontier posts in the northwest, in 1755. Franklin relates, in his account of the expedition, that, noting the punctual attendance of the soldiers when the daily allowance of grog was served out, and contrasting it with their dilatory attendance at the regular religious services, he suggested to the chaplain the expediency of serving this popular ration immediately after prayers. The chaplain thought the idea good, accepted the task, and, adds Franklin, "never were prayers more generally and punctually attended, so that I think this method preferable to punishment inflicted by severe military laws for non-attendance on divine services." In 1766 Mr. Beatty made a prolonged missionary tour through the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. Some of his sermons were printed, and he published the "Journal of a Two Months' Tour among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania" (London, 1768), also a letter to the Rev. John Erskine, advocating the theory that the American Indians are the descendants of the lost Hebrew tribes. He was much interested in raising money for the struggling college of New Jersey (Princeton), and died of yellow fever while on a visit to Barbadoes with this object in view.

BEATTY, or **BEATTIE, Erkuries,** soldier, b. 9 Oct., 1759; d. in Princeton, N. J., 23 Feb., 1823. He was the son of Charles Beatty, chaplain, to whom he owed his singular name, compounded from the Greek (E and κυριος "from the Lord"). He was apprenticed to a resident of Elizabethtown, N. J., when the war for independence began, and enlisted at once. He served at the battle of Long Island under Lord Stirling, was acting sergeant at White Plains, and ensign in the 4th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, 3 Jan., 1777. He was promoted 1st lieutenant 2 May, and was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown (where he was wounded), Monmouth, and Newtown, besides participating in the hardships of Valley Forge and the campaigns of Van Schaick and Sullivan. When the Pennsylvania line was reorganized after the mutiny in 1781, he went south with Gen. Wayne, joined Lafayette on the Rappahannock, fought at Jamestown (6 July, 1781), and was present at Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. Until 3 Nov., 1783, he was on duty guarding prisoners at Lancaster, Pa., and was then mustered out of service. After serving for a time as clerk in the war department, he was appointed 1st lieutenant in the regular army, 24 July, 1784. From 1786 until 1788 he was acting paymaster of the western army, and during the two years succeeding was in command at Fort St. Vincent (now Vincennes, Ind.). He was a major under Gen. St. Clair, but escaped the defeat of that officer 4 Nov., 1791, having been sent to Fort Jefferson with a detachment. He resigned from the army during Wayne's western campaign in 1793, and went to Princeton, N. J. His journal as paymaster of the western army was published in the "Magazine of American History," vol. i., from the original manuscript in the possession of the New York Historical Society. Maj. Beatty had three brothers, all of whom were officers in the revolutionary army.—His son, Charles Clinton Beatty, D. D., was the founder of the Steubenville, Ohio, female seminary, and president of the board of trustees of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa.

BEATTY, John, physician, b. in Bucks co., Pa., 19 Dec., 1749; d. in Trenton, N. J., 30 April, 1826. He was a son of Charles Beatty, was graduated at Princeton in 1769, studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, joined the army early in the war for independence, and in September, 1776, held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania contingent. He was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Fort Washington, N. Y., 17 Nov., 1776, and during his confinement suffered greatly in health, owing to harsh treatment. Having been exchanged early in 1778, he was appointed, 28 May, commissary-general of prisoners, with the rank of colonel, On 31 March, 1780, he resigned and settled as a physician at Princeton, N. J. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1783–'5, served in both branches of the state legislature, was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and a member of congress in 1793–'5. From 1795 till 1805 he was secretary of state for New Jersey, and he was president of the Trenton bank in 1815–'26.

BEATTY, John, soldier, b. near Sandusky, Ohio, 16 Sept., 1828. He received a common-school education and entered on a business career in a banking-house at an early age. He took an active part in public affairs, and was identified with the free-soil party until it was merged in the republican. In 1860 he was a republican presidential elector. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 3d Ohio infantry, and was appointed successively captain and lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the early western Virginia campaigns, became colonel in 1862, and commanded a brigade in the three days' fight at Stone river, 31 Dec., 1862, to 2 Jan., 1863. In 1863 he was commissioned brigadier-general and served through the Tennessee and Chattanooga campaigns. He was elected to the fortieth congress for the unexpired term of a de-

ceased member, and was twice re-elected. In 1884 he was republican presidential elector at large. In 1885–'6 he was a member of the board of state charities. He has written "The Citizen Soldier" (Cincinnati, 1876) and "The Belle o' Becket's Lane" (Philadelphia, 1882).

BEATTY, Samuel, soldier, b. in Mifflin co., Pa., 16 Dec., 1820; d. in Jackson, Stark co., Ohio, 26 May, 1885. He removed with his father, a native of Ireland, to Jackson, Ohio, in 1827, received a limited education in the common schools, and became a farmer. He served nearly two years in the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant in the 3d Ohio volunteers, was elected sheriff of his county in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and on 16 Nov., 1861, became colonel of the 19th Ohio volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, commanded a division in the battle of Stone River, and was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. In 1866 he returned to his farm in Jackson, where he spent the rest of his life.

BEAUCHAMP, William, clergyman, b. in Kent co., Del., 26 April, 1772; d. in Paoli, Ind., 7 Oct., 1824. He was the son of a Methodist circuit-rider, his boyhood was passed in the western part of Virginia, and he united with his father's church at an early age. He taught school at the age of eighteen, began preaching at nineteen, and at twenty-one was travelling under the direction of the presiding elder. Impressed with the importance of reading and study for a minister of the gospel, he devoted all possible time to intellectual improvement, often studying by torchlight, and became an accomplished classical and Hebrew scholar. In 1794 he joined the itinerants, his circuit lying between the south branches of the Potomac. In 1796 he was ordained deacon, the next year elder, and stationed in New York, and from this time he had the varied experiences of a Methodist preacher, being stationed in Boston, Ohio, Nantucket, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and elsewhere. In 1801 he married Mrs. Frances Russell of Nantucket, a widow, who thereafter became an important help to him in his ministerial work. Everywhere he preached with great success, and, being a man of wonderful versatility, he turned his hand to every useful work that could bring him into contact with and give him influence with the people. In 1815 he took editorial charge of the "Western Christian Monitor," then the only Methodist Episcopal publication issued in the country; and in this, as in everything that he undertook, he achieved a decided success. In 1817 he began to build up the town of Mount Carmel, Ill., and during its early days acted as pastor, teacher, civil engineer, lawyer, and master mechanic. In 1823 he was appointed presiding elder of the Indiana district, then embracing nearly the whole state. He exerted a marked influence wherever he went, and always proved himself a natural leader of men. In 1811 he published "Essays on the Truth of the Christian Religion," and a series of "Letters on the Itinerancy," with an introduction by Bishop Soule, appeared after his death.

BEAUGRAND, Honoré, Canadian journalist, b. in Lanoraie, county Berthier, province Quebec, 24 March, 1848. He was educated at Joliette college, and at the military school, entering the latter in 1865, joined the French force under Gen. Bazaine in Mexico, and, after the unfortunate termination of the attempt to install Maximilian as emperor of that country, returned with the French troops to their own country. After remaining nine months in France he went to New Orleans in 1868 and became a journalist. Subsequently he was connected with the press in St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, Lowell, and Fall River. In 1878 he returned to Canada and founded "La Patrie" in Montreal, in place of "Le National," which had recently been discontinued. He is well known as a magazine and political writer, has been decorated by the academy of France, and in 1885 received the cross of the legion of honor from President Grévy of the French republic. M. Beaugrand has been mayor of Montreal for several years, and became conspicuous by his prohibition of the Orange procession in that city in 1878.

BEAUHARNAIS, Alexandre de (bō-har'-nay), soldier, b. in Martinique in 1760; d. in Paris, 23 July, 1794. This officer, a viscount of France, held a major's commission under Rochambeau in the French contingent during the revolutionary war. Returning to France, he married Josephine de la Pagerie, was chosen deputy to the states-general from the city of Blois, joined the *tiers-état*, became president of the national assembly, general of division in the army of the Rhine in 1792, and minister of war in 1793. During the reign of terror he fell under the suspicion of the revolutionary tribunal, was falsely accused of having treacherously promoted the surrender of Mentz, and "guillotined." His widow became the first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, then a general in the French army, and with him ascended the throne of France.

BEAUHARNAIS, Charles de la Boische de, soldier, b. about 1670; d. 12 June, 1749. He was a natural son of Louis XIV., entered the army as a boy, and was rapidly promoted. He was made a marquis of France, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, 11 Jan., 1726; commander of the order of St. Louis, 21 April, 1732; chevalier, lieutenant-general des armies navales, 1 Jan., 1748, at which time he was also governor of Quebec. He was thus for more than twenty years military commander of the French possessions in America. When war was declared against Great Britain by Louis XV. in 1744, he took efficient measures to fortify the approaches to Canada, and ordered the construction of the fort, afterward famous, at Crown Point.

BEAUJEU, Hyacinthe Marie L. de (bō-zhuh), soldier, b. in Montreal, 9 Aug., 1711; killed in action, 9 July, 1755. His first military experience was in the French navy, where he attained the rank of captain and was awarded the cross of St. Louis for distinguished services. He obtained the seigniory of La Colle on Chambly river, Canada, in 1733, succeeded Contrecour in command at Fort Duquesne in 1755, and planned the ambuscade that resulted in Braddock's defeat, 9 July. Beaujeu was in command of the French and Indians, and was killed by the first fire of the British. See "Relations diverse sur la battaille de Monongahela," collected by J. M. Shea (New York, 1860).

BEAUJOUR, Louis Félix de (dĕb-ō-zhoor), author, diplomatist, b. in Provence in 1765; d. in July, 1836. After serving as secretary of legation for France, at Munich and Dresden, and as consul-general in Sweden and Greece, he was appointed consul-general and chargé d'affaires in the United States in 1804. During his residence in America he prepared "A Sketch of the United States at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century," which, with an admirable map, was published in 1814, and is still consulted as one of the more trustworthy of the early foreign books about America.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Pierre Augustin Caron de, French author, b. in Paris, 24 Jan., 1732; d. 19 May, 1799. He was the son of a watchmaker named Caron, and his inventive and musical tal-

ents gained him admission to the court. Through business associations with the financier Duverney he acquired a fortune, which he augmented by a wealthy marriage. His eloquent pleadings in a suit, brought against him by the heir of his partner Duverney, rendered him conspicuous as a victim of injustice and a champion of liberty. In 1775 he memorialized the king in advocacy of aiding the American colonies in their struggle with the British crown. He held negotiations with Arthur Lee, agent of the colonists, and finally persuaded the prime minister, Maurepas, to sanction a loan of 1,000,000 livres and to secure the advance of an equal sum from the Spanish government. Arms and ammunition for the Americans were delivered from the public arsenals to Beaumarchais, operating under the firm name of Roderique Hortalez & Co., on his entering into an obligation to replace them. In the early part of 1777 he shipped, in three of his own vessels, 200 guns, 25,000 muskets, and 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, and sent over on the "Amphritrite" 50 European officers, among the number La Rouerie, Pulaski, and Baron Steuben. The shipments were continued, but, owing to an erroneous impression that the supplies were a gift from the French government, congress failed to make remittances, and the French government advanced another million francs to relieve Beaumarchais from his embarrassments, and he persevered in forwarding supplies until 1779. The United States were indebted to Beaumarchais at the end of the transactions in the sum of 4,000,000 francs, an obligation which the American government was unable to meet, and which was finally compromised in 1835, by the payment of 800,000 francs to his heirs. He engaged in a variety of financial speculations, such as establishing a national bank of discount, supplying Paris with water, publishing the collected works of Voltaire, etc., which were generally successful. His writings are remarkable for their literary qualities, and some of them for their influence on events. The drama "Eugénie" (1768) was founded on experiences that befell his sister; "Le Barbier de Séville" (1775) was very successful; "Le Mariage de Figaro" (1784) brilliantly satirized the aristocracy. During the French revolution he fell under the suspicions of the Montagnards and fled to England, whence he issued a memoir, entitled "Mes six époques," vindicating his attachment to the cause of liberty. He returned and died suddenly during the directory. See "Beaumarchais and his Times," by M. de Lomenie, Paris, 1856; "Notice sur la vie de Beaumarchais," by Saint-Marc Girardin; "Vie de P. A. Caron de Beaumarchais," by Cousin d'Avalon (1802); and "Essai sur la vie et les ouvrages de Beaumarchais," by E. Berger. His collected works were published by Gudin de la Brenellerie (7 vols., Paris, 1809; new ed., 1821–'7).

BEAUMONT, John G., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 27 Aug., 1821; d. 2 Aug., 1882. He entered the navy as midshipman, 1 March, 1838, and obtained promotion as master, 30 Aug., 1851; lieutenant, 29 Aug., 1855; commander, July, 1862; captain, 1872. He participated as commander of the steamer "Aroostook," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in the severe engagement with the confederate batteries at Fort Darling, was attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron in 1862–'3, was engaged as commander of a monitor in attacks on the fortifications in Charleston harbor, and took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Wagner. He commanded the steamer "Mackinaw," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, when his vessel was badly injured by the shot and shell from the enemy's batteries.

BEAUMONT, William, physician, b. in Lebanon, Conn., in 1796; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 25 April, 1853. He was a surgeon in the U. S. army, and when stationed at Mackinac, Mich., in 1822, had occasion to treat a young man named Alexis St. Martin, who had received the discharge of a shotgun in his left side. By good care the wound was healed, but an opening remained, about two and a half inches in diameter, penetrating into the stomach. Through this aperture Dr. Beaumont was able to watch the process of digestion and to make experiments, extending over a series of years, regarding the digestibility of the different kinds of food and the effect upon the stomach of alcohol and various drugs; and he was the first to obtain the gastric juice and study its properties. The results of these physiological experiments were published in 1833, and attracted much attention in America and Europe. After resigning from the army, Dr. Beaumont practised medicine in St. Louis, and he continued the experiments upon St. Martin until his own death.

BEAUMONT DE LA BONNIÈRE, Gustave Auguste de, French author, grandson of Lafayette, b. at Beaumont-la-Châtre, department of Sarthe, 6 Feb., 1802; d. in Paris, 22 Feb., 1866. He was commissioned, with M. de Tocqueville, to investigate the penal institutions of the United States, came to this country for that purpose in 1831, and published a report on "The Penitentiary System of the United States and its Application in France" (1832). He married his cousin, the granddaughter of Lafayette, in 1836. He was elected to the chamber in 1840, was a member of the constituent assembly of 1848, and was sent by Cavaignac as ambassador to England. In 1851 he was imprisoned for opposing the *coup d'état* of 2 Dec. His principal other published writings are "L'Esclavage aux États-Unis" (1835), of which a translation has appeared in the United States, and "L'Irlande, sociale, politique, et religieuse" (1839).

BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant, soldier, b. near New Orleans, La., 28 May, 1818. He was graduated second in class rank at West Point in 1838. Among his classmates were the future confederate generals Hardee and Sibley and the federal generals Barry, Nichols, Granger, and McDowell. He was assigned first to the artillery and then to the engineers, and in 1838–'9 was assistant in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport. He was on engineering duty at Barataria bay, La., in 1840–'1, at the passes of the Mississippi in 1841–'4, and at Fort McHenry, Md., in 1844–'5. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he was engaged in the construction of defences at Tampico (1846–'7),

siege operations at Vera Cruz (9 to 29 March, 1847), Cerro Gordo (April 17, 18), Contreras (Aug. 19, 20), Chapultepec (Sept. 13), and city of Mexico (Sept. 13, 14), where he was twice wounded. Shortly afterward he was brevetted major. He attained the full rank of captain of engineers, 3 March, 1853, for fourteen years of continuous service as lieutenant. Returning to the United States, he was assigned to duty in the vicinity of New Orleans, superintending the construction and repair of fortifications in Mobile harbor and on the Mississippi river, also of harbor construction in Lake Pontchartrain, and as constructing engineer of the custom-house in New Orleans. His supervisory duties extended over the gulf coast from Florida to the Rio Grande. On 23 Jan., 1861, he was detailed as superintendent of the military academy at West Point, but held the place only a few days, resigning his commission 20 Feb., 1861. This ends his record as a military officer of the United States. He at once offered his services to the southern confederacy, then organizing to resist the authority of the federal government, and was placed in command of the defences of Charleston, S. C. On the refusal of Maj. Robert Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter, he opened fire soon after daylight on the morning of 12 April, 1861. After a cannonade of several hours, during which, according to the official reports, not a single life was lost on either side, Fort Sumter, with ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, capitulated to Gen. Beauregard, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war. Beauregard was almost immediately ordered to Virginia, where he was practically in command at the battle of Bull Run (July 21), though superseded at the last moment by Gen. J. E. Johnston. Here he was again victorious. In the spring of 1862 he was ordered to Tennessee, as second in command to Gen. A. S. Johnston, and when that officer was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, Beauregard took command and nearly succeeded in routing the northern army. The next day, however, the federals having been re-enforced, he was compelled to retreat by Gen. Grant, falling back in good order to Corinth, Miss., where he made a successful defence until 29 May, when he evacuated the place, destroying all his stores, and retreating southward along the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Gen. Beauregard's health failed after this campaign, and he was on leave of absence until August, when, with the full rank of general, he was again placed in command at Charleston, which for a year and a half (Sept., 1862, till April, 1864) he defended against the formidable siege operations under Gen. Gillmore and Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren. In May, 1864, when Gen. Grant was closing in upon the approaches to Richmond, Beauregard re-enforced Lee, defeated Butler at Drury's Bluff, and held Petersburg against the federal advance. In October he was appointed commander of the military division of the west, and sent to Georgia to resist the march of the federals under Sherman. The attempt proved futile, and, joining forces with Gen. J. E. Johnston in North Carolina, he surrendered with that officer to Gen. Sherman in April, 1865. After the war he became president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi railroad, adjutant-general of the state, and manager of the Louisiana state lottery. See "Military Operations of Gen. Beauregard in the War between the States, 1861–'5," by Col. Alfred Roman (New York, 1884). Gen. Beauregard is the author of "Principles and Maxims of the Art of War" (Charleston, 1863), and "Report of the Defence of Charleston" (Richmond, 1864).

BEAUREPAIRE-ROHAN, Henry de (bo-re-pair-ro-on'), Brazilian traveller, b. in Picardy, France, about 1818. He explored Paraguay in 1845–'6, visited Bonpland at Borja, and published "Descripção de uma viagem de Cuyaba ao Rio de Janeiro" (Rio, 1846). He was promoted in 1850 to the rank of major of engineers, and charged by the government with the exploration of central Brazil, and has since published several works on the geography and history of parts of that empire.

BEAVER, James Addams, soldier, b. in Millerstown, Perry co., Pa., 21 Oct., 1837. The founders of the family came from Alsace in 1740—Huguenots seeking religious liberty in America. They settled in Chester co., Pa., and became leaders in the affairs of the infant commonwealth. They have furnished soldiers for every American war since the middle of the last century, and in times of peace have been among the most highly respected and influential families of the state. James was educated by his mother (his father having died in 1840) until 1846, when the family removed to Belleville, Mifflin co., and he was sent to school. In 1852 he entered Pine Grove academy, and in 1854 joined the junior class in Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa. After graduation in 1856 he read law in the office of H. N. McAllister, at Bellefonte, Pa., and was taken into partnership by him almost as soon as he was of age. During this period of his life he joined a local military company—the "Bellefonte Fencibles," under Capt. Andrew G. Curtin, afterward war governor of Pennsylvania. He made a thorough study of tactics, and, when the president called for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in 1861, he was second lieutenant of the company, which promptly marched for the defence of the national capital. On the organization of the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, he became its lieutenant-colonel, and first saw active service in the neighborhood of Hilton Head and Port Royal, S. C. A new call for volunteers was issued in 1862, and Lieut-Col. Beaver was commissioned colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania volunteers, recruited in the vicinity of his home. He had by this time developed high qualities as a disciplinarian, and his men made it their boast that they were often mistaken for regulars. The regiment joined the army of the Potomac just after the battle of Fredericksburg, was assigned to Hancock's corps, and first met the enemy at the battle of Chancellorsville (2 and 3 May, 1863), where it held an advanced position, and lost very heavily, Col. Beaver being among the wounded. He had not recovered when the third call for troops was issued; but, at his own request, he was placed on recruiting service, in command of Camp Curtin. He was able to rejoin his regiment just before the battle of Gettysburg, but, still weak from his wound, was not permitted to take command during the fight. He led his regiment throughout the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, and took part in the successful assault upon the confederate works at Spottsylvania Court-House, his regiment being among the first to scale the earthworks. At the battle of Cold Harbor (3 June, 1864) he was left in command of the brigade, Gen. Brooke being wounded, and later he was himself slightly wounded, but not disabled, and remained at his post during the rest of the day, holding an advanced position close to the enemy's works, and constantly under fire. On 16 June, 1864, he was again wounded while leading his brigade in the first assault upon the works at Petersburg. Returning to duty before his wound was fairly healed, he rode to the battle-field of Ream's Station in an ambulance, and

had scarcely reached the front and assumed command at the advanced line when his right leg was shattered by a rifle-ball. Amputation followed, and, although his life was saved, he was no longer capable of active military service. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 10 Nov., 1864, and mustered out of service at his own request on 22 Dec. of that year, refusing to remain in the army on light duty as he was urged to do. He repeatedly declined promotion that would have taken him away from his own regiment, feeling bound to remain with the men whom he had enlisted. In civil life Gen. Beaver has attended closely to his practice at the bar. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State University, in 1873, and has been very influential in increasing its usefulness and prosperity. He has taken active part as a speaker in the campaigns of the republican party, and at the state convention of June, 1882, was nominated as its candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, and again nominated for the same office in 1886. He is a prominent member of the Grand army of the republic. See "Life of James A. Beaver," by Frank A. Burr (Philadelphia, 1882).

BÉBIAN, Roch Ambroise Auguste, educator, b. on the island of Guadeloupe in 1789; d. there in 1834. He was the son of a merchant, and was encouraged to devote himself to the instruction of the deaf and dumb by his godfather, the Abbé Sicard, under whose direction he qualified himself for the task. He published "Essai sur les sourd-muets et sur le langage naturel" (1817), and afterward became a professor in the royal institution for deaf-mutes. His zeal for reform excited much jealousy, and, in 1825, he was compelled to resign his professorship and return to his native island. His other publications were "Mimographie, ou Essai d'écriture mimique" (Paris, 1822); "Manuel d'enseignement pratique" (1827); and "Éloge historique de l'abbé de l'Épée."

BECERRA, Diego, Spanish navigator, d. in 1533. He was an officer in the army of Cortés, conqueror of Mexico. When the ship "Concepcion" was built at Tehuantepec by order of Cortés, Becerra was given command of her, and went, 30 Nov., 1533, to explore the coasts of the southern sea. A short time after he had begun the work his pilot treacherously assassinated him.

BECERRA, Francisco (be-ther'-rah), Spanish architect, lived in the latter part of the 16th century. He established himself in Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico, and built there the cathedral and several convents. The famous cathedral of Lima, the church of Cuzco, and several bridges, are also numbered among his works, which rank with the best specimen of architecture in Spanish America.

BECHLER, John Christian, Moravian bishop, b. on the island of Oesel, 7 Jan., 1784; d. in Herrnhut, Saxony, 18 April, 1857. He was educated at the Moravian college and theological seminary in Germany, came to the United States in 1806, and entered the boarding-school of Nazareth Hall, at Nazareth, Pa., as a tutor. In the following year the American Moravian theological seminary was founded, and he was appointed one of its first professors. Afterward he accepted the principalship of Nazareth Hall, and subsequently had charge of various churches in Pennsylvania and on Staten Island. He was consecrated to the episcopacy at Lititz, Pa., 17 May, 1835, and presided over the southern district. In the following year he went to Europe as a member of the general synod, and did not return, but proceeded to Russia, where he stood at the head of the Moravian establishment at Sarepta, and subsequently was the principal of a similar establishment at Zeist, in Holland. Bishop Bechler was endowed with rare musical talent, and composed various anthems and tunes, some of which are still in use.

BECK, Charles, educator, b. in Heidelberg, Germany, 19 Aug., 1798; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 March, 1866. After completing his theological studies at Berlin and Tübingen, he was employed for some time as tutor at the university of Basle, Switzerland; but his republican sentiments endangered his liberty, and he took refuge in the United States, arriving in New York in December, 1824. Soon afterward he became connected, as teacher, with the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., until, in 1830, he, in connection with two other teachers, established a school at Phillipstown, on the Hudson, opposite West Point. In 1832 Prof. Beck was elected to the chair of Latin language and literature at Cambridge, and, on his retirement from that professorship in 1850, he devoted himself to literary pursuits and classical studies. In 1863 he published "The Manuscripts of the Satyricon of Petronius Arbiter, described and collated." He was for two years a representative of Cambridge in the state legislature. He was specially interested in the soldiers' fund, the sanitary commission, and the agencies for the care and education of the freedmen.

BECK, George, poet, b. in England in 1749; d. in Lexington, Ky., 24 Dec., 1812. He was instructor in mathematics at Woolwich from 1776, but was afterward dismissed. He emigrated to the United States in 1795, and was employed in painting pictures. He wrote short poems, made poetic translations from Anacreon, Homer, Virgil, and Horace, and in 1812 published "Observations on the Comet." In 1795 he served as a scout in Wayne's campaign against the Indians. With his wife, who was also an artist, he conducted for many years a female seminary in Lexington, Ky.

BECK, James Burnie, U. S. senator, b. in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 13 Feb., 1822. He received an academic education in his native country, and, coming to the United States with his parents, settled in Lexington, Ky., and was graduated at the law school of Transylvania university in that place in 1846. He then practised law in Lexington, and in 1866 was elected to congress, serving four successive terms, from 1867 till 1875. In May, 1876, he was appointed a member of the commission to define the Virginia and Maryland boundary, and in the same year was elected to the U. S. senate. He took his seat on 4 March, 1877, and was re-elected in 1882, for the term that will expire in March, 1889. During his congressional career Mr. Beck has served on important committees, and has often been prominent in important debates. He has been specially interested in questions relating to the tariff and the currency.

BECK, Paul, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia about 1760; d. there, 22 Dec., 1844. His father emigrated from Nuremberg in 1752. The son acquired a large fortune in the wine-trade, and for several years filled the office of port warden of Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia academy of fine arts, a benefactor of the deaf and dumb institution of that city, president of the American Sunday-school Union, and a contributor to various other charitable and religious undertakings.

BECK, Theodoric Romeyn, physician, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 11 April, 1791; d. in Utica, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1855. He was a son of Caleb Beck, and of English descent. He was graduated at Union in

1807, and began to practise medicine in Albany in 1811. In 1813 he presented to the Albany society of arts a comprehensive paper on the mineral resources of the United States. In 1815 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine, and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the college of Physicians and Surgeons of western New York, at Fairfield. In 1817 he became principal of the Albany academy, which he directed until 1848. He was also professor of medical jurisprudence in Fairfield medical college from 1826 till 1836, and professor of materia medica in that institution from 1836 till 1840, and in Albany medical college from 1840 till 1854. He was chosen president of the New York state medical society in 1829, and became a manager of the state lunatic asylum, and in 1854 president of the board of managers. He collected statistics on deaf-mutes, which influenced the legislature to pass laws for the education of that class. From 1849 to 1853 he edited the "American Journal of Insanity." His principal work was "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," in which he was aided by his brother, John Brodhead. The first edition was printed in 1823; a seventh edition, with notes by Dunlap and Darwell, was issued in London in 1842, and a tenth in Albany in 1850. Dr. Beck also contributed to scientific journals.—His brother, **John Brodhead,** physician, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 18 Sept., 1794; d. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 9 April, 1851. He was a nephew of the Rev. John B. Romeyn, in whose house he was educated. He was graduated at Columbia in 1813, and began the practice of medicine in 1817. From 1822 till 1829 he edited the "New York Medical and Physical Journal." He became professor of materia medica and of botany in the college of physicians and surgeons in 1826, but exchanged the chair of botany subsequently for that of medical jurisprudence. He assisted T. Romeyn Beck in the preparation of his great work on medical jurisprudence (1823), and published "Medical Essays" (1843), "Infant Therapeutics" (1849), and "Historical Sketch of the State of Medicine in the Colonies" (1850).—Another brother, **Lewis Caleb,** scientist, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 4 Oct., 1798; d. in Albany, N. Y., 20 April, 1853. He was graduated at Union in 1817, studied medicine, and began practice in Schenectady in 1818. During 1820–'1 he resided in St. Louis, but soon returned and settled in Albany. He was successively professor of botany in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1824–'9) professor of botany and chemistry in the Vermont Academy of Medicine (1826–'32), professor of chemistry and natural history at Rutgers College (1830–'7 and 1838–'53), and professor of chemistry and pharmacy at Albany Medical College (1841–'53). He also delivered a course of chemical lectures at Middlebury in 1827, and was appointed mineralogist to the geological survey of New York in 1837. His published works include "A Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri" (1823); "An Account of the Salt Springs at Salina" (1826); "A Manual of Chemistry" (1831); "Mineralogy of New York" (1842), probably his most important contribution to scientific literature; "On Adulterations" (New York, 1846); and "Botany of the United States North of Virginia" (1848). Gross's "American Medical Biography."

BECKER, George Ferdinand, geologist, b. in New York city, 5 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1868, studied at Heidelberg, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1869, and, two years later, passed the final examination of the Royal School of Mines in Berlin. From 1875 till 1879 he was instructor of mining and metallurgy in the University of California, and in 1879 he became connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and later was placed in charge of the California division of geology. In 1880 he was appointed special agent of the 10th census, and in 1882 was further appointed special agent in charge of the investigation of the precious-metal industries. His most important writings are "Geometrical Form of Volcanic Cones" (1885); "Notes on the Stratigraphy of California" (1885); "Cretaceous Metamorphic Rocks of California" (1886); "A Theorem of Maximum Dissipativity" (1886), which is a new fundamental law of mechanics, and one of its consequences is "A New Law of Thermo-Chemistry" (1886), which embraces the previously known laws of this science and makes an important addition to them. He has also written "Atomic-Weight Determinations; A Digest of the Investigations published since 1814" (Washington, 1880); "Geology of the Comstock Lode" (1882); "Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals," with S. F. Emmons (1885); and "Geology of the Quicksilver Deposits of the Pacific Slope" (1886).

BECKER, Thomas A., R. C. bishop, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1832. His parents were German Protestants. He studied at the Propaganda, Rome, and was ordained in 1859. On his return he was assigned to Richmond, Va., and was afterward sent to Martinsburg and Berkeley Springs. At the close of the war he returned to Baltimore, and was for some time on duty at St. Peter's church. He was afterward appointed professor of theology, ecclesiastical history, and sacred scriptures in St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, and was one of the chief secretaries of the plenary council assembled at Baltimore. He was then stationed at the cathedral of Richmond, where he remained until created bishop of the new diocese of Wilmington, Del., 23 Aug., 1868. He was transferred to the see of Savannah in May, 1886. Dr. Becker has contributed largely to reviews and periodicals, and his series of articles in the "American Catholic Quarterly," on the idea of a true university, attracted wide attention.

BECKFORD, William, West Indian planter, b. in Jamaica in December, 1709; d. in London, 21 June, 1770. After receiving his education in England, he fell heir to large plantations in the West Indies, and, entering public life, became a member of parliament and alderman of London, and in 1762, and again in 1768, was elected lord mayor of London. With John Wilkes, he led the popular opposition, and on 23 May, 1770, delivered a memorable remonstrance to the king, complaining of the falsification of election returns. He left estates worth £100,000 a year, and a million of money. His son was the author of "Vathek."

BECKWITH, Amos, soldier, b. in Vermont about 1830. He was graduated at West Point in 1850, and served in the Seminole war. During the civil war he was chief depot-commissary in Washington, chief of commissariat of the military division of the Mississippi, on the staff of Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and, after the war, chief commissary of the department of the gulf. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army on 13 March, 1865, and promoted lieutenant-colonel on the general staff, 23 June, 1874.

BECKWITH, Edward Griffin, soldier, b. in Cazenovia, N. Y., 25 June, 1818; d. in Clifton, N. Y., 22 June, 1881. He was graduated at West Point in 1842, served in the war with Mexico at Tampico and Vera Cruz, and was employed in Pacific railroad reconnoissances in 1853–'4, the records of which survey were published by congress. In the civil war he served as chief of commissariat of the 5th army corps, and of the army of Virginia, and in fitting out Gen. Banks's Louisiana expedition. He was provost-marshal-general of the department of the gulf in 1863, in command of the defences of New Orleans from 25 Aug., 1863, till 12 Jan., 1864, also for a time chief commissary of the department, was made major on 8 Feb., 1864, and received the brevet rank of brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. After the war he was employed in the subsistence department.

BECKWITH, Sir **George,** English soldier, b. in 1753; d. in London, 20 March, 1823. He came to America in 1771 as ensign, and rose to the rank of major in 1781. He commanded the British forces at the taking of Elizabethtown and New Brunswick, and bore a distinguished part in other engagements. From 1787 till 1791, the period when there was no British minister to the United States, he was entrusted with an important confidential mission. In 1797 he was appointed governor of Bermuda, in 1804 of St. Vincent, and in 1808 of Barbadoes. In 1809 he conquered the French possession of Martinique, and in the following year he drove the French out of Guadeloupe. In 1814 he returned to England, and in 1816 took command of the military forces in Ireland.

BECKWITH, George C., clergyman, b. in 1800; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 May, 1870. He was a Congregational minister, who devoted himself to the service of the American peace society, of which he was for thirty-three years corresponding secretary. He also edited its magazine, "The Advocate of Peace," and wrote the appeals issued in its name, in favor of peace congresses and the arbitration of international disputes.

BECKWITH, James Carroll, painter, b. in Hannibal, Mo., 23 Sept., 1852. He is a son of N. M. Beckwith, who was U. S. commissioner-general at the international exhibition of Paris in 1867. He studied art for two years in the national academy, New York, and for five years in the atelier of Carolus Duran, and in the Paris school of arts, under Yvon. His works include "Judith," portraits, exhibited at the New York academy of design, and "The Falconer," sent to the Paris exposition of 1878.

BECKWITH, John Watrus, P. E. bishop, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 9 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1852, ordained deacon 24 May, 1854, and priest in May, 1855. He entered upon work in Wadesboro, N. C., but soon removed to Anne Arundel co., Md. At the beginning of the civil war he removed to Mississippi and thence to Alabama, where he became rector of Trinity church in Demopolis. At the close of the war he became rector of Trinity church, New Orleans, and while there was elected bishop of Georgia. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Trinity in 1867. He was consecrated bishop in St. John's church, Savannah, 2 April, 1868. It is largely due to his untiring labors that the Episcopal church in Georgia has steadily gained in influence and strength. He is a most eloquent and powerful preacher, and in this respect has no superior in the church of which he is a member. He has published several sermons and addresses.

BECKWOURTH, James P., pioneer, b. in Virginia about 1800; d. in 1867. He was a mulatto. About 1850 he discovered the pass through the Sierra Nevada mountains that bears his name. During his adventurous life he was at one time chief among the Crow Indians, and he figures in many books of western travel. In 1845 he was among the Americans that took part in the revolution against Gov. Micheltorena in California.

BEDARD, Pierre, Canadian jurist, b. in Quebec in 1763; d. in 1827. He was one of the first native Canadians to be admitted to the bar. During the administration of Gov. Craig he led the opposition in the assembly, founded "Le Canadien" newspaper, and suffered a term of imprisonment for assailing the executive in that journal. In later life he was a district judge.

BEDEL, John, soldier, b. in the Indian Stream territory, northern New Hampshire, 8 July, 1822; d. in Bath, N. H., 26 Feb., 1875. His father was Gen. Moody Bedel. The son enlisted as a private in the Mexican war in 1847, and became captain in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in Bath until 1853, when he entered the treasury department at Washington, and remained there until the beginning of the civil war. He was then appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d New Hampshire volunteers, 27 June, 1862, was wounded, 10 July, 1863, and captured at Fort Wagner, 18 July, 1863. He was promoted colonel of that regiment, while a prisoner of war, 6 April, 1864, and paroled on 9 Dec. He was made a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, by brevet, dating from 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out of service 20 July, 1865. He represented the town of Bath in the legislature, and was several times the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor.

BEDEL, Timothy, soldier, b. in Salem, N. H., about 1740; d. in Haverhill, N. H., in February, 1787. He served as a lieutenant in the French war. On 6 July, 1775, he was appointed captain of rangers, and on 13 Jan., 1776, colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, joining the northern army under Schuyler. He was with Montgomery at the taking of St. John's, on the Sorel, and was

in command of the force at the Cedars, near Montreal, which was attacked by Brant's Indians and surrendered without resistance by order of Capt. Butterfield, the subordinate officer in command during the absence of Col. Bedel, who lay ill at Lachine. Gen. Arnold threw the blame on Bedel, who was deprived of his command, but was subsequently reinstated. He was afterward major-general of New Hampshire militia.

BEDELL, Gregory Thurston, P. E. bishop, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1817. His father was an eminent clergyman in Philadelphia, and an author of much reputation. At the age of nine years the son entered Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's school at Flushing, L. I., remaining until he was seventeen under the guidance of that instructor. He was graduated at Bristol college, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and at the Virginia theological seminary in 1840. He was ordained deacon, 19 July, 1840, and priest in August, 1841. He became rector of Trinity church, West Chester, Pa., in 1841, and in 1843 was called to the rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, New York city. While there he was elected assistant bishop of Ohio, and was consecrated 13 Oct., 1859, in St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va. On the death of Bishop McIlvaine, in 1873, he became bishop of the diocese. The year following he gave his consent to the division of his extensive jurisdiction, and the diocese of southern Ohio was formed and a bishop chosen for it in 1875. His ecclesiastical position is that of the American evangelicals, McIlvaine, Tyng, Eastburn, and others. Bishop Bedell has published numerous sermons and addresses, and also "Renunciation" (a work of his father's, with additions); "The Pastor," a manual on pastoral theology (1880); a "Memorial of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng" (New York, 1866); and "Centenary of the American Episcopate" (London, 1884).

BEDELL, Gregory Townsend, clergyman, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 28 Oct., 1793; d. in Baltimore, Md., 30 Aug., 1834. His early education was obtained chiefly at the Episcopal academy, Cheshire, Conn. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1811, studied for the ministry of the Episcopal church, and was ordained by Bishop Hobart, 4 Nov., 1814. His first charge was at Hudson, N. Y., where he remained three years. In 1818 he accepted a call to Fayetteville, N. C., but, as his health was delicate and the climate did not suit him, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in May, 1822. St. Andrew's church was established through his labors, and he acquired great popularity as a preacher. In a few years, however, his health failed, and the end came to him in Baltimore, while on his return home from Bedford Springs, Pa. Dr. Bedell published and was the author of sacred poems and musical compositions. Among his works are, "Bible Studies" (2 vols., 1829); "Ezekiel's Vision"; "Onward, or Christian Progression"; "Waymarks"; "Is it well?" and "It is well." The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., published his sermons, with a memoir, in 1836.

BEDFORD, Gunning, patriot, b. in Philadelphia about 1730; d. in Newcastle, Del., 30 Sept., 1797. He was a lieutenant in the French war, and entered the revolutionary army as major, 20 March, 1775. As lieutenant-colonel of Haslet's regiment he was wounded at White Plains. On 18 June, 1776, he was appointed muster-master-general. He was a delegate from Delaware to the old congress, 1783–'5, and in 1796 was elected governor of Delaware.—His cousin, **Gunning,** Jr., b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1747, d. in Wilmington, Del., 30 March, 1812, was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1771, delivering the valedictory oration. After graduation he studied in the law-office of Joseph Reed, of Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar, and practised law at Dover and afterward at Wilmington, Del. During the revolutionary war he acted for a short time as aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. Resuming his practice after the close of the war, he was in the course of a few years elected to the Delaware house of representatives. He represented Delaware in the continental congress from 1783 till 1786, and was also a member of the constitutional convention, in which he took an active part, and by his eloquence influenced the decision of the convention to give the same representation in the senate to large and small states. He was a presidential elector in 1789 and in 1793. He became attorney-general of the state, and remained in that office until the organization of the government in 1789, when President Washington appointed him U. S. judge for the district of Delaware, which place he held until his last illness.—A grand-nephew of the latter, **Gunning S.,** physician, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1806; d. in New York city, 5 Sept., 1870, was graduated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md., in 1825, with the highest honors of his class. He received his medical diploma from Rutgers medical college in 1829, and soon afterward visited Europe, where for two years he continued his medical studies. On his return, in 1833, he was appointed professor in the medical college at Charleston, S. C., and subsequently was called to a professorship in the new medical college founded by Dr. Alden March, in Albany, N. Y. He removed to New York about 1836, and soon commanded a large practice in obstetrics. In concert with the late Dr. Valentine Mott, his former preceptor, and for many years his colleague, Dr. Bedford projected the university medical college in 1840, and took the chair of obstetrics, which he retained until 1862. Dr. Bedford first introduced into the United States obstetrical clinics for the gratuitous treatment of poor women. He was the author of two standard treatises on his special department of medicine. His "Diseases of Women and Children" passed through ten editions in this country, and his "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics" five editions; and both have been republished in England, and translated into French and German.—His son, Dr. **Henry Moore,** d. at Richfield Springs, 20 Aug., 1880, was his assistant in the obstetrical clinic, the establishment of which was accomplished against strong opposition.

BEDINGER, George Michael, soldier, b. in Virginia about 1750; d. at Lower Blue Licks, Ky., about 1830. He was one of the early emigrants to Kentucky, and served as adjutant in the expedition of 1779 against Chillicothe, as major at the battle of Blue Licks in 1782, and did valuable service as an Indian spy throughout the war. He commanded the Winchester battalion of sharpshooters in St. Clair's expedition of 1791, and was a major of U. S. infantry in 1792–'3. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1792, and represented that state in congress from 1803 till 1807.—His son, **Henry** (diplomatist), was born near Shepherdstown, Va., in 1810, and died there 26 Nov., 1858. He practised law in Shepherdstown, and afterward in Charlestown, in 1845 succeeded his partner and brother-in-law, Gen. George Rust, as member of congress, and was re-elected for the following term. From 1853 till 1858 he was U. S. minister to Denmark, and while at Copenhagen he negotiated a treaty that settled the question of the Sound dues.

BEDLE, Joseph D., jurist, b. in Monmouth co., N. J., 3 Jan., 1831. He practised law in Matteawan, and subsequently in Freehold, N. J., and in 1865 was appointed a judge of the superior court, and again in 1872. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New Jersey.

BEDON, Peter, South American clergyman, b. in Quito, Ecuador; d. there in 1561. He entered the novitiate of the Dominican order at the age of fourteen, completed his studies in Lima, and was then appointed professor of philosophy in the college of that city. In early life he had cultivated painting, and when afterward he had recovered from a dangerous malady, he resolved to devote his leisure to painting pictures of the Blessed Virgin. Several of his works are in the convents of Quito and Santa Fé, and are said to justify the title his countrymen gave him of the Fra Angelico of Ecuador. He founded the convent of La Peña in Quito, and then went to Rio-Bomba, where he founded another convent, but returned to Quito on learning that he had been elected prior of La Peña. In 1619 he was chosen provincial of his order, which office he held until his death.

BEE, Bernard E., soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., about 1823; killed in the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861. He was graduated at West Point in 1845, and served as a lieutenant in the military occupation of Texas and in the war with Mexico, being wounded at Cerro Gordo, and receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Chapultepec. He served as captain on frontier duty in Minnesota, on the Utah expedition, and in Dakota until 3 March, 1861, when he resigned and entered the confederate service. He held the rank of brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade of South Carolina troops at Bull Run.

BEE, Henry Jubilee, pioneer, b. about 1810. He was an English sailor, and a prominent member of the Graham company of foreigners in California which, in 1836–'40, first assisted the revolutionary governor, Alvarado, and afterward had serious troubles with him. Bee was among the foreigners arrested in 1840 with Graham and confined at Monterey on charges of plotting against the native authorities. He took part later during the conquest of 1846, and was bearer of despatches from Com. Sloat to Capt. John C. Frémont.

BEE, Thomas, patriot, b. in South Carolina in 1729. He practised law in his native province, and became a member of the assembly and of the privy council. He was active in the popular cause at the outbreak of the revolution, was a member of the council of safety, and a large part of his property was lost through the war. He became lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and was a member of the continental congress in 1780–'2, and afterward judge of the U. S. court for the district of South Carolina. He published "Reports of the District Courts of South Carolina" (1810).

BEEBE, Bezaleel, soldier, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 28 April, 1741; d. there, 29 May, 1824. In 1758, having joined the army, he was stationed for some time at Fort St. George. Afterward, as one of Rogers's celebrated rangers, he was engaged in the bloody fight where Putnam was captured, and he was also at the capture of Montreal in 1760. At the close of the French war he retired to his farm, but in 1775 was commissioned lieutenant, and sent to Boston soon after the battle of Lexington. In July, 1775, he accompanied an expedition to man the forts on Lake Champlain. He was made captain in 1776, attached to Hinman's regiment, and saw active service in New York and New Jersey. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, and was confined in New York nearly a year, during which time, when on parole, he often met and consulted with his fellow-prisoner, Ethan Allen. After being exchanged, he was made major 13 Aug., 1777, became lieutenant-colonel in 1780, colonel early in 1781, and soon afterward was appointed to the command of all the Connecticut troops raised for sea-coast defence, with the duties and pay of a brigadier-general. After the war he was frequently a member of the legislature. His son, **Ebenezer** (major U. S. army), died in service during the war of 1812.

BEECHER, Lyman, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 2 Oct., 1775; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1863. His ancestor in the fifth ascent emigrated to New England, and settled at New Haven in 1638. His father, David Beecher, was a blacksmith. His mother died shortly after his birth, and he was committed to the care of his uncle Lot Benton, by whom he was adopted as a son, and with whom his early life was spent between blacksmithing and farming. But it was soon found that he preferred study. He was fitted for college by the Rev. Thomas W. Bray, and at the age of eighteen entered Yale, where, besides the usual classical course, he studied theology under President Dwight and was graduated in 1797. After this he continued his studies until September, 1798, when he was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association, entered upon his clerical duties by supplying the pulpit in the Presbyterian church at East Hampton, Long Island, and was ordained in 1799. Here he married his first wife, Roxana Foote. His salary was $300 a year, after five years increased to $400, with a dilapidated parsonage. To eke out his scanty income, his wife opened a private school, in which the husband also gave instruction. Mr. Beecher soon became one of the foremost preachers of his day. A sermon that he delivered in 1804, on the death of Alexander Hamilton, excited great attention. Finding his salary wholly inadequate to support his increasing family, he resigned the charge, and in 1810 was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Litchfield, Conn. Here he remained for sixteen years, during which he took rank as the foremost clergyman of his denomination. In his autobiography he says this pastorate was "the most laborious part of his life." The vice of intemperance had become common in New England, even the formal meetings of the clergy being not unfrequently accompanied by gross excesses, and Mr. Beecher resolved to take a stand against it. About 1814 he delivered and published six sermons on intemperance, which contain eloquent passages hardly exceeded by anything in the English language. They were sent broadcast through the United States, ran rapidly through many editions in England, and were translated into several languages on the continent, and have had a large sale even after the lapse of fifty years. His eloquence, zeal, and courage as a preacher, and his leading the way in the organization of the Bible, missionary, and educational societies, gave him a high reputation throughout New England. During his residence in Litchfield arose the Unitarian controversy, in which he took a prominent part. Litchfield was at this time the seat of a famous law school and several other institutions of learning, and Mr. Beecher (now a doctor of divinity) and his wife undertook to supervise the training of several young women, who were received into their family. But here too he found his salary ($800 a year) inadequate. The rapid and extensive defection of the Congregational churches in Boston and vicinity, under the lead of Dr. Channing and others in sym-

pathy with him, had excited much anxiety throughout New England; and in 1826 Mr. Beecher received a call to become pastor of the Hanover street church in Boston. At the urgent request of his clerical brethren, he took the charge for the purpose of upholding the doctrines of Puritanism, and remained in this church six years and a half. His sermons at this time were largely controversial; he flung himself into the thickest of the fray, and was sustained by an immense following. About this time the religious public had become impressed with the growing importance of the great west; a theological seminary had been founded at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O., and named Lane Seminary, after one of its principal benefactors, and a large amount of money was pledged to the institution on condition that Dr. Beecher accept the presidency, which he did in 1832. He retained the place for twenty years, and his name was continued in the seminary catalogue, as president, until his death. He was also, during the first ten years of his presidency, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. Soon after his removal thither he startled the religious public in the east by a tract calling attention to the danger of Roman Catholic supremacy in the west. The French revolution of 1830, the agitation in England for reform and against colonial slavery, and the punishment by American courts of citizens who had dared to attack the slave-trade carried on under the American flag, had begun to direct the attention of American philanthropists to the evils of American slavery, and an abolition convention met in Philadelphia in 1833. Its president, Arthur Tappan, through whose liberal donations Dr. Beecher had been secured to Lane seminary, forwarded to the students a copy of the address issued by the convention, and the whole subject was soon under discussion. Many of the students were from the south; an effort was made to stop the discussions and the meetings; slaveholders went over from Kentucky and incited mob violence; and for several weeks Dr. Beecher lived in a turmoil, not knowing how soon the rabble might destroy the seminary and the houses of the professors. The board of trustees interfered during the absence of Dr. Beecher, and allayed the excitement of the mob by forbidding all further discussion of slavery in the seminary, whereupon the students withdrew *en masse*. A very few were persuaded to return and remain, while the seceders laid the foundation of Oberlin College. For seventeen years after this, Dr. Beecher and his able coworker, Prof. Stowe, remained and tried to revive the prosperity of the seminary, but at last abandoned it. The great project of their lives was defeated, and they returned to the eastern states. In 1835 Dr. Beecher, who had been called "a moderate Calvinist," was arraigned on charges of hypocrisy and heresy by some of the stronger Calvinists. The trial took place in his own church; and he defended himself, while burdened with the cares of his seminary, his church, and his wife at home on her death-bed. The trial resulted in acquittal, and, on an appeal to the general synod, he was again acquitted; but the controversy engendered by the action went on until the Presbyterian church was rent in twain. In the theological controversies that led to the excision of a portion of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1837–'8, Dr. Beecher took an active part, adhering to the new school branch. In 1852 he resigned the presidency of Lane Seminary, and returned to Boston, purposing to devote himself mainly to the revisal and publication of his works. But his intellectual powers began to decline, while his physical strength was unabated. About his eightieth year he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and thenceforth his mental powers only gleamed out occasionally with some indications of their former splendor. The last ten years of his life were passed in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the home of his son, Henry Ward Beecher. Dr. Beecher was a man of great intellectual power, though not a profound scholar. His sermons were usually extemporaneous, as far as form was concerned, but were carefully thought out, often while he was engaged in active physical exercise; but his writings were elaborated with the utmost care. He stood unequalled among living divines for dialectic keenness, pungent appeal, lambent wit, vigor of thought, and concentrated power of expression. He possessed intense personal magnetism, and an indomitable will, and was thoroughly devoted to his chosen work. The sincerity and spirituality of his preaching were generally acknowledged, and were attended by tangible results. He was bold to the point of audacity, and it was this feature of his character, probably more than any positive errors, that made him a subject of anxiety to the more conservative class of the theologians of his own denomination. His great boldness in denouncing laxity in regard to the standard of the Christian orthodoxy made a deep impress on the public mind. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1809, and that of D. D. by Middlebury College in 1818. When he became president of Lane Seminary, he took also the chair of sacred theology. He was the author of a great number of printed sermons and addresses. His published works are: "Remedy for Duelling" (New York, 1809); "Plea for the West," "Six Sermons on Temperance," "Sermons on Various Occasions," (1842), "Views in Theology," "Skepticism," "Lectures on Various Occasions," "Political Atheism." He made a collection of those of his works which he deemed the most valuable (3 vols., Boston, 1852). He was three times married—in 1799, 1817, and 1836—and had thirteen children. Most of his children have attained literary or theological distinction. All his sons became Congregational clergymen, viz., William Henry, Edward, George, Henry Ward, Charles, Thomas Kinnicut, and James Chaplin. The daughters are Catherine Esther, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Beecher Perkins, and Isabella Beecher Hooker. He was proverbially absent-minded, and after having been wrought up by the excitement of preaching was accustomed to relax his mind by playing "Auld Lang Syne" on the violin, or dancing the "double shuffle" in his parlor. His autobiography and correspondence was edited by the Rev. Charles Beecher (New York, 1863). See also "Life and Services of Lyman Beecher," by the Rev. D. H. Allen (Cincinnati, 1863).—His eldest child, **Catherine Esther**, educator, b. in East Hampton, Long Island, 6 Sept., 1800; d. in Elmira, N. Y., 12 May, 1878. The death of her mother when Catherine was about sixteen years of age brought upon her domestic responsibilities that lasted until her father's second marriage, two years later. Her education was received in the seminary at Litchfield. She was betrothed to Prof. Fisher, of Yale, who was lost with the "Albion" off the coast of Ireland, while on a voyage to Europe, and she never married. Her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, says the shock was so great that it nearly destroyed her religious faith, and her only consolation was in a life of earnest activity. In 1822 she opened a school for young ladies in Hartford, Conn., with such success that, under her supervision, with the assistance of her sister, Harriet (afterward Mrs. Stowe), it num-

bered 160 pupils. It was maintained for ten years. Comprehending the deficiencies of existing text-books, she prepared, primarily for use in her own school, some elementary books in arithmetic, a work on theology, and a third on mental and moral philosophy. The last was never published, although printed and used as a college text-book. The gist of her theories on the subject of teaching was that the physical and moral training of her pupils was quite as important as the development of their intellectual powers. She also claimed that a housekeeper is responsible for the health of all the inmates of her family, especially of children and servants who have not the needful knowledge and discretion. She was constantly making experiments, and practising them upon the girls, weighing all their food before they ate it, holding that Graham flour and the Graham diet were better for them than richer food. Ten of her pupils invited her to dine with them at a restaurant. She accepted the invitation, and the excellent dinner changed her views. Thereafter they were served with more palatable food. In 1832 Miss Beecher went to Cincinnati with her father, who had accepted the presidency of Lane Theological Seminary, and in that city she opened a female seminary, which, on account of failing health, was discontinued after two years. She then devoted herself to the development of an extended plan for the physical, social, intellectual, and moral education of women, to be promoted through a national board; and for nearly forty years she labored perseveringly in this work, organizing societies for training teachers; establishing plans for supplying the territories with good educators; writing, pleading, and travelling with persistent energy and earnestness. Her object, as described by herself, was, "to unite American women in an effort to provide a Christian education for 2,000,000 children in our country" who were destitute of schools. She made her field of labor especially in the west and south, and sought the aid of educated women throughout the land. She was for many years engaged with ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, in a scheme for introducing woman teachers into the west. The name given to the organization was "The National Board of Popular Education"; and it was claimed that hundreds of the best teachers the west received went there under the patronage of this system. To a certain extent the plans succeeded, and were found beneficial; but the careers of the teachers were mostly short, for they soon married. She had a mind full of original vigor, but without much imagination; it was perhaps the want of this that made some of her schemes impracticable. She had a great deal of racy humor and mother-wit, with patience, magnanimity, and unbounded good-nature. Her conversation was full of fresh comments on persons and things, without the least bitterness or malice. It was her rule to make her own common sense the standard of judgment, and she doubted the value of anything not commended by that. She continued in her old age the accomplishments of her youth, singing, and playing the piano and the guitar; but her performances were those of a past generation, as she had no belief in modern or classic music. She believed that what she could not comprehend could not exist. It was so also in art. The work of the masters and mediæval art had no meaning for her. She spoke of a house where rare specimens of art were collected as "full of Virgins and Son," with "a picture of Christ all rubbed out," "a Psyche with the top of her head knocked in," and "Venus without arms." She occasionally wrote verses, and was sometimes an attendant at women's conventions and congresses. For many years she suffered from lameness and weakness of nerve and body, and all her work was carried on under great bodily difficulties. In early life she was Calvinistic in belief, but in her later years became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Miss Beecher's published works include "Letters on the Difficulties of Religion" (Hartford, 1836); "The Moral Instructor" (Cincinnati, 1838); "Treatise on Domestic Economy" (Boston, 1842); "Housekeeper's Receipt-Book" (New York, 1845); "Duty of American Women to their Country" (1845); "True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women, with a History of an Enterprise having that for its Object" (Boston, 1851); "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness" (New York, 1855); "Physiology and Calisthenics" (1856); "Common Sense applied to Religion" (1857), a book containing many striking departures from the Calvinistic theology; "An Appeal to the People, as the Authorized Interpreters of the Bible" (1860); "Religious Training of Children in the School, the Family, and the Church" (1864); "Woman's Profession as Mother and Educator, with Views in Opposition to Woman Suffrage" (Philadelphia, 1871); "Housekeeper and Healthkeeper" (New York, 1873); and with her sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, "The American Woman's Home" (New York, 1869); "Principles of Domestic Science as applied to the Duties and Pleasures of Home" (1870); and also a "Domestic Receipt-Book," of which numerous editions have been sold. Apart from the books relating to her special educational purpose, she wrote memoirs of her brother, George Beecher (1844); and "Truth Stranger than Fiction" (Boston, 1850), an account of an infelicitous domestic affair in which some of her friends were involved. She left several unpublished manuscripts and an autobiography nearly completed.—His eldest son, **William Henry,** clergyman, b. in East Hampton, L. I., 15 Jan., 1802. His education was obtained principally at home, and then he studied theology under his father and at Andover. In 1833 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale. For many years he was a home missionary on the Western Reserve, and since has held charges in Putnam, Toledo, and Chillicothe, Ohio, and in Reading, and North Brookfield, Mass.—Another son, **Edward,** clergyman, b. in East Hampton, L. I., 27 Aug., 1803. He was graduated at Yale in 1822, studied theology at Andover and New Haven, became tutor in Yale in 1825, and then removed to Boston to take charge of the Park street congregation. Here he remained from 1826 till 1830, when he was elected president of Illinois College, Jacksonville. In 1844 he returned to Boston, as pastor of Salem street church, and in 1855 he became pastor of the Congregational church at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained until 1870. For some years he was professor of exegesis in the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1872 he retired from the ministry and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. The title of D. D. was conferred on him by Marietta College in 1841. He has been a constant contributor to periodicals, was senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for the first six years of its existence, and after 1870 was a regular contributor to the "Christian Union." His two works on the "Ages" gave rise to much discussion, and have modified doctrinal statements as to the origin of human depravity. The central idea presented is, that man's present life upon earth is the outgrowth of a former life as well as the prelude to a future one; that during the ages a conflict has been

going on between good and evil, which will not be terminated in this life, but that sooner or later all the long strifes of ages will become harmonized into an everlasting concord. He has published "Address on the Kingdom of God" (Boston, 1827); "Six Sermons on the Nature, Importance, and Means of Eminent Holiness throughout the Church" (New York, 1835); "History of Alton Riots" (Cincinnati, 1837); "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to People of Illinois" (1837); "Baptism, its Import and Modes" (New York, 1850); "Conflict of Ages" (Boston, 1853); "Papal Conspiracy exposed" (New York, 1855); "Concord of Ages" (1860); "History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrine of Future Retribution" (1878).—Another son, **George**, clergyman, b. in East Hampton, L. I., 6 May, 1809; d. in Chillicothe, Ohio, 1 July, 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1828, after which he studied theology. Subsequent to his ordination in the Presbyterian church he filled pulpits at Rochester, N. Y., and afterward at Chillicothe, Ohio. His death was caused by an accidental discharge of a gun while shooting birds in his own garden. See the "Memoirs of George Beecher," by his sister Catherine (New York, 1844).—Another son, **Henry Ward**, clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 24 June, 1813; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 March, 1887. At an early age he had a strong desire for a seafaring life, which he renounced in consequence of a deep religious impression experienced during a revival. He studied at the Boston Latin-school, in Mount Pleasant institute, was graduated at Amherst in 1834, and then studied theology at Lane seminary, under the tuition of his father, who was president of the institution. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister in Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, in 1837, and married Eunice White, daughter of Dr. Artemas Bullard; then removed to Indianapolis in 1839, where he preached until 1847. In that year he received a call from Plymouth church, a new Congregational society in Brooklyn, N. Y., and almost from the outset he began to acquire that reputation as a pulpit orator which he maintained for more than a third of a century. The church and congregation under his charge were among the largest in America. The edifice has a seating capacity of nearly 3,000. Mr. Beecher discarded many of the conventionalities of the clerical profession. In his view, humor had a place in a sermon, as well as argument and exhortation, and he did not hesitate sometimes to venture so near the comic that laughter was hardly to be restrained. He was fond of illustration, drawing his material from every sphere of human life and thought, and his manner was highly dramatic. Though his keen sense of humor continually manifested itself, the prevailing impression given by his discourses was one of intense earnestness. The cardinal idea of his creed was that Christianity is not a series of dogmas, philosophical or metaphysical, but a rule of life in every phase. He never hesitated to discuss from the pulpit the great social and political crimes of the day, such as slavery, intemperance, avarice, and political abuses. In 1878 he announced that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment. He now held that all punishment is cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of suffering eternally, after all hope of reformation was gone; and in 1882 he and his congregation formally withdrew from the association of Congregational churches, since their theology had gradually changed from the strictest Calvinism to a complete disbelief in the eternity of future punishment. His sermons, reported by stenographers, for several years formed a weekly publication called the "Plymouth Pulpit." He early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer, and as such had a long and successful career. His lectures came to be in such demand, even at the rate of $500 a night, that he was obliged to decline further engagements, as they interfered with his ministerial duties, and for a long time he refused all applications for public addresses except for some special occasion. In January, 1859, he delivered an oration at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, which is considered one of his most eloquent efforts. He became a member of the Republican party on its formation, and delivered many political sermons from his pulpit, also addressing political meetings, especially in 1856, when he took an active part in the canvass, not only with his pen but by speaking at meetings thoughout the northern states. During the presidential canvass of 1884, Mr. Beecher supported the Democratic candidate, and by his action estranged many of his political admirers. In the long conflict with slavery he was an early and an earnest worker. In 1863 he visited Europe, and addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions involved in the civil war then raging in the United States, with a special view to disabuse the British public in regard to the issues of the great struggle. His speeches exerted a wide influence in changing popular sentiment, which previously had been strongly in favor of the southern Confederacy, and were published in London as "Speeches on the American Rebellion" (1864). In April, 1865, at the request of the government, he delivered an oration at Fort Sumter on the anniversary of its fall. In 1878 he was elected chaplain of the 13th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and appeared on parade in the customary uniform. In 1871 one of his parishioners, Henry W. Sage, founded a lectureship of preaching, called "The Lyman Beecher Lectureship," in Yale college divinity school, and the first three annual courses were delivered by Mr. Beecher. In the summer of 1874, Theodore Tilton, formerly Mr. Beecher's associate, afterward his successor, in the editorship of the "Independent," charged him with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. A committee of Plymouth congregation reported the charges to be without foundation; but meanwhile Mr. Tilton instituted a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at $100,000. The trial lasted six months, and at its close the jury, after being locked up for more than a week, failed to agree on a verdict. They stood three for the plaintiff and nine for the defendant. Mr. Beecher was of stout build, florid, and of strong physical constitution. He was fond of domestic and rural life; a student of nature; a lover of animals, flowers, and gems; an enthusiast

in music, and a judge and patron of art. He owned a handsome residence at Peekskill on the Hudson, which he occupied during a part of every summer. In 1886 he made a lecturing tour in England, his first visit to that country after the war. During his theological course in 1836, for nearly a year Mr. Beecher edited the "Cincinnati Journal," a religious weekly. While pastor at Indianapolis he edited an agricultural journal, "The Farmer and Gardener," his contributions to which were afterward published under the title "Plain and Pleasant Talk about Fruits, Flowers, and Farming" (New York, 1859). He was one of the founders and for nearly twenty years an editorial contributor of the New York "Independent," and from 1861 till 1863 was its editor. His contributions to this were signed with an asterisk, and many of them were afterward collected and published as "Star Papers; or, Experiences of Art and Nature" (New York, 1855), and as "New Star Papers; or, Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects" (1858). The latter has been republished in England under the title of "Summer in the Soul." On the establishment of the "Christian Union" in 1870, he became its editor-in-chief. To a series of papers in the "New York Ledger" he gave the title "Thoughts as they Occur," by "One who keeps his eyes and ears open," and they were afterward published under the title of "Eyes and Ears" (Boston, 1864). In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Beecher published "Lectures to Young Men on Various Important Subjects" (Indianapolis, 1844, revised ed., New York, 1850); "Freedom and War: Discourses suggested by the Times" (Boston, 1863); "Aids to Prayer" (New York, 1864); "Norwood; or, Village Life in New England" (1867); "Overture of Angels" (1869), being an introductory installment of "Life of Jesus the Christ; Earlier Scenes" (1871); "Lecture-Room Talks: A Series of Familiar Discourses on Themes of Christian Experience" (1870); "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (3 vols., 1872–'4); "A Summer Parish: Sermons and Morning Services of Prayer" (1874); "Evolution and Religion" (1885). Also, numerous addresses and separate sermons, such as "Army of the Republic" (1878); "The Strike and its Lessons" (1878); "Doctrinal Beliefs and Unbeliefs" (1882); "Commemorative Discourse on Wendell Phillips" (1884); "A Circuit of the Continent," being an account of his trip through the west and south (1884); and "Letter to the Soldiers and Sailors" (1866, reprinted with introduction, 1884). He edited "Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes" (New York, 1855), and "Revival Hymns" (Boston, 1858). Numerous compilations of his utterances have been prepared, among which are: "Life Thoughts" (New York, 1859), by Edna Dean Proctor; "Notes from Plymouth Pulpit" (1859), by Augusta Moore; both of the foregoing have been reprinted in England; "Pulpit Pungencies" (1866); "Royal Truths" (Boston, 1866), reprinted from a series of extracts prepared in England without his knowledge; "Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit" (New York, 1867); "Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher: Selected from Published and Unpublished Discourses," edited by Lyman Abbott (2 vols., 1868); "Morning and Evening Devotional Exercises," edited by Lyman Abbott (1870); "Comforting Thoughts" (1884), by Irene Ovington. Mr. Beecher had completed the second and concluding volume of his "Life of Christ," which is to be published this year (1887), with a re-publication of the first volume. His biography has been written by Lyman Abbott (New York, 1883). A new life, to be written by his son, William C. Beecher, will include an unfinished autobiography. Mr. Beecher was buried in Greenwood cemetery, and a movement was immediately begun for a monument, to be paid for by popular subscription.—**Eunice White,** wife of Henry Ward, b. in West Sutton, Worcester co., Mass., 26 Aug., 1812, was educated at Hadley, Mass. When Mr. Beecher settled in his pastorate in Lawrenceburgh, Ind., he returned to the east to claim his bride, after an engagement extending over seven years. Mrs. Beecher has been a contributor, chiefly on domestic subjects, to various periodicals, and some of her articles have been published in book form. During a long and tedious illness in her earlier married life, she wrote a series of reminiscences of her first years as a minister's wife, afterward published with the title "From Dawn to Daylight: A Simple Story of a Western Home" (1859), under the pen-name of "A Minister's Wife." She has also published "Motherly Talks with Young Housekeepers" (New York, 1875); "Letters from Florida" (1878); "All Around the House; or, How to Make Homes Happy" (1878); and "Home" (1883).—Another son of Lyman, **Charles,** clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 7 Oct., 1815, studied at the Boston Latin School and Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass., and graduated at Bowdoin in 1834. After a theological course in Lane Seminary, Ohio, he was ordained pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Fort Wayne in 1844. He was dismissed in 1851, and became pastor of the First Congregational church in Newark, N. J., where he remained three years. In 1857 he took charge of the First Congregational church in Georgetown, Mass. From 1870 till 1877 he resided in Florida, where for two years he was state superintendent of public instruction, and later, acting pastor at Wysox, Pa. Mr. Beecher is an excellent musician, and he selected the music for the "Plymouth Collection." He has published "The Incarnation, or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son" (New York, 1849); "David and his Throne" (1855); "Pen Pictures of the Bible" (1855); "Autobiography and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher" (1863); "Redeemer and Redeemed" (Boston, 1864); "Spiritual Manifestations" (1879); and "Eden Tableau" (1880).—Another son, **Thomas Kinnicut,** clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Feb., 1824, was graduated in 1843 at Illinois college, of which his brother Edward was then president, was principal of the Northeast grammar-school in Philadelphia in 1846–'8, and then became principal of the Hartford (Conn.) High School. Removing to Williamsburg, now a part of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1852, he gathered and became pastor of the New England Congregational church, and in 1854 he removed to Elmira, N. Y., to take charge of the Independent Congregational church, afterward the Park church. He is known as an influential speaker and writer, and is distinguished for philanthropy. He wholly ignores sectarian feeling, and seeks to promote a fraternal spirit among the various Christian denominations. Since his residence in Elmira he has devoted himself wholly to the duties of a teacher of righteousness and religion in that city and immediate vicinity. For many years he edited a weekly "Miscellany," first in the Elmira "Advertiser," and afterward in the "Gazette," discussing as they came up all the current questions of the day. Among these, in 1874, were a series of papers in which he took the ground that the people of the United States never had been, and were not at the time, in favor of universal suffrage. He has lectured in the principal cities of the

United States, and against his wishes and counsel he has been nominated for political office by the greenback, the democratic, the prohibition, and the republican parties, but has never been elected to any office. He was chosen chaplain of the 141st New York volunteers in 1863, and served with the army of the Potomac four months. He has pronounced mechanical and scientific tastes, and is a lover of art as well as a keen critic. He made a tour of England and France in 1853, visited South America in 1864–'5, England again in 1873, and California in 1884. He has published in book form, "Our Seven Churches" (New York, 1870), a series of lectures, one of which has been widely circulated as a tract, with the title "A Well-Considered Estimate of the Episcopal Church." The other prints but rarely published are sermons and lectures for the use of the Park Church Bible School.—Another son, **James Chaplin,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Jan., 1828; d. in Elmira, N. Y., 25 Aug., 1886, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1848, studied theology at Andover, and on 10 May, 1856, was ordained a Congregational clergyman. Until 1861 he was chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel in Canton and Hong Kong, China. During the civil war he was chaplain of the 1st New York infantry (1861–'2); lieutenant-colonel of the 141st (1862–'3); colonel of the 35th U. S. colored troops (1863–'6), and was mustered out of service in 1866 as brevet brigadier-general. Later, he held pastorates in Owego, N. Y. (1867–'70); Poughkeepsie (1871–'3); and Brooklyn (1881–'2). After three years of acute suffering because of incurable hallucinations, the shadows of which had been hovering about him since 1864, he died by his own hand at the Water Cure in Elmira.—Charles's son, **Frederick Henry,** soldier, b. in New Orleans, La., 22 June, 1841; d. on the upper Republican river, Kansas, 17 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1862, immediately entered the military service, and became successively sergeant, second and first lieutenant. He was in the battles of the army of the Potomac from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg; was twice severely wounded, but could not be persuaded to remain away from his command. The severe nature of his wounds necessitated his transfer to the 2d battalion veteran reserve corps, where he served as lieutenant and acted as adjutant-general under Gen. E. Whittlesey of the Freedmen's Bureau, until commissioned in the regular army in 1864. He was transferred to the 3d U. S. infantry in November, 1864, and made first lieutenant in July, 1866. He served with distinction on the western borders, and was killed by the Indians while on a scouting party some distance from Fort Wallace.

BEECHEY, Frederick William, English geographer, b. in London, 17 Feb., 1796; d. there, 29 Nov., 1856. He was the son of Sir William Beechey, the artist. Entering the navy in 1806, he saw some service in the Channel, on the coast of Portugal, and in the East Indies, and in 1814 was appointed to the "Tonnant," Sir Alexander Cochrane's flag-ship. He took part in the battle of New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815, and on 10 March was made a lieutenant for his services on that occasion. On 14 Jan., 1818, he was appointed to the "Trent," commanded by Lieut. (afterward Sir John) Franklin, and acted as artist to the Arctic expedition of that year, which he afterward described in his "Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole" (London, 1843). Beechey was employed on the survey of the north coast of Africa in 1821–'2, and published in connection with his brother, Henry W. Beechey, "Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa" (London, 1828). He was made commander on 25 Jan., 1822, in January, 1825, was assigned to the "Blossom," and for four years was engaged in the Pacific and in attempting to cooperate with the polar expeditions from the east. In August, 1826, he went, in boats, as far as lat. 71° 23′ 31″ N., long. 156° 21′ 30″ W., a point only 146 miles from Franklin's extreme northern point reached about the same time; but as neither explorer knew of the other's position, the opportunity to coöperate was lost. In 1827 he was made post-captain, and discovered the harbors of Port Clarence and Grantley, near Bering strait. A narrative of his voyages in the years 1825–'8 was published by him (London, 1831). From 1835 till 1847 he was chiefly engaged in surveys on the coast of South America and Ireland, and after this he lived in London until his death. In 1854 he became rear-admiral of the blue. In 1855 he was elected president of the geographical society.

BEEKMAN, Gerardus, colonial governor of New York, d. in New York city about 1728. He was a physician and a wealthy land-holder in New York city, a major under Jacob Leisler, and a member of his council at the time of the revolution of 1688. After the arrival of Gov. Sloughter, when Leisler was condemned and executed for treasonable conduct in refusing to give up the fort at New York, Beekman was one of eight that were condemned with him, but recommended to the governor's mercy. He wrote several petitions for release both to the governor and the queen, saying in one of them that he wished to visit some patients on Long Island who were "very dangerous." He was at length set at liberty, and in 1700 became lieutenant-colonel of a militia regiment under Gov. Bellomont. He was a commissioner in the case of the claim of the Mohegan Indians to land in Connecticut, and afterward a member of Gov. Cornbury's council. After the removal of Gov. Ingoldsby, Beekman was president of the council, and acting governor until the arrival of Gov. Hunter, from 10 April till 14 June, 1710. While holding this place he granted, on his own responsibility, permission to the Rev. Mr. Freeman to officiate in the churches of "Flatbush and Brookland," jointly with the pastor, Rev. Vincentius Antonides. The latter, and most of his flock, objected, and, as Gov. Beekman refused to withdraw the obnoxious permission, the council broke up. Soon after, Beekman had a quarrel on this same subject with one Squire Filkins, who, in a letter dated June, 1710, says that as they were drinking wine together in the ferry-house, having just crossed the ferry, Beekman "gave me affronting words, calling me pittifull fellow, dog, rogue, rascal, &c., which caused me, being overcome with passion, to tell him that I had a good mind to knock him off his horse." Beekman was afterward a member of Hunter's council, holding that office till his death.

BEEKMAN, James William, b. in New York city, 22 Nov., 1815; d. there, 15 June, 1877. He was descended from William Beekman, who sailed with Peter Stuyvesant to New Netherlands, and was an officer of the West India company, and afterward an alderman, under English rule. After studying under a private tutor, Mr. Beekman was graduated at Columbia college in 1834, and studied law with John L. Mason, but never became a member of the bar. His father's death in 1833 left him a fortune, and the death of his uncle, James Beekman, added to this the family estate on the East river near Fifty-second street, including the old Beekman mansion, a place of his-

toric interest from its prominence in revolutionary times. Thus made independent, Mr. Beekman travelled extensively, making a careful study of the workings of different European governments. He was chosen state senator in 1850, and served two terms. In 1861 he, with Erastus Corning and Thurlow Weed, was appointed by a meeting of conservative men in New York to go to Washington and urge President Buchanan to relieve Fort Sumter. Mr. Beekman was vice-president of the New York hospital, president of the woman's hospital, and a director of the New York dispensary. He was also one of the early members of the New York historical society, before which he delivered a centennial discourse in 1871 and read papers at different times. On 4 Dec., 1869, he delivered an address before the St. Nicholas society on "The Founders of New York," which was afterward published (New York, 1870). See "Memoir of James William Beekman," by Edward F. De Lancey (New York, 1877). In February, 1876, he published a report on a village of hospitals.

James W. Beekman

BEERS, Ethel Lynn, author, b. in Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., 13 Jan., 1827; d. in Orange, N. J., 10 Oct., 1879. Her maiden name was Ethelinda Eliot, and she was a descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. Her earliest writings bore the pen-name of "Ethel Lynn," and after her marriage with William H. Beers she wrote her name as it is now known. Her most noted poem is "All Quiet along the Potomac," suggested by an oft-repeated despatch during the first year of the civil war. Its authorship was warmly disputed; but, as is usual in such cases, only one of the claimants had written other verses of equal merit. That was Mrs. Beers, and there is now no further doubt as to the genuineness of her title. The lines originally appeared in "Harper's Weekly" for 30 Nov., 1861, with the caption "The Picket Guard." Mrs. Beers says in a private letter: "The poor 'Picket' has had so many authentic claimants and willing sponsors, that I sometimes question myself whether I did really write it that cool September morning, after reading the stereotyped announcement 'All Quiet,' etc., to which was added in small type 'A Picket Shot.'" The most popular of her other pieces are "Weighing the Baby," "Which shall it be?" and "Baby looking out for Me." She had long had a premonition that she would not survive the printing of her collected poems, and she died the same day the volume was issued, "All Quiet along the Potomac, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1879).

BEERS, Henry Augustin, author, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 2 July, 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1869, was tutor there from 1871 till 1875, and was chosen assistant professor of English in 1875. He spent five months in study abroad, mainly at Heidelberg, and was made full professor in 1880. He has published "Odds and Ends," a collection of verses (Boston, 1878); "A Century of American Literature" (New York, 1878); "Life of N. P. Willis" (Boston, 1885); "Selections from Willis's Prose Writings" (New York, 1885); "The Thankless Muse," a collection of verses (Boston, 1885); "Introduction to Readings from Ruskin" (1885); and "An Outline Sketch of English Literature" (New York, 1886).

BEEST, Albert van, artist, b. in Rotterdam, Holland, 11 June, 1820; d. in New York city, 8 Oct., 1860. When quite young he accompanied Prince Henry of the Netherlands on a three years' journey to the east. In 1845 he came to the United States, where he made a reputation as a marine painter and teacher, living mainly in Boston and New York. As an artist he was self-taught. Among his pupils were William Bradford and R. Swain Gifford.

BEHAIM, or **BEHEM, Martin,** German geographer, b. in Nuremberg about 1459; d. in Lisbon, 29 July, 1506. When a boy he was much interested in astronomy and mathematics. He engaged in the manufacture of cloth in Flanders in 1477, and in 1480 the commercial relations between that country and Portugal, as well as his interest in the maritime discoveries of the Portuguese, led him to visit Lisbon. Here he became a pupil of Johann Müller (Regiomontanus), and a friend of Christopher Columbus, whose views in regard to a western passage to India he supported. He was one of a committee appointed in 1483 to construct an astrolabe and tables of declension, and for his services was made a knight in 1484. He was cosmographer on the expedition of Diego Cam, which sailed along the west coast of Africa to the mouth of the Congo. He established a Flemish colony at Fayal in 1486, married the governor's daughter, and remained there until 1490 when, returning to Nuremberg, he made a large terrestrial globe, on which historical notices were written. This globe is a valuable record of the geographical knowledge of his time. It is made of papier-maché, covered with gypsum, and over this a parchment surface receives the drawing. The Behaim family caused it to be repaired in 1825, and it is now in the city hall at Nuremberg. Behaim placed on his globe an island far to the west of Fayal, and this is thought by some to have been on the Brazilian coast, which would make Behaim, instead of Columbus, the discoverer of America. It is probable, however, that he simply represented the general impression that some such island existed. In 1493 Behaim returned to Portugal, and, being sent on a diplomatic mission to the Low Countries, was captured by English cruisers, and carried to England, but afterward escaped to the continent. See Von Murr's "Diplomatische Geschichte des Ritters M. Behaim" (1778), and Ghillany's "Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim" (1853).

BEHRENS, James, naturalist, b. in Lubeck, Germany, 30 June, 1824. He was graduated at the gymnasium of Lubeck in 1841, and in 1853 came to the United States. He settled in California, where he has since remained, and has become a recognized authority on entomology. Mr. Behrens has contributed papers to scientific journals, and is a member of many scientific societies in the United States and Europe.

BEISSEL, Johann Conrad, German religionist, b. in Eberbach, in the Palatinate, in 1690; d. in Ephrata, Lancaster co., Pa., in 1768. After studying theology at Halle, he became a Dunker, was forced to leave his native country, and settled in Pennsylvania about 1720. While a member of the Dunker society at Mühlbach (Mill Creek), Pa., he published (1725) a tract to prove that the sev-

enth day was the only true sabbath. This caused some division in the society, and Beissel retired to a hermitage on the banks of the Cocalico. His friends soon joined him, and in 1728 they founded the first community of Seventh-day Dunkers, or German Seventh-day Baptists. In 1733 Beissel established, at what is now the village of Ephrata, a monastic society, which at one time numbered nearly 300. The habit of the Capuchins was adopted by both sexes, and celibacy was considered a virtue, though not made obligatory. Each member adopted a new name, and Beissel was called Friedsam, to which the community afterward added the title of Gottrecht. He seems to have been sincerely devout, though whimsical, was an excellent musician, and composed and set to music several volumes of hymns in German and Latin (1766–'73). He also published a mystical dissertation on the fall of man, and a volume of letters. He left several curiously decorated manuscript volumes. Soon after the death of its founder, the society at Ephrata began to decline, and few of the original features are now to be found there. The principal settlement of the sect founded by Beissel is at Snowhill, Franklin co., Pa.

BELANGER, Solomon, Canadian voyager, d. in the parish of St. Jacques de l'Archigan, Quebec, in April, 1863. He was one of the French Canadians that accompanied Sir John Franklin in his first expedition toward the north pole, and on one occasion (14 Sept., 1821) saved the explorer's life. A canoe in which they were crossing a rapid stream overset, and Belanger held it while Franklin and a companion took their positions again. Owing to the violence of the current, Belanger was obliged to remain in the water and was rescued with great difficulty. On another occasion he was accused by Franklin of attempting to persuade one of his hunters to leave him, before which he had been esteemed highly by the explorer. See Franklin's "Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1819–'22" (London, 1823).

BELCHER, Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, b. 8 Jan., 1681; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 31 Aug., 1757. He was the son of Andrew Belcher, one of the provincial council, and a gentleman of large estate. Jonathan was graduated at Harvard in 1699, spent six years in Europe, where he visited the court of Hanover twice, and by making the acquaintance of the Princess Sophia and her son, afterward George I. of England, prepared the way for his future advancement. Having returned to Boston and become a merchant there, in 1729 he was sent to England as the agent of the colony, and on Gov. Burnet's death in 1730 he was appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which office he held for eleven years, distinguishing himself by his hospitality and style of living. He wished the assembly to vote him a fixed salary of $5,000 a year, and dissolved it when it refused to do so; but, although he tried to gain over members of influence by the distribution of offices, he was finally obliged to accept a grant for one year only. This contest, together with some unnecessary assumption of authority and freedom in censure, gained him many enemies, and in consequence of popular clamor he was removed in 1741. It is also claimed that his enemies resorted to unfair means. However this may be, he easily succeeded in vindicating himself at court, whither he went immediately, was promised the first vacancy in America, and in 1747 was appointed governor of New Jersey. Here his government was successful, for, though he found the province in confusion and the two branches of the legislature at odds, by prudence and firmness he secured comparative quiet. He enlarged the charter of the college of New Jersey, and was its chief patron and benefactor, giving it, among other presents, his valuable library. See Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay" (Boston, 1764); Smith's "History of the Colony of New Jersey" (Burlington, 1765); Belknap's "History of New Hampshire" (Philadelphia, 1784); and Belcher's letters, 1731–'40, in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (1865).—His son, **Jonathan,** jurist, b. in Boston, 28 July, 1710; d. in Halifax, N. S., 29 March, 1776. He was graduated at Harvard in 1728, and then went to London, where he studied law in the Temple and attained eminence at the English bar. He was one of the first settlers at Chibucto (afterward called Halifax), and in 1760, being senior councillor, was appointed lieutenant-governor on the death of Gov. Lawrence. He held this office until 1763, and in 1761 was also appointed chief justice of the province. In the same year, as commander-in-chief, he made a treaty with the Indians.—**Andrew,** son of the second Jonathan, was a prominent citizen of Halifax, and a member of the council in 1801.—Sir **Edward,** son of Andrew, British explorer, b. in Halifax, N. S., in 1799; d. 18 March, 1877. He entered the royal British navy as a midshipman at the age of thirteen, was present at the battle of Algiers, and served afterward on the African station, whence he returned home invalided in 1820. Having next served on the North American station for three years, he was selected in 1825 as assistant surveyor to Capt. F. W. Beechey, then about to sail for Behring strait in the "Blossom" on his voyage of discovery. Belcher was made a commander in 1829, was engaged in 1830 upon a survey of the coast of Africa, and from 1836 till 1842 on a survey of the Pacific in H. M. S. "Sulphur." During this voyage he circumnavigated the globe and did important work in taking soundings of the Canton river. He was rewarded with a commission as post-captain and the companionship of the order of the bath in 1841, and was knighted in 1843. He was engaged chiefly on the East Indian station from 1842 till 1849, and was severely wounded while assisting to subdue the pirates of Borneo. In 1852 he was appointed to command an expedition to the Arctic ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. This was an unfortunate appointment, for Belcher, though an able officer, was personally unpopular, and the expedition did not succeed in its object, though it brought back McClure's party, who had been ice-bound for three years. Four of Belcher's ships were abandoned in the ice with what has been thought unnecessary haste. One of these, the "Resolute," was afterward found floating in open water by Capt. Buddington, of New London, Conn., and was purchased by congress, refitted, and presented to the British government. On his return Belcher was tried by court-martial and acquitted; but he was never employed again, though he rose, in course of seniority, to the rank of admiral in 1872. He was also made a K. C. B. in 1867. He published a "Treatise on Nautical Surveying," which was long a standard work (1835); "Narrative of a Voyage round the World" (1843); "Narrative of the Voyage of H. M. S. Samarang" (1848); "The Last of the Arctic Voyages" (1855); and "Horatio Howard Brenton, a Naval Novel" (1856). He also edited Smyth's "Naval Word-Book" (1867).

BELCHER, Joseph, author, b. in Birmingham, England, 5 April, 1794; d. in Philadelphia, 10 July, 1859. He was a Baptist clergyman, and came to

the United States in 1844. He is said to have published more religious volumes than any other author of the present century, his works numbering nearly 200. He wrote lives of Whitefield and Robert Hall; "The Baptist Pulpit of the United States" (New York, 1850); "The Clergy of America" (1855); a "History of Religious Denominations in the United States" (Indianapolis, Ind., 1856); "Sketches from Life"; and "Poetical Sketches of Biblical Subjects." His last book was "Hymns and their Authors" (Philadelphia, 1859).

BELDEN, Josiah, pioneer, b. in Connecticut in 1815. He went with one of the earliest overland emigrant parties, that of 1841. He was the first mayor of San José in 1850, was noted as merchant and politician, and took part in the raising of the American flag at the time of Com. Jones's attempted seizure of California in 1842.

BELEHETZI, or **BELEJETZI** (bel-e-het'-tce), king of Quiché, killed by order of Alvarado in 1524, after the Spaniards had conquered from the Indians that part of Central America. Belehetzi was implicated in a great conspiracy against Alvarado, whom the Indians had called to Utatlán, under false promises of peace and friendship, really intending a massacre of the invaders.

BELGRANO, Manuel (bel-grah'-no), South American patriot, b. in Buenos Ayres; d. in 1820. His parents had emigrated from Italy, and were wealthy. After completing his education in the university of Salamanca, Spain, young Belgrano was appointed to office in his native city. There he joined the revolutionists, and was a member of their provisional committee, elected 25 May, 1810. He was given the command of an army in 1811, and was defeated by Spanish troops at Cerro Porteño, near Paraguari, in Paraguay. The revolutionary authorities raised him to the rank of general in 1812, and he again undertook an unsuccessful expedition to annex Paraguay to Buenos Ayres; but on 4 Sept. of the same year he gained a victory over the royalists commanded by Gen. Tristán at Tucumán, and on 13 Feb., 1813, he again defeated that general at Salta. But Gen. Pezuela attacked and routed the revolutionary troops under Belgrano, at Villapucio, 1 Oct., 1813, and again at Ayoma in the same year. Belgrano was superseded by Gen. San Martín.

BELKNAP, George Eugene, naval officer, b. in Newport, N. H., 22 Jan., 1832. He was appointed midshipman from New Hampshire, 7 Oct., 1847; became passed midshipman, 10 June, 1853, master in 1855; was commissioned lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855; lieutenant-commander, 15 July, 1862; and commander, 25 July, 1866. As lieutenant he commanded a launch at the capture of the Barrier forts at the mouth of the Canton river, China, in November, 1856, and assisted in undermining and blowing up the four forts. He commanded the boats of the "St. Louis" at the reënforcement of Fort Pickens in April, 1861, and was commanding officer of the iron-clad "New Ironsides" in her various engagements with the fortifications in Charleston harbor from 1862 till 1864. He was highly praised by Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren for ability in making the attacks and managing his vessel under fire. In 1864 he commanded the gun-boat "Seneca" of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and afterward the iron-clad "Canonicus" in the two actions with Howlett House battery in December, 1864, and in the attacks on Fort Fisher in that and the following month. After the capture of the fort he went to Charleston, and was present at the evacuation. He commanded the same vessel in Admiral Godon's expedition to Havana in search of the confederate iron-clad "Stonewall." His name was associated with those of Commanders Parrott and Calhoun and Lieut. Weaver in a commendatory letter of Admiral Porter declaring that these officers had given a world-wide reputation to the monitors by their efficient handling of the new type of vessel. In 1867–'8 Commander Belknap commanded the flag-ship "Hartford" of the Asiatic squadron; in 1869 he was on navigation duty at the Boston navy-yard; in 1874 he was engaged in command of the steamer "Tuscarora" in taking deep-sea soundings in the North Pacific ocean, with the object of finding a route for a submarine cable between the United States and Japan. He was made commodore, 2 March, 1885, and appointed superintendent of the naval observatory.

BELKNAP, Jeremy, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 June, 1744; d. there, 20 June, 1798. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and, after teaching school and studying theology, was ordained 18 Feb., 1767, pastor of the Congregational church in Dover, N. H. On 4 April, 1787, he took charge of the Federal street church, Boston, where he remained until his death. From his fifteenth year he kept notes of his reading, and also a diary, in a series of curious interleaved almanacs. Soon after going to Dover he began his "History of New Hampshire" (1st vol., Philadelphia, 1784; 2d and 3d vols., Boston, 1791–'2), which takes high rank for accuracy, thoughtfulness, and agreeable style, though the part relating to the natural history of the state is worth little, owing to the author's deficient knowledge. The progress of the work was somewhat delayed by the revolution, during which Mr. Belknap was an ardent patriot. The work did not pay expenses, and the author was granted the sum of £50 in its aid by the legislature of New Hampshire. In 1792 he was given the degree of S. T. D. by Harvard, and made an overseer of the college. On 23 Oct. of that year he delivered before the Massachusetts historical society, which he had founded two years before, a tercentennial discourse on the discovery of America. He published a life of Watts (1793); two volumes of "American Biographies" (1794, 1798); and a collection of psalms and hymns (1795), of which several were written by himself. In 1796 he published "The Foresters, an American Tale," a humorous apologue, which had originally appeared in the "Columbian Magazine," and was intended to portray the history of the country, with special reference to the formation of the constitution. He was also the author of many miscellaneous pieces, among them several essays on the African slave-trade, to which he was strongly opposed. A life of Dr. Belknap, with selected letters, was published by his granddaughter (New York, 1847).

BELKNAP, William Goldsmith, soldier, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 24 Sept., 1794; d. at Fort Washita, Tex., 10 Nov., 1851. He was a lieutenant in the war of 1812; was wounded in the sortie from Fort Erie on 17 Sept., 1814; became captain, 1 Feb., 1822; brevet major, 1 Feb., 1832; major, 31 Jan., 1842; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 15 March, 1842, for his services in the Florida war. In 1828 Capt. Belknap established Fort Leavenworth in Kansas. For gallantry in Gen. Taylor's Rio Grande campaign he received the brevet of colonel. He acted as inspector-general at the capture of Monterey, became lieutenant-colonel 26 Sept., 1847, and was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Buena Vista, 23 Feb., 1847. He was commandant at Fort Gibson from December, 1848, till May, 1851.—His son, **William**

Worth, soldier, was b. in Newburg, N. Y., 22 Sept., 1829. He studied law in Georgetown, D. C., and practised at Keokuk, Iowa, where he settled in 1851, and where he was elected to the legislature as a democrat in 1857. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the volunteer army as major of an Iowa regiment. He was engaged at Shiloh and Vicksburg, but first became prominent in Sherman's march to the sea, receiving promotion as brigadier-general on 30 July, 1864, and as major-general on 13 March, 1865. After the war he was collector of internal revenue in Iowa from 1865 till 13 Oct., 1869, when he was appointed secretary of war. This office he retained during Gen. Grant's second administration until 7 March, 1876, when, in consequence of charges of official corruption, he resigned. He was impeached and tried before the senate for receiving bribes for the appointment of post-traders, and was acquitted on the technical ground of want of jurisdiction.

BELL, Alexander Graham, physicist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 March, 1847. He is a son of Alexander Melville Bell, mentioned below, and was educated at the Edinburgh high school and Edinburgh university, receiving special training in his father's system for removing impediments in speech. He removed to London in 1867, and entered the university there, but left on account of his health, and went to Canada with his father in 1870. In 1872 he took up his residence in the United States, introducing with success his father's system of deaf-mute instruction, and became professor of vocal physiology in Boston university. He had been interested for many years in the transmission of sound by electricity, and had devised many forms of apparatus for the purpose, but the first public exhibition of his invention was at Philadelphia in 1876. Its complete success has made him wealthy. His invention of the "photophone," in which a vibratory beam of light is substituted for a wire in conveying speech, has also attracted much attention, but has never been practically used. It was first described by him before the American association for the advancement of science in Boston, 27 Aug., 1880. After the shooting of President Garfield, Prof. Bell, together with Sumner Tainter, experimented with an improved form of Hughes's induction balance, and endeavored to find the exact location of the ball, but failed. Prof. Bell has put forth the theory that the present system of educating deaf-mutes is wrong, as it tends to restrict them to one another's society, so that marriages between the deaf are common, and therefore the number of deaf-mute children born is on the increase. His latest experiments relate to the recording of speech by means of photographing the vibrations of a jet of water. He is a member of various learned societies, and has published many scientific papers. He has lived for some time in Washington, D. C.

BELL, Alexander Melville, educator, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 March, 1819. He was educated under the care of his father, Alexander Bell, the inventor of a method for removing impediments of speech. From 1843 till 1865 he lectured in Edinburgh at the university and at New college, and in the latter year was appointed lecturer at university college, London. He removed to Canada in 1870, and became instructor at Queen's college, Kingston. He is the inventor of "Visible Speech," a method of instruction in orthoëpy, which has also been successfully used in teaching deaf-mutes to speak. He has published "Principles of Speech and Elocution" (Edinburgh, 1849); "Popular Stenography," and other books on shorthand; "Visible Speech and Universal Alphabetics"; "Line Writing on the Basis of Visible Speech"; "Faults of Speakers" (Salem, Mass.); "The Standard Elocutionist"; and other works. In 1881 he removed to Washington, D. C. He now (1886) has in press, to be published in New York, "Essays and Postscripts on Elocution"; "Lectures on Phonetics"; and "English Line Writing."

BELL, Charles H., naval officer, b. in New York, 15 Aug., 1798; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 19 Feb., 1875. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman, 12 June, 1812, and served with Com. Decatur in 1813 and in Com. Chauncey's squadron on Lake Erie in 1814. In the war with Algiers he was again with Decatur on board the "Macedonian." He became a lieutenant in 1820, and in 1824 commanded the schooner "Ferret," which capsized at sea. After remaining twenty-one hours on the wreck, he was saved, with other survivors, by Com. McKeever. He was attached to the "Erie," in the West Indies, in 1829, and commanded one of the boats that cut out the piratical schooner "Federal" from under the guns of the forts at Guadeloupe. In 1839 he commanded the brig "Dolphin," which ascended an African river and compelled a chief to pay for goods taken from an American vessel. He was promoted commander on 20 Sept., 1840, and in 1844–'6 commanded the sloop "Yorktown," on the coast of Africa, and captured three slavers, one of them with 903 slaves on board. He was commissioned captain in 1854. He commanded at Norfolk navy-yard in 1859, in 1860 was assigned to the Mediterranean squadron, and was ordered home at the beginning of the civil war. After the capture of the British mail-steamer "Trent," in November, 1861, he was sent to Panama to take command of the Pacific squadron, in anticipation of difficulties with England, and there he remained for nearly three years. The rank of commodore was given him 16 July, 1862. He returned shortly before the close of the war, and was assigned to special duty on the James river. He took command of the Brooklyn navy-yard in May, 1865, and held it three years. He was commissioned rear-admiral, 25 July, 1866, and placed on the retired list after sixty-two years and eight months' service.

BELL, Charles Henry, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Chester, N. H., 18 Nov., 1823. His father, John Bell—b. in Londonderry, N. H., about 1765; d. in Chester, N. H., 22 March, 1836—was a brother of Gov. Samuel Bell, and was himself governor of New Hampshire in 1829–'30. Charles Henry was graduated at Dartmouth in 1844 and studied law. He has presided over both branches of the New Hampshire legislature, and from March till June, 1879, by the governor's appointment, filled a vacancy in the U. S. senate. From 1881 till 1883 he was governor of New Hampshire, elected on the republican ticket. He has practised law twenty years, during ten of which he was prosecuting attorney for Rockingham co., and has been president of the New Hampshire historical society since 1867. He has published "Men and Things of Exeter, N. H." (Exeter, 1871); "Exeter in 1776" (1876); "John Wheelwright" (published by the Prince society, Boston, 1876); "Phillips Exeter Academy" (Exeter, 1883); "Memorial of John T. Gilman, M. D." (1885); and various addresses.

BELL, Clark, lawyer, b. in Rodman, Jefferson co., N. Y., 12 March, 1832. He was fitted for college at Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, but ill health prevented the completion of his studies. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to

the bar in 1853, after which he practised for some time in Hammondsport, and was postmaster there during Lincoln's administration. Later he moved to Bath, N. Y., where he followed his profession with great success. In 1864 he removed to New York, where he has since resided. About this time he became the attorney and counsel of the Union Pacific railway, and assisted in preparing the act of congress under which the road was constructed. He has been employed in several important suits in New York, and as attorney for numerous corporations and organizations. Mr. Bell was the originator and president of the "Saturday Night Club." Since 1870 he has devoted special attention to medical jurisprudence, having in that year joined the Medico-legal Society of New York. For six years he was its president, and its success is largely due to his energy. In 1883 he founded the "Medico-Legal Journal," and is still its editor. His writings on medical jurisprudence include the inaugural and retiring addresses during the years he was president of the medico-legal society, and also the following-named pamphlets: "The Coroner System and its Needed Reforms" (1881); "Suicide and Legislation" (1882); "The Rights of the Insane" (1883); "Madness and Crime" (1884); "Shall we hang the Insane who commit Homicide?" (1885); and "Classification of Mental Diseases as a Basis of Insanity" (1886). He has also contributed largely to the daily press.

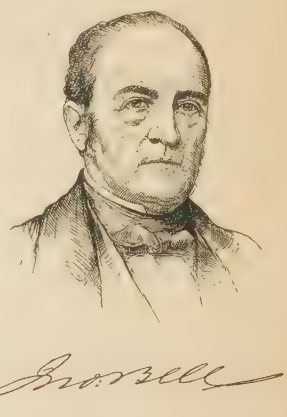
BELL, George, soldier, b. in Maryland, about 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1853. During the civil war he served as assistant in the organization of the subsistence department for the Manassas campaign, as principal assistant commissary to the Army of the Potomac, and in charge of subsistence depots, and as chief of commissariat of the departments of Washington and the Potomac. On 9 April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for services during the war.

BELL, Henry H., naval officer, b. in North Carolina, about 1808; drowned at the mouth of Osaka river, Japan, 11 Jan., 1868. He was appointed a midshipman from North Carolina in August, 1823, and during more than forty-five years of service saw much severe fighting. He was on board of the "Grampus" when she was engaged in clearing the coast of Cuba of pirates. He was connected with the East India squadron for many years, and commanded one of the vessels of the squadron which, in November, 1856, captured and destroyed the four barrier forts near Canton, China. Early in the civil war he was assigned to the command of one of the first-rates forming the Western Gulf squadron, took an active part in the capture of New Orleans, and the siege of Vicksburg, and in the blockade rendered essential service. For a time, in 1863, he was in command of the Western Gulf squadron, and when Rear-Admiral Thatcher was ordered to other duty the command of it again devolved on him. In July, 1865, he was ordered to the command of the East India squadron, his rank being then that of commodore. In July, 1866, he was promoted to be rear-admiral, and in 1867 he was retired; but Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, who was to have relieved him, had not arrived when he was drowned in attempting to enter the Osaka river in a boat from the "Hartford," his flag-ship His widow died in 1886.

BELL, Hiram Parks, lawyer, b. in Jackson co., Ga., 27 Jan., 1827. He received an academic education, taught school for two years, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and has since practised at Cumming, Ga. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the Bell ticket in 1860, and opposed the secession ordinance in the convention of 1861. He was a member of the state senate in 1861, and resigned to enter the confederate army, being commissioned captain in March, 1862. He became colonel of the 43d Georgia regiment, was dangerously wounded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., 29 Dec., 1862, and resigned soon afterward. He was a member of the Confederate congress in 1864 and 1865, and served in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1873 till 1875, and again from 1877 till 1879. He was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876, which nominated Mr. Tilden for the presidency. In congress Mr. Bell favored using the proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes.

BELL, John, physician, b. in Ireland in 1796; d. in 1872. He emigrated to the United States in 1810, was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1817, was for several years a lecturer on the institutes of medicine in the Philadelphia medical institute, and afterward professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of Ohio. He was widely known as a lecturer and popular medical writer. His principal works are "Baths and Mineral Waters" (Philadelphia, 1831); "Health and Beauty" (1838); "Regimen and Longevity" (1842); "Lectures on the Practice of Physic" (4th ed., 1848); "Baths and the Water Regimen" (1849); and "Mineral and Thermal Springs of the United States and Canada" (1855). Dr. Bell was editor of several medical journals.

BELL, John, statesman, b. near Nashville, Tenn., 15 Feb., 1797; d. at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., 10 Sept., 1869. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances. He was graduated at Cumberland college (now the university of Nashville) in 1814, studied law, settled at Franklin, Tenn., and was elected to the state senate in 1817. Declining a re-election, he adhered to his profession until 1827, when, after an excited canvass, he was elected to congress over Felix Grundy, by a thousand majority, although Grundy had the support of Gen. Jackson, then a presidential candidate. Bell was re-elected six times, serving in the house of representatives until 1841, and for ten years he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. He was at first a free-trader, but changed his views and became an earnest protectionist. He was opposed to nullification, and, although voting against the bill to charter the United States bank in 1832, he protested against the removal of the deposits, and this course led to a breach between him and President Jackson. He was one of the founders of the whig party. This change was marked by his election in 1834 to the speakership of the house, in opposition to James K. Polk, whom the democrats supported. He joined with Judge White in the anti-Van Buren movement in Tennessee, which completed his sins in the estimation of President Jackson, who could not, however, prevent his re-



turn to congress, as his popularity in his district remained unshaken. When petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were presented in the house of representatives in 1836, Mr. Bell voted to receive them, and he also opposed the "Atherton gag" in 1838. In this course he was supported by his constituents, though assailed in his position. President Harrison made him secretary of war in 1841, but he resigned with the rest of the cabinet (Mr. Webster only excepted) when President Tyler separated from the whig party. Declining the U. S. senatorship, offered him by the Tennessee legislature, he remained in retirement until 1847, when he was chosen to the state senate and immediately afterward to the national senate, where he remained until 3 March, 1859. He was prominent in his opposition to the policy of annexation. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought forward, in 1854, Mr. Bell opposed its passage with all his power, not only as violating the Missouri compact, to which the honor of the south was pledged, but as unsettling the compromise of 1850, to which both the great parties had solemnly subscribed. Four years later he was equally earnest in his opposition to the Lecompton constitution that had been framed for Kansas. In 1860 Mr. Bell was nominated for the presidency by the "constitutional union" party, Edward Everett receiving the nomination for the vice-presidency. This ticket had no chance of success, but it was well supported, receiving the electoral votes of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. At the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Bell was one of those who condemned secession, but were also opposed to all "coercion." On 18 April, 1861, with seven other citizens of Tennessee, he issued an address recommending his state to preserve an armed neutrality, and on 23 April, in a speech at Nashville, he favored standing by the southern states.

BELL, Robert, Canadian geologist, b. in Toronto, Canada, 3 June, 1841. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, Scotland, and at McGill university, Montreal, where he received the degree of C. E. in 1861, M. D. in 1878, and B. A. Sc. in 1884. Queen's university gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1883. He has been connected with the geological survey of Canada since 1856, and was appointed assistant director of the survey about 1877. He has been longer in the service than any other member of the staff. From 1863 till 1868 he was professor of chemistry and the natural sciences in Queen's university. He has travelled extensively through Canada in connection with the geological survey. He strongly advocated the building of the Canada Pacific railway in 1869, since 1877 has favored the opening of the Hudson bay route, and has surveyed the principal water-ways between Hudson bay and the great lakes, part of both shores of Hudson bay, and various rivers in the province of Quebec. In 1884 he accompanied the Hudson bay expedition in the "Neptune" as scientist and medical officer, and made a valuable collection of geological and other specimens. Dr. Bell has taken much interest in Canadian university affairs. He was the graduates' representative fellow in McGill university, from 1880 till 1886, and was one of the eighty original fellows of the Canadian royal society. He has been a life fellow of the geological society of London, England, since 1865, and is a member of several other learned societies. He published reports on geology and natural history in the progress reports of the geological survey, nearly every year, from 1857 till 1885; numerous articles in American, Canadian, and English journals, on geology, mining, geography, natural history, medicine, and forestry, from 1859 till 1886; and wrote the chapter on the progress of science in Canada, in the "Dominion Annual Register," from 1878 till 1884, inclusive.

BELL, Samuel, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Londonderry, N. H., 9 Feb., 1770; d. in Chester, N. H., 23 Dec., 1850. His family emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, whence his grandfather, John Bell, came to New Hampshire in 1722. Samuel worked on his father's farm when a boy, and then went to Dartmouth college, graduating in 1793. He studied law, and in 1796 was admitted to the bar, where he attained distinction. He was sent to the legislature in 1804, was twice re-elected, serving till 1808, and during his last two terms he was speaker. In 1807 he declined the office of attorney-general, and sat in the state senate for a year. He was a member of the executive council in 1809, and from 1816 till 1819 judge of the state supreme court. He then served five successive terms as governor, from 1819 till 1823, and from 4 March, 1823, till 3 March, 1835, was a member of the U. S. senate. In 1835 he retired from public life to his farm in Chester, N. H. Gov. Bell had five sons that became eminent.—His son, **Samuel Dana,** jurist, b. in Francestown, N. H., 9 Oct., 1798; d. in Manchester, N. H., 31 July, 1868. He was graduated at Harvard in 1816, read law with George Sullivan, of Exeter, and began practice in Meredith. He removed to Chester, N. H., in 1820, ten years later to Concord, and in 1839 to Manchester, where he lived until his death. He was a member of the legislature about 1825, and for several years clerk of that body, was solicitor for Rockingham co. from 1823 till 1828, and in 1830, 1842, and 1867 was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the state statutes. He was appointed justice of the superior court, and in 1855, on the reorganization of the court, chosen justice of the supreme court. In 1859 he was appointed chief justice of the same court, which office he resigned 1 Aug., 1864. In 1861 he was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for congress, in the 2d New Hampshire district. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth college in 1854. He was one of the early members of the New Hampshire historical society, and the establishment of the Manchester public library was due, in a large measure, to his personal efforts. —Another son, **John,** a physician of great promise, was b. 5 Nov., 1800; d. in La Fouche, La., 29 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Union in 1819, studied medicine in Boston and Paris, and received his diploma from Bowdoin in 1822. He was professor of anatomy at the university of Vermont, and editor of the "New York Medical and Surgical Journal."—Another son, **James,** senator, was b. in Francestown, N. H., 13 Nov., 1804; d. in Laconia, N. H., 26 May, 1857. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1822, and studied law with his brother, Samuel Dana Bell, and afterward at the Litchfield, Conn., law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and began to practise at Gilmanton, N. H., in 1831 he removed to Exeter, N. H., and in 1846 represented that town in the legislature. In that same year he removed to Gilford, where he took charge of the enterprise of damming the outlets of Lake Winnipiseogee and other lakes, so that the large mills on the Merrimac might not suffer from a diminished water-supply during the dry season. By prudent management he gained over those property-owners whose interests seemed to be threatened, and the scheme was successful. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in

1850, and in 1854 and 1855 the unsuccessful whig candidate for governor. In 1855 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he served until his death.—Another son, **Luther V.,** physician, was b. in Chester, N. H., 20 Dec., 1806; d. in camp near Budd's Ferry, Md., 11 Feb., 1862. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1823, and, after studying medicine with his elder brother John in New York city, received his diploma from Dartmouth in 1826. He began to practise in New York, but returned to New Hampshire after his brother's death in 1830. He became noted as a practitioner and writer, taking two Cambridge Boylston prizes by his essays before he was thirty years of age. One of his earlier operations, the amputation of the femur, was successfully performed, in default of any other accessible instruments, with the patient's razor, a tenon-saw, and a darning-needle for a tenaculum. Dr. Bell early became interested in the establishment of hospitals for the insane, and was elected twice to the legislature for the defence of his favorite plan. Although he was not successful, he brought himself into public notice, and in 1837 was chosen superintendent of the McLean insane asylum at Charlestown, Mass. In 1845, at the request of the trustees of the Butler hospital for the insane, at Providence, R. I., he visited Europe for the purpose of studying recent improvements in lunatic asylums, and, after three months' absence, completed the plan of their present building. While at Charlestown, he brought to notice a form of disease peculiar to the insane, which is now known as "Bell's disease," and was also called upon frequently to testify in the courts as an expert. In 1850 he was a member of the state council, and in 1853 of the convention for revising the state constitution. In 1852 he was nominated by the whigs for congress, and in 1856 for governor of the state, but was defeated both times. In 1856 he resigned his place in Charlestown, and when the civil war began he entered the army as surgeon of the 11th Massachusetts volunteers. At the time of his death he was medical director of Hooker's division. Dr. Bell published "An Attempt to investigate some Obscure Doctrines in Relation to Small-Pox" (1830), and "External Exploration of Diseases" (1836), and also described his investigations of alleged spiritual manifestations.—Another son, **Louis,** soldier, was b. in Chester, N. H., in 1836; d. near Fort Fisher, N. C., 16 Jan., 1865. He was graduated at Brown in 1853, and began the practice of law at Farmington, N. H. In 1860 he was appointed solicitor for Strafford co. In April, 1861, he was offered the captaincy of a company of the 1st New Hampshire regiment of three months' men, and served his term of enlistment. Returning home, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 4th New Hampshire volunteers, and became colonel in March, 1862. Col. Bell was for some time a member of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman's staff, and was inspector-general of the department of the south from November, 1861, till March, 1862. Prior to the Wilmington expedition he had been several times temporarily a brigade commander, and had participated in the engagements at Pocotaligo (21 Oct., 1862) and Fort Wagner (July, 1863). In the attack on Fort Fisher (15 Jan., 1865), he commanded a brigade of Gen. Ames's division, and was mortally wounded while leading his men in an assault upon one of the traverses of that work. He died on the day following the engagement.—Samuel Dana's son, **Samuel Newell,** lawyer, b. in Chester, N. H., 25 March, 1829, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1847, was a member of the 42d and 44th congresses, and in 1874 was appointed by the governor and council chief justice of the superior court, but declined. He retired from practice in 1876.

BELLAMY, Emily Whitfield, author, b. in Quincy, Gadsden co., Fla., 17 April, 1839. Her maiden name was Croom. She was educated at Spingler institute, New York city, taught in a seminary for girls in Eutaw, Ala., contributed to periodicals short prose articles and poems, and has published, under the pen-name of "Kampa Thorpe," two novels, "Four Oaks" (New York, 1867), and "Little Joanna" (1876).

BELLAMY, John, publisher. He was a London bookseller, who issued Mourt's "Journal of the Plymouth Colony" (1622), and from that time was for twenty-five years the principal publisher of books relating to New England.

BELLAMY, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Cheshire, Conn., in 1719; d. in Bethlehem, Conn., 6 March, 1790. He was graduated at Yale in 1735, and when only eighteen years old licensed to preach by the association of New Haven co. He supplied for some time the pulpit of the church at Bethlehem, Conn., was ordained its pastor in 1740, and remained there until his death. During the revival of 1742 he preached as an itinerant in Connecticut and the neighboring colonies, and after the excitement was over he returned to his parish and established a divinity school, which soon became noted. Many of the most eminent clergymen in New England were trained by him. His system of divinity resembled that of Jonathan Edwards, with whom he was very intimate. His method of instruction was peculiar. He first gave out questions, indicating at the same time a course of reading that would enable his pupils to answer them, and then, after examining and assisting the students constantly in their work, he required them to write essays on the points that had occupied their attention. He also encouraged them to read the works of the most acute and learned opponents of Christianity. In 1768 he received the degree of D. D. from the university of Aberdeen, Scotland. Dr. Bellamy was a man of commanding presence and possessed much natural humor. His works are: "True Religion Delineated" (1750); "Theron, Paulinus, and Aspasia," a collection of letters and dialogues (1759); "A Letter to Scripturista" (1760); "The Nature and Glory of the Gospel" (1762); "The Law our Schoolmaster" (1762); "The Half-Way Covenant" (1769); "Four Dialogues between a Minister and his Parishioner" (1769); and a large number of sermons. An edition of his entire works appeared after his death (3 vols., New York, 1811), and another, with a memoir by Dr. T. Edwards, was published by the doctrinal tract society (2 vols., 1850).

BELLEROSE, Joseph Hyacinthe, Canadian senator, b. in Three Rivers in 1820. He has been long and prominently connected with the volunteer militia in Lower Canada, being the first to organize companies in the rural districts after the passing of the militia act of 1854, and later became lieutenant-colonel, commanding Laval reserve militia. In 1858 he accepted a captaincy in the 100th regiment of the British army, but soon resigned. He was elected for Laval as a conservative, and represented it in the Canada assembly from 1863 till 1867, and from that date until 1873 (when he was elected to the senate) represented the same constituency in the house of commons. He also represented Laval in the Quebec assembly from the union (1867) until the general election in 1875, when he retired. During the whole of that time he had been chairman of the contingent commit-

tee, and as such effected great reductions in the expenses of the house. On two occasions he declined important appointments under government, and after the death of Sir George E. Cartier refused a seat in the cabinet, principally on account of the Pacific railway changes then pending.

BELLINGHAM, Richard, colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. in England in 1592; d. 7 Dec., 1672. He was a lawyer, and one of the original patentees of the colony. He came to Boston in 1634, was one of a committee of seven to divide the town-lands, and in 1635 made deputy-governor. In 1641 he was elected governor, in opposition to Winthrop, by a majority of only six votes. He was chosen again in 1654, and again in May, 1665, after the death of Gov. Endicott, continuing in office for the remainder of his life. He served altogether thirteen years as deputy-governor and ten years as governor. In 1664 he was chosen major-general, and in the same year the four commissioners sent by Charles II. to inquire into the state of the colony ordered him, with others who were obnoxious to the duke of York, to go to England and account for his conduct. By authority of the general court, however, he refused compliance with this command, and the king was pacified by the present of a ship-load of masts. After the death of his wife, in 1641, Bellingham married again, performing the ceremony himself. For this reason, and because the banns were not properly published, he was prosecuted for violating the law, but escaped by refusing to leave the bench, and thus officiating at his own trial. At the time of his death he was the only surviving patentee of the colony. His will provided that, after the decease of his wife, of his son by a former wife, and of his granddaughter, the bulk of his property should be spent for the maintenance "of godly ministers and preachers" attached to the principles of Congregationalism; but this will was set aside by the general court as interfering with the rights of his family. Bellingham was very obstinate, but a man of integrity, and, although continually in conflict with his fellow-officials, they respected his motives. He was opposed to innovations in religion, and especially severe toward the Quakers. At times he suffered from aberration of mind. His sister, widow of William Hibbens, an assistant, was executed as a witch in June, 1656.

BELLMARE, Raphael, Canadian author, b. in Yamachiche, Quebec, 22 Feb., 1821. He was educated at the college of Nicolet, in which institution he was professor of belles-lettres in 1845–'7. After leaving college he edited "La Minerve" newspaper from 1847 till 1855, and, while acting in this capacity, ably supported the cause of religious instruction in the schools, in opposition to those who desired their secularization. At the confederation of the provinces he was appointed inspector of inland revenue, district of Montreal. Mr. Bellmare assisted in organizing the Canadian zouaves, which corps distinguished itself in the papal service during the troubles in Italy. He is a corresponding member of la société des antiquaires de Normandie, is one of the founders of the société historique de Montreal, is an indefatigable worker in the field of historical research, and possesses a valuable collection of rare books.

BELLO, Andrés (bayl'-yo), Spanish-American poet, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, 30 Nov., 1780; d. in October, 1865. When the Venezuelian revolution began in 1810 Bello was an official in the service of the Spanish captain-general; but he soon joined the revolutionary party and went to England with Bolívar and López Méndez to negotiate for British co-operation. Bello remained in London, married an English lady, and lived there for nineteen years. After returning to South America, he established himself in Santiago, Chili, where he filled many high offices, among them that of rector of the university during the rest of his life. His works include "Teoría del Entendimiento," "Principios de Derecho internacional," and a famous Spanish grammar. The poem entitled "La Agricultura de la Zona Tórrida" is one of his best.

BELLOMONT, or BELLAMONT, Richard Coote, earl of, colonial governor of New York and Massachusetts, b. in 1636; d. in New York, 5 March, 1701. His father was raised to the Irish peerage, as Baron Coote, for services at the restoration of Charles II. Richard, the eldest son, was a member of parliament in 1688, and one of the first adherents of the prince of Orange. In 1689 he was attainted by the parliament held by James II. in Dublin, but in the same year made earl of Bellomont by William III., and appointed treasurer and receiver-general to Queen Mary. He was appointed governor of New York in May, 1695, and, shortly afterward, of Massachusetts. Piracy and unlawful trade had been on the increase, and New York was "remarkably infected with those two dangerous diseases," so that a man of strong will and great honesty was required for the place. In notifying Bellomont of his appointment, the king said that "he thought him a man of resolution and integrity, and with those qualifications more likely than any other he could think of to put a stop to that illegal trade and to the growth of piracy; for which reason he made choice of him for that government, and for the same reason intended to put the government of New England into his hands." The new governor did not reach this country until May, 1698. Party disputes detained him for a year in the province of New York, after which he went to Boston, where he arrived on 26 May, 1699, and was received with great enthusiasm. As Bellomont had been specially appointed to suppress piracy, and as none of the king's ships could then be placed at his disposal, the governor, before leaving England, had determined to accomplish the matter by private enterprise, and, with the king's sanction, formed a company and sent out a sloop under the command of William Kidd, an adventurer. Bellomont had not been long in this country when the news came that Kidd had himself turned pirate, and the governor was even accused of complicity with him. Kidd was finally captured, sent to England for trial, and executed there in 1701. Soon after the May session of the general court in 1700, Bellomont returned to New York, where he attacked the illegal traders with such vigor that a petition against him was sent to England. The annoyance thus caused hastened his death. He was buried at the Battery, and now lies in St. Paul's church-yard, New York. Macaulay says he was a man "of eminently fair character, upright, courageous, and independent." Though his fearless course in New York made him enemies there, in Massachusetts he was very popular. His stay there lasted but fourteen months, yet he was granted a larger sum than had been given to any previous governor, receiving altogether £1,875. He seems to have done all in his power to ingratiate himself with the people of Boston. Though a churchman, he attended the weekly lecture regularly with the general court, and professed great regard for the preachers, and, on this account, he has been charged by Hutchinson with hypocrisy. See "The Life and Administration of Richard, Earl of Bellomont," by Frederic De Peyster (New York, 1879).

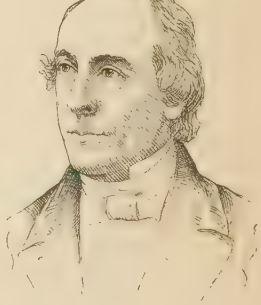
BELLOT, Joseph René, explorer, b. in Paris, France, in March, 1826; lost on an ice-floe 18 Aug., 1853. He was a midshipman at the siege of Vera Cruz in 1838, and rose to be a lieutenant in 1851. In 1852 he joined Belcher's English expedition to search for Franklin. While carrying despatches over the ice he was overtaken by a storm, and the ice on which he stood was severed from the land. Leaving his two companions, he crossed a hummock to reconnoitre, and was never seen more. His diary, narrating his arctic adventures, was published in 1855.

BELLOWS, Albert F., painter, b. in Milford, Mass., 29 Nov., 1829; d. in Auburndale, Mass., 24 Nov., 1883. He was taken as a child to Salem, and, when sixteen years old, entered an architect's office in Boston, where he remained three years. He then went into partnership with an architect of established reputation, but, in 1840, decided to give his entire attention to painting. He accepted in that year the principalship of the New England school of design, and held it until 1846, when he went abroad and studied for many years in Europe, especially in Paris and Antwerp. His early works, mostly *genre* pictures in oil, include "The First Pair of Boots," "The Sorrows of Boyhood," and "The Lost Child." In 1865 he turned his attention to water-color painting, studying chiefly in England, and he has excelled in this branch of the art, especially in his landscapes. Among his later water-colors are "The Notch at Lancaster" (1867); "Afternoon in Surrey" (1868); "The Thames at Windsor"; "The Reaper's Child"; "New England Homestead"; and "A Devonshire Cottage." His "Sunday in Devonshire" (in oils) and his "Study of a Head," "Autumn Woods," and "Sunday Afternoon in New England" (in water-colors), were sent to the exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. To the Paris exhibition of 1878 he sent "A New England Village School" (in oil) and "A New England Homestead" (in water-colors). Other pictures by his hand are "The Willow Wagon," "The Nook," "Salem Turnpike," "The Christening Party," and "Coasting in New England." About a dozen of his pictures have been engraved. Most of his work in this country was done in New York and Boston. He was elected associate of the national academy in 1859, academician in 1861, and in 1868 honorary member of the royal Belgian society of water-colorists—an honor rarely bestowed upon foreigners. He was also one of the early members of the American society of painters in water-colors. Mr. Bellows frequently painted in oils with the spatula, without using a brush—a method that gives great purity to the tints, but is only productive of good results in the hands of a skilful artist. In water-color painting he followed almost entirely the old school, which, for the high lights of the picture, depends on the color of the paper on which it is painted.

BELLOWS, Benjamin, b. in Walpole, N. H., 6 Oct., 1740; d. there in June, 1802. He was chosen town clerk when only nineteen years old, and held the office till 1776. He was a member of the colonial and afterward of the state legislature, and was appointed a delegate to the continental congress in 1781, but his business forced him to decline. He was a member of the state convention that ratified the federal constitution in 1788. He presided over the New Hampshire electoral college that voted for Washington in 1788, and was a member of the one that voted for John Adams in 1796. He was active in the colonial and state militia, rising from the rank of corporal to that of brigadier-general, and served during the revolutionary war as a colonel.

BELLOWS, Henry Adams, jurist, b. in Walpole, N. H., in October, 1803; d. in Concord, N. H., 11 March, 1873. His father's death in 1819 left him to support his mother and a younger brother and sister. The family owned a house in Westminster, Vt., a small village on the western bank of Connecticut river, and, living there, young Bellows taught in one of the public schools of Walpole, crossing the river daily. An opportunity offered for him to study law in the office of William C. Bradley, a leading man of his day, and although the time that must necessarily be devoted to study seriously curtailed the family income, the struggle was bravely maintained, until, in 1826, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1828, opened an office in Littleton, N. H. Throughout these years of hardship his mother nobly seconded his efforts. For many years the young lawyer's life was a continual struggle with poverty; but his unswerving rectitude and professional devotion to the interests of others at last won recognition. He removed to Concord in 1850, a favorable opportunity offering through the appointment of Ira Perley to the supreme bench, and there he soon acquired a large practice. He could never bring himself to the extortionate methods so common in the profession, and such was his generosity that his actual receipts were largely consumed for the benefit of others. He was especially liberal in sustaining the Unitarian church society of Concord, and gave more than a tenth of his income to its support. He was appointed associate judge of the supreme court in 1859, and after ten years of service in that capacity, became chief justice on the death of Judge Perley. An unusual fairness of mind marked all his decisions. He never, either as a practising lawyer or on the bench of the supreme court, would lend his influence to defend an unjust cause or shield a criminal. Without extraordinary mental brilliance, he had, by nature, a rare thoroughness of method and soundness of judgment.

BELLOWS, Henry Whitney, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 June, 1814; d. in New York city, 30 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and at Cambridge divinity school in 1837, was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church in New York, 2 Jan., 1839, and attained a reputation as a ready and eloquent pulpit orator and also as a lecturer on social questions. The name of the church was changed, upon its removal from Chambers street to Broadway, to the church of the Divine Unity, and after its second removal to All-Souls. In 1846 he founded the "Christian Inquirer," a weekly Unitarian paper, of which he was the principal writer till 1850. He was also associated in the editorship of the "Christian Examiner" and the "Liberal Christian." In 1853 he delivered a notable "Phi Beta Kappa Oration,"



H. W. Bellows

afterward published. In 1854 Harvard university conferred the degree of D. D. upon him. In 1857 he delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston a course of lectures on "The Treatment of Social Diseases," and the same year he made before the dramatic fund society in New York an address in defence of the drama, entitled "The Relation of Public Amusements to Public Morality, especially of the Theatre to the Highest Interests of Humanity," both of which were issued in New York. In 1860 he published "Restatements of Christian Doctrine, in Twenty-five Sermons," and in 1868, a book of travels entitled "The Old World in its New Face." During the war he was the chief promoter and the president of the U. S. sanitary commission, in which capacity he showed distinguished administrative ability in directing the distribution of $15,000,000 in supplies and the disbursement of $5,000,000 in money. He held the place from 1861 till 1878. In June, 1886, a bronze tablet, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, was erected to the memory of Dr. Bellows in All-Souls church, where he was pastor forty-three years. It represents a full-length front view of the preacher in bas-relief.

BELL-SMITH, Frederick Marlett, Canadian artist, b. in London, England, 26 Sept., 1846. He studied drawing at South Kensington, and went to Canada in 1866. He is one of the original members of the Royal Canadian academy, the Ontario society of artists, and the old society of Canadian artists, which latter was organized in Montreal in 1867, with Mr. Bell-Smith, Sr., as first president. Mr. Bell-Smith has directed the art department at Alma college, St. Thomas, Ontario, for several years, and is well known as an elocutionist and cartoon artist.

BELMONT, August, financier, b. in Alzey, Germany, in 1816, where his father was a landed proprietor. He was educated in Frankfort, and for several years was in the employ of the Rothschilds in their banking-house in that city, and also in Naples. In 1837 he settled in New York and became the agent of his former employers. A quarrel concerning a lady led to a duel, in which he was shot and lamed for life. From 1844 till 1850 he was consul-general at New York for the Austrian government, but, owing to his disapproval of the treatment received by Hungary from Austria, he resigned his office. In 1853 he was appointed United States chargé d'affaires at the Hague, and in 1854 became minister resident. He resigned in 1858, having first negotiated a highly important consular convention, for which, with other diplomatic services, he received the special thanks of the department at Washington. For many years he has resided in New York, where he is engaged in banking. He is well known as a patron of arts, and his collection of paintings is one of the finest in the city. Mr. Belmont has taken much interest in politics; he was a delegate to the democratic convention of 1860, and from that year until 1872 was the chairman of the national democratic committee. For twenty years he was president of the American jockey club, and he has long been a prominent member of the union and other clubs of New York. He married a daughter of Com. Matthew C. Perry, and was instrumental in erecting a bronze statue of him at Newport, R. I.—His son, **Perry,** b. in New York city, 28 Dec., 1851, was graduated at Harvard in 1872, and at Columbia college law school in 1876. After being admitted to the bar, he practised in New York until 1881, when he was elected as a democrat to congress, serving from 5 Dec., 1881, till 4 March, 1887. During his first term in congress he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, and in that capacity came into notice by his cross-examination of James G. Blaine, then late secretary of state, concerning his relations with a syndicate of American capitalists interested in the development of certain guano deposits in Peru. An attempt was made to show that Mr. Blaine's efforts toward mediation between Chili and Peru were from interested motives. Mr. Belmont was appointed chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in 1885.

BELMONT, Francis Vachon de, French missionary, d. in Montreal, Canada, in 1732. He was of noble birth and highly accomplished, but embraced the life of a missionary in the Canadian wilds, and in 1680 took charge of a school connected with the Iroquois mission in Montreal. The following year he built for himself a church. After 1701 he was superior of the seminary in Montreal. He wrote a "Histoire du Canada," printed in the collections of the Quebec historical society.

BELTON, Francis S., soldier, b. in Maryland about 1790; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1861. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the U. S. army, 27 March, 1812, and became 1st lieutenant in 1813, regimental paymaster, 20 June, 1813, and subsequently aide to Gen. Gaines, distinguishing himself in the defence of Fort Erie. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general in 1814, and assistant inspector-general in May, 1816; became a captain in July, 1817; major, 16 Sept., 1838, and lieutenant-colonel, 13 Oct., 1845. In the war with Mexico he commanded a regiment and distinguished himself at the capture of the city of Mexico. For gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco he was brevetted colonel. He was commissioned colonel in June, 1857, and retired in September, 1861.

BELTRAMI, Giacomo Constantino, Italian explorer, b. in Bergamo, Italy, in 1779; d. there in February, 1855. He held a judicial office under the government, but was exiled in 1821, and came to the United States. He ascended the Mississippi river, and discovered one of its principal sources. He published an account of his discoveries, reprinted at Philadelphia in 1824, and, on his return, published this and other works in London.

BELTRÁN DE SANTA ROSA, Fray **Pedro** (bel-tran'), Mexican author, b. in Yucatán early in the 18th century. He belonged to the Franciscan order, filled many important offices, and was professor of philosophy, theology, and the Maya language. His most important works are "Arte y Semilexicon Yucateco" (1746), "Declaración de la Doctrina Cristiana," and "Catecismo," all written in the Indian language of Yucatán, or Maya.

BEMAN, Nathaniel Sydney Smith, clergyman, b. in New Lebanon, N. Y., 26 Nov., 1785; d. in Carbondale, Ill., 8 Aug., 1871. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1807, studied theology, and about 1810 was ordained pastor of a Congregational church in Portland, Me. A few years later he went as a missionary to Georgia, where he devoted himself to the work of establishing educational institutions. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Troy, N. Y., in 1822, and continued as such for upward of forty years. He was actively interested in the temperance, moral reform, revival, and anti-slavery movements of his time. In 1831 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and during the discussions that, in 1837, led to the division in that church, he was the leader of the new-school branch. Resigning his pastorate in 1863, he passed the remainder of his life in retirement in Troy and in Carbondale. Besides sermons, essays, and addresses, which have

been separately published, he was the author of a volume entitled "Four Sermons on the Atonement." He was also one of the compilers of the hymn-book adopted by the new-school branch of the Presbyterian church.

BEMISS, Samuel Merrifield, physician, b. in Nelson co., Ky., 15 Oct., 1821. He received his early education from his father, Dr. John Bemiss, and from private tutors, and was graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1846. He practised in Bloomfield, Ky., until 1853, when he removed to Louisville, and in 1858 became connected with the medical department of the University of Louisville, filling various chairs, and at times was its secretary and vice-president. From 1862 till 1865 he was a surgeon in the confederate army. After the war he settled in New Orleans, and in 1866 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisiana. He is a member of the state board of health and of the American medical association, being its vice-president in 1868, and of other medical societies. Dr. Bemiss has contributed papers to the literature of his profession, among which are "Essay on Croup" and "Report on Consanguineous Marriages." He is the editor of the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal."

BENADE, Andrew, Moravian bishop, b. in Kleinwelke, Saxony, 20 Feb., 1769; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 31 Oct., 1859. He was educated at the German Moravian college and theological seminary, and in 1795 came to the United States and entered the boarding-school at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa., as a tutor. Four years later he was appointed principal of the young ladies' seminary at Bethlehem, and subsequently senior pastor of the church at Lititz. In 1882 he was made president of the southern district of the Moravian church, was consecrated on 15 Sept., and established himself at Salem, N. C. In 1836 he became the presiding bishop of the northern district, and removed to Bethlehem. At the age of seventy-nine years he resigned this office and spent the evening of his life in retirement. Bishop Benade was endowed with remarkable executive ability. As a preacher he ranked high, speaking English and German with equal facility.

BENALCÁZAR, or **BELALCÁZAR, Sebastian de** (bay-nal-cah'-thar), Spanish soldier, b. in Benalcázar in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in Popayán, Colombia, in 1550. He left Spain in 1514 and joined Pedraria's expedition, but refused to give his real family name, Moyano, and for this reason his companions called him after his native town. When he reached America he soon became noted for his gallantry, and formed a friendship with Pizarro. He took the city of Quito in 1533, and then made an expedition to the Territories now belonging to Colombia, where he met, at Cundinamarca, three other Spanish leaders, who had gone to that place from different points. After conquering Popayán, he was appointed governor of that part of the country in 1538. Some years later he was compelled to resign, and then became involved in legal proceedings and other troubles, which caused his death before he could return to Spain.

BENAVENTE BENAVIDES, Bartolomé (bay-nah-ven'-te), Spanish prelate, b. in Madrid late in the 16th century; d. in 1652. He was professor of theology in the university of Lima, Peru, and canon, dean, and inspector or visitor of that archbishopric. In 1639 he was consecrated bishop of Oaxaca, Mexico. He rebuilt the convent, and reorganized the collegiate seminary of that city. Benavente was the first prelate invested by the pope with the special faculties that under the name of "solitas" are now conferred upon all the bishops of America.

BENAVIDES, Alfonso, or **Alonso de** (bay-nah-vee'-des), Franciscan friar, b. in Spain. He lived in the first half of the 17th century, and was noted for his great learning in theology and history. He was the author of "Relación de los Tesoros descubiertos en Méjico," a memoir addressed to the king of Spain, which Benavides was ordered by the viceroy of Mexico, in 1627, to prepare for the information of the court as to the real condition, material and moral, of that part of America. The work was published in Madrid in 1630, nine years after its author had been elected "custodian" of his chapter of New Mexico.

BENAVIDES Y DE LA CUEVA, Diego (bay-nah-vee-des), count of Santisteban del Puerto, Spanish soldier, b. about 1600; d. in Lima, Peru, 17 March, 1666. He was a descendant of Alfonso VII. of Castile. He studied at Salamanca, and entered the army, distinguishing himself in the Italian war in 1637; was afterward governor of Galicia, viceroy of Navarre, member of the war council, and one of the plenipotentiaries that signed the treaty of peace between Spain and France, and arranged the marriage of the Spanish infanta María Teresa to Louis XIV. of France, for which Philip IV. gave him the title of marquis of Solera. He was appointed viceroy of Peru, entered Lima, 31 July, 1661, re-established order at La Paz in December of that year, sent an expedition to Chili under Gov. Ángel Pereda, appointed a special board to regulate Indian labor, which prevented many abuses and afforded great benefits to the Indians, and endowed a chair of mathematics in the university of Lima.

BENDIX, John E., soldier, b. 28 Aug., 1818; d. in New York city, 8 Oct., 1877. The birthplace of Gen. Bendix lies between the United States and Canada, as he was born on board the "Sarah," one of the first steamers that navigated St. Lawrence river. He learned the trade of a machinist in New York, joined the 9th regiment New York state militia in 1847, and when the civil war began, in 1861, he organized the 7th regiment of New York volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Antietam (16–17 Sept., 1862), Fredericksburg (13 Dec., 1862), and the Wilderness (5–6 May, 1864), besides the engagements of the intervening campaigns. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1865.

BENEDICT, Abner R., soldier, b. about 1830; d. 15 May, 1867. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as a private in the 12th regiment, New York state militia, which was one of the three that first started from New York for the seat of war. In August, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th regular infantry. In March, 1862, he embarked for the peninsula, and through the battles of the Potomac army was conspicuous for gallantry. At Fredericksburg he commanded forty men of the strong picket-line that, during the night of 13 Dec., 1862, was pushed up to the enemy's position, while the defeated federals were retreating across the river. The orders were to hold the position until relieved, and the intention was to withdraw the picket-line before daylight should reveal it to the enemy. By some mistake the line was not withdrawn as directed, and at daylight the enemy opened fire at short range. While encouraging his men by voice and example, Major Benedict fell, shot through the lungs, but was carried off the field by his soldiers. The wound was considered mortal,

but, before the scar was fairly healed, in three months, he reported for duty at Washington. He joined his regiment at Chancellorsville while the battle was in progress. At Gettysburg his superiors were all killed or wounded, leaving him in command, and he handled the regiment during that battle with great credit to himself. Shortly after Gettysburg his health began to fail, as a result of his wound; but in spite of this he refused to give up active service, and for some time commanded the 4th infantry, as Gen. Grant's headquarters guard during the Petersburg campaign. After the war he remained on the active list in spite of his disability from his wound, and in the depth of winter, shortly before his death, was on duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., one of the coldest of the eastern army posts. He secured a change of station in the hope of benefit from a warmer climate, but died from the effects of the wound received five years before.

BENEDICT, David, clergyman, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 10 Oct., 1779; d. in Pawtucket, R. I., 5 Dec., 1874. Early in life he learned the shoemaker's trade; but, after becoming interested in religion, he prepared for college, and was graduated at Brown in 1806. While a student, he had preached at Pawtucket; and, on the completion of his course, he was ordained pastor of the first Baptist church at that place, where he remained for twenty-five years. Although he was not attached to any regular pastorate, he afterward preached until near the close of his life, and a sermon delivered on his ninety-second birthday is said to have been remarkable for its ability and clearness, and for the vigor with which it was delivered. Much of his time was devoted to historical research, and he is the author of several valuable works, among which are "History of the Baptists" (1813); abridgment of Robinson's "History of Baptism" (1827); abridgment of his "History of the Baptists" (1820); "History of all Religions" (1824); "History of the Baptist Denominations in America and all Parts of the World" (1848); "Fifty Years among the Baptists" (1860); and "A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History" and "History of the Donatists," which were ready for the press at the time of his death. He was likewise the author of several poems, including "The Watery War," and compiled a "Conference Hymn-Book," which has had a large circulation.

BENEDICT, Erastus Cornelius, lawyer, b. in Branford, Conn., 19 March, 1800; d. in New York city, 22 Oct., 1880. He was a son of the Rev. Joel T. Benedict, who, a few years after the birth of Erastus, settled in New York, having charge successively of churches in New Windsor, Franklin, and Chatham. Early in life, young Benedict became a teacher in a district school, and at the age of eighteen he entered the sophomore class at Williams, where he was graduated in 1821. He was principal of an academy in Jamestown, N. Y., and later in Newburg, N. Y.; after which he was tutor at Williams. Meanwhile he had studied law, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar. During the same year he became a deputy clerk under the U. S. district judge of southern New York. Here his attention was directed to admiralty law, and for half a century he was considered a leader in admiralty cases. In 1840 he was elected assistant alderman from the 15th ward in New York city. Ten years later he became a member of the board of education, and was its president continuously until his resignation in 1863. He was a member of the assembly in 1848 and in 1864, and a state senator in 1872. He was chosen a trustee of Williams in 1855, and in the same year became a regent of the University of the State of New York, succeeding to the chancellorship of that body in 1878. He was actively interested in various charitable organizations of New York, and a governor of the New York State Woman's Hospital from its incorporation, and was also for many years a prominent member of the New York Historical Society. Of his writings, besides numerous addresses before historical and scientific societies, the most important are "American Admiralty" (New York, 1850); "A Run through Europe" (1860); and "The Hymn of Hildebert and other Mediæval Hymns" (1861).

BENEDICT, George Grenville, soldier, b. in Burlington, Vt., 10 Dec., 1826. He was graduated at the university of Vermont in 1847, and in 1853 became editor of the Burlington "Free Press," for many years the leading republican journal of the state. He was postmaster at Burlington in 1860, but enlisted in the 12th Vermont regiment at the beginning of the civil war, and was commissioned lieutenant. In 1863 he was appointed aide on a brigade staff in the 1st corps. On the third day of the battle of Gettysburg he participated in the repulse of the desperate charge delivered by the confederates under Longstreet. Gen. Hancock was severely wounded in the moment of victory, and Lieut. Benedict, with another officer, caught him as he fell from his horse. After the civil war he served on the governor's staff, was in the state senate from 1869 till 1871, postmaster of Burlington from 1871 till 1874, secretary of the state university from 1865, and president of the Vermont press association in 1886, being senior editor of the state at that time. He has published "Vermont at Gettysburg" (Albany, 1866; new ed., 1870); and "Vermont in the Civil War" (Albany, 1866; 2d vol. forthcoming).

BENEDICT, George Wyllys, educator, b. in North Stamford, Conn., 11 Jan., 1796; d. in Burlington, Vt., 23 Sept., 1871. He was graduated at Williams in 1818, and became principal of an academy in Westfield, Mass. From 1819 till 1822 he was tutor at Williams, and then became principal of the academy in Newburg, N. Y. He was professor at the University of Vermont from 1825 till 1847; but failing health forced his resignation, and he became associated with Ezra Cornell in the construction of the Troy and Canada junction telegraph line, becoming the first superintendent of that company. He subsequently engaged independently in telegraph-building, and contracted for the erection of several lines. He purchased the Burlington "Free Press" in 1853, and remained its editor and publisher until 1866. During 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the Vermont senate, serving as chairman of the committee on education. He was a member of the State Historical Society, and also of the Editors' and Publishers' Association.

BENEDICT, Lewis, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 2 Sept., 1817; d. at Pleasant Hill, La., 9 April, 1864. After graduation at Williams, in 1837, he studied law in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1845–'6 he was city attorney at Albany; in 1847 judge advocate; from 1848 until 1852 surrogate of Albany. In 1860 he was elected a member of the state assembly, but entered the military service for the civil war in June, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 73d New York volunteers. He served in the peninsular campaign, and was taken prisoner at Williamsburg, Va. After several months' confinement in Libby and Salisbury prisons, he was exchanged, and, as colo-

nel of the 162d New York volunteers, accompanied Banks's expedition to Louisiana in September, 1862. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson, 14 June, 1863. In the Red river campaign of 1864 he participated in the various engagements, and was mortally wounded while in command of a brigade at the battle of Pleasant Hill. His death was made the subject of a poem by Alfred B. Street. See "Memorial of Brevet Brigadier-General Lewis Benedict, Colonel of the 162d N. Y. V. I." (Albany, 1864, printed privately).

BENÉT, Stephen Vincent, soldier, b. in St. Augustine, Fla., 22 Jan., 1827. He studied at Hallowell's school in Alexandria, Va., then at the University of Georgia, and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1849, standing third in his class. He was appointed to the ordnance corps, and served at the Watervliet arsenal, at Washington, at Frankford arsenal, again at Washington, and then at the St. Louis arsenal. In 1859 he became assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point, and from 1861 till 1864 was instructor of ordnance and the science of gunnery, after which, until 1869, he was in command of Frankford arsenal. In 1869 he was made assistant to the chief of ordnance, and in 1874, on the death of the chief of the department, he succeeded to the place, with the rank of brigadier-general. He translated Jomini's "Political and Military History of the Campaign of Waterloo" (New York, 1853), and he is the author of a treatise on "Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial" (1862), and "Electro-Ballistic Machines and the Schultze Chronoscope" (1866).

BENEZET, Anthony, philanthropist, b. in St. Quentin, France, 31 Jan., 1713; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 May, 1784. He was descended from wealthy and noble French parents, who fled from France to Holland in 1685, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and thence to England in 1715. In London his relatives became Quakers, and in 1731 they settled in Philadelphia. He apprenticed himself to a cooper, but in 1742 became instructor in the Friends' English school, and continued to teach until near the end of his life. He devoted much attention to the abolition of the slave-trade, and advocated the emancipation and education of the colored population, opening for that purpose an evening school. During the revolutionary war and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army, he was active in alleviating the sufferings of the prisoners. He published tracts, which were gratuitously distributed throughout the country, the most important being "A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, in a Short Representation of the Calamitous State of the Enslaved Negroes in the British Dominion" (Philadelphia, 1767); "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave-Trade" (1772); "Observations on the Indian Natives of this Continent" (1784); "A Short Account of the Society of Friends" (1780); and "Dissertation on the Christian Religion" (1782). See "Memoir of Anthony Benezet," by Roberts Vaux (New York, 1817).

BENHAM, Henry W., soldier, b. in Connecticut in 1817; d. in New York, 1 June, 1884. He was graduated at West Point, at the head of his class, in 1837, assigned to the corps of engineers, and for a year assistant in charge of improvements in Savannah river. In July, 1838, he was promoted first lieutenant, and from 1839 till 1844 was superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Marion and of the sea-wall at St. Augustine, Fla. During the three years succeeding he was engaged upon government works in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and elsewhere. He was with the army in Mexico in 1847–'8, and brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Buena Vista, 23 Feb., 1847. After the Mexican war he was engaged for a time on engineering duty in New York harbor, and promoted to the rank of captain in May, 1848. He was also in charge of several other works of importance at Boston, Washington, and Buffalo, from 1848 to 1853. In the latter year he was assistant in charge of the coast survey office at Washington, and sent to Europe on duty connected therewith. During the following seven years he was occupied in professional work for the government at Boston, Newport, and Sandy Hook, and on the Potomac aqueduct. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, Capt. Benham entered upon active service; was on Gen. Morris's staff as engineer of the department of the Ohio; was brevetted colonel for gallantry at the battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., 13 July, 1861; in August was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and was engaged in the Virginia campaigns, including the actions at New Creek (16 Aug.) and Carnifex Ferry (10 Sept.). In 1862 he was present at the capture of Fort Pulaski (10–11 April) and James Island (16 June). Later in the year he superintended fortifications in Boston and Portsmouth harbors, and was in command of the northern district of the department of the south. He proved very efficient in throwing pontoon-bridges across the Rappahannock, the Potomac, and the James rivers, and was in command of the pontoon department at Washington in 1864. In the mean time he had, through the regular stages of promotion, attained the full rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and in March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general U. S. army, and major-general U. S. volunteers, for gallant services during the rebellion and in the campaign that terminated with the surrender of Lee's army. In 1868 (7 March) he was promoted colonel of engineers, and during that year was engaged in government works on the coast of New England, and from October, 1869, till July, 1877, was similarly occupied in the works on Long Island Head. Subsequent to this he was in charge of the defences of New York. He was placed on the retired list, 30 June, 1882. He invented the picket-shovel used by troops in the field, and was an expert in pontoon-bridges, in the management of which he devised important improvements.

BENITO, Fray Marcos (bay-nee'-to), Spanish missionary, b. in Valencia, Spain, in the 17th century. He was a Dominican monk, and went as a missionary to the Spanish-American countries. His best known works are the "Arte de la Lengua Mije," and "Devocionario en Dialecto Mije."

BENJAMIN, George, Canadian statesman, b. in England in 1799; d. in Belleville, Ontario, 6 July, 1864. He resided for a time in Liverpool, was engaged in commercial pursuits, and travelled extensively. In his early manhood he went to New Orleans, and in 1830 removed to Canada, and settled in Belleville, where he remained until his death. For a number of years he conducted the Belleville "Intelligencer." He became warden of Hastings on the introduction of municipal institutions by Lord Sydenham, and so continued for many years, and was also for several years registrar of the county. In 1856 he was elected member for North Hastings, and represented that constituency in that and the succeeding parliament, until he retired in 1861. He was elected grand master of

the Orangemen of British North America in 1848, and retained that office for several years. When the project of annexing Canada to the United States was mooted, Mr. Benjamin issued a manifesto, in which he urged Orangemen to oppose it.

BENJAMIN, John F., soldier, b. in Cicero, Onondaga co., N. Y., 23 Jan., 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 March, 1877. He received a common-school education, and, after three years spent in Texas, went to Missouri, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Shelbyville in 1848. He was a member of the legislature in 1850 and 1852, and presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1856. He entered the national army as a private in the Missouri cavalry in 1861, was made captain in January, 1862, major in May, and lieutenant-colonel in September. He resigned to become provost-marshal of the 8th district of Missouri in 1863. In 1864 he was elected to congress, where he served three successive terms, from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1871. After this he practised law and prosecuted claims in Washington until his death.

BENJAMIN, Judah Philip, lawyer, b. in St. Croix, W. I., 11 Aug., 1811; d. in Paris, 8 May, 1884. His parents were English Jews, who in 1811 sailed from England to settle in New Orleans. The mouth of the Mississippi being blockaded by the British fleet, they landed at St. Croix, where Mr. Benjamin was born. His boyhood was passed in Wilmington, N. C., and in 1825 he entered Yale, but left college three years later, without receiving a degree. He then studied law in New Orleans in a notary's office, and was admitted to the bar 11 Dec., 1832. For some time he was engaged in teaching school, and in compiling a digest of cases decided in the local courts. This, at first only intended for his personal use, was subsequently enlarged and published as "A Digest of Reported Decisions of the Supreme Court of the late Territory of Orleans and of the Supreme Court of Louisiana" (1834). He soon rose to the head of his profession, and in 1840 became a member of the firm of Slidell, Benjamin & Conrad, having an extensive practice in planters' and cotton merchants' cases. He was a whig, and in 1845 a member of the convention held to revise the constitution of the state, in which body he advocated the addition of an article requiring the governor to be a citizen born in the United States. In 1847 a U. S. commissioner was appointed to investigate the Spanish land-titles, under which the early settlers in California claimed their property, and Benjamin was retained as counsel. On his return he was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court, and for a time much of his business was with that body at Washington. In 1848 he became one of the presidential electors at large from Louisiana, and was elected to the U. S. senate in 1852, and again in 1857, but on the secession of Louisiana he withdrew from the senate, with his colleague, John Slidell, 4 Feb., 1861. During his senatorial career he had attained pre-eminence in the southern wing of the democratic party. A sharp personal controversy between himself and Jefferson Davis seemed likely to cause a duel, when the latter apologized on the floor of the senate for the harsh language he had used. He advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas in 1854, but afterward insisted that the principle of popular sovereignty had been definitely set aside by the declaration of the supreme court in the Dred-Scott case, which, he contended, should be accepted as conclusive. His firm advocacy of the legal claims of slavery brought from Senator Wade, of Ohio, the remark that Mr. Benjamin was "a Hebrew with Egyptian principles." On the formation of the provisional government of the confederate states, he was appointed attorney-general, and in August, 1861, was transferred to the war department, succeeding L. P. Walker. Having been accused of incompetence and neglect of duty by a committee of the confederate congress, he resigned his office, but immediately became secretary of state, which place he held until the final overthrow of the confederate government. He had the reputation of being "the brains of the confederacy," and it is said that Mr. Davis was in the habit of sending to him all work that did not obviously belong to the department of some other minister. It was his habit to begin work at 8 A. M., and he was often occupied at his desk until 2 o'clock next morning. On the fall of the confederacy he fled from Richmond with other members of the cabinet, and, on becoming separated from the party, escaped from the coast of Florida to the Bahamas in an open boat, thence going to Nassau, and in September, 1865, reached Liverpool. He at once began the study of English law, and was entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, 13 Jan., 1866. In the following summer he was called to the English bar, at the age of fifty-five. At first his success was slight, and he was compelled to resort to journalism for a livelihood. In 1868 he published "A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property," which is now the authority on this subject in English law (3d ed., London, 1883). His practice then grew rapidly, and in June, 1872, he was made queen's counsel, after which his business soon became as large and remunerative as that of any lawyer in the land. Among his many arguments, the one most generally known is that which he delivered before the court for crown cases reserved, on behalf of the captain of the "Franconia." His last great *nisi prius* case was that of Anson and others against the London and northwestern railway. After this he accepted only briefs upon appeal, and appeared solely before the house of lords and the privy council. Early in 1883 he was compelled by failing health to retire from practice, and a famous farewell banquet was given him in the hall of the Inner Temple, London, 30 June, 1883. He then withdrew to Paris, where his wife and daughter resided, and where his health rapidly failed until his death.

J. P. Benjamin

BENJAMIN, Nathan, missionary, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1811; d. in Constantinople, Turkey, 27 Jan., 1855. He was graduated at Williams, in 1832, and at Andover theological seminary in 1835, was appointed as missionary to Greece and Turkey by the American board, and went to Argos in 1836. He removed to Athens in 1838, and there labored for six years, chiefly in connection with the press. From 1843 till 1845 he was acting U. S. consul at Athens, and he then

entered upon the Armenian mission at Trebizond, but returned to the United States in 1845. Subsequently he was summoned to a new mission, and arrived at Smyrna, 7 Dec., 1847, where he devoted his attention to the printing of the Bible and tracts in the Armenian language. In 1852 this work was transferred to Constantinople, where he also preached steadily in the Greek and English languages. He translated numerous works into Greek and Armenian, including "Pilgrim's Progress" and Daubigny's "Reformation," and also established the first newspaper ever published in the Armenian tongue, "The Morning Star," which is still issued.—His wife, **Mary Gladding Wheeler,** b. in Providence, R. I., 1 March, 1814; d. in Medford, Mass., 3 March, 1871, translated several small works into Greek, and contributed poems to periodicals. She also published "The Missionary Sisters" (New York, 1859).—Their son, **Samuel Greene Wheeler,** author, b. in Argos, Greece, 13 Feb., 1837, was graduated at Williams in 1859. Shortly afterward he became the assistant librarian in the state library, Albany, N. Y., where he remained from 1861 till 1864. In February, 1883, he was appointed U. S. minister at the court of Persia, and established the legation at Teheran. He resigned in July, 1885. Mr. Benjamin's contributions to periodical literature have been very numerous. For some time he was the art editor of the New York "Evening Mail" and the "Magazine of Art." Among his books are "Constantinople, Isle of Pearls, and other Poems" (Boston, 1860); "Ode on the Death of Abraham Lincoln" (1865); "The Turk and the Greek" (1867); "Tom Roper" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Muretus's Advice to his Son," a metrical translation from the Latin (Albany, 1870); "The Choice of Paris; a Romance of the Troad" (Boston, 1870); "What is Art?" (1875); "Contemporary Art in Europe" (New York, 1877); "The Atlantic Islands" (1869); "Art in America" (1879); "The Multitudinous Seas" (1879); "Our American Artists" (Boston, 1st series, 1879; 2d series, 1881); "The World's Paradises" (New York, 1880); "Troy, its Legend, Literature, and Topography" (1880); "A Group of Etchers" (1882); "Cruise of the Alice May" (1883); "The Story of Persia" (1886); and "Persia and the Persians" (Boston, 1886). He has drawn many illustrations for magazines, an illustrated edition of Longfellow's poems, and other books. His paintings include "Home of the Sea Birds" (1875); "Porta da Cruz, Madeira" (1876); "The Corbière, or Sailor's Dread" (1876); "The Wide, Wide Sea" (1877); "Yachts Struck by a Squall" (1879); "Among the Breakers" (1879); and "In the Roaring Forties" (1882).

BENJAMIN, Park, journalist, b. in Demerara, British Guiana, 14 Aug., 1809; d. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1864. His father was born in Connecticut, but removed to Demerara, and there carried on business. At an early age Park was sent to New England for medical advice and to be educated. He studied for two years at Harvard, and then at Trinity, where he was graduated in 1829, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1832. His tastes inclined more toward literature than to law, and he became one of the original editors of the "New England Magazine." In 1837 he removed to New York and edited, in connection with Charles Fenno Hoffman, the "American Monthly Magazine." Later he was associated with Horace Greeley as editor of the "New-Yorker," and for a short time had charge of the "Brother Jonathan," a literary weekly paper. In 1840 he established the "New World," and edited it nearly five years, in connection with Epes Sargent and Rufus W. Griswold. He afterward edited and published, for a short time only, "The Western Continent" and "The American Mail"; but these periodicals were not altogether successful, and he withdrew from all publication. The remainder of his life was spent in New York, devoted to literary pursuits. He contributed, both in prose and verse, to various periodicals, and delivered lectures and read poems in public. "The Meditation of Nature" (1832), "Poetry, a Satire" (1832), and "Infatuation" (1844), are the best known of his longer poems, and "The Tired Hunter," "The Nautilus," "To One Beloved," "The Departed," and "The Old Sexton," are the most successful of his shorter poems. No collected edition of his writings has been published. Mr. Benjamin was in person a man of full chest and powerful arms, but was completely lame below the hips.—His son, **Park,** patent expert, b. in New York city, 11 May, 1849, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1867. He was ordered to the "Franklin," Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, and with it spent two years in Europe. In 1869 he was advanced to the grade of ensign, but he soon resigned, and studied law at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1870. From 1872 till 1878 he was associate editor of the "Scientific American," and since that time has been occupied as scientific expert or expert counsel in patent cases. Among his short stories are "The End of New York" and "The Story of the Telegust." His books include "Shakings—Etchings for the Naval Academy" (Boston, 1867); "Wrinkles and Receipts" (New York, 1875); "Appletons' Cyclopædia of Applied Mechanics," edited (1880); and "The Age of Electricity" (1886).

BENJAMIN, Samuel Nicoll, soldier, b. in New York city, 13 Jan., 1839; d. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 15 May, 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, and became a 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery. He served continuously throughout the civil war, was at Bull Run, Malvern Hill, and Fredericksburg, in command of a battery at Covington, in command of the reserve artillery of the 9th army corps, 14 Aug. till 24 Oct., 1863, and was chief of artillery, 9th army corps, in the East Tennessee and Richmond campaigns; was at the battle of the Wilderness and also at Spottsylvania, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel 13 May, 1865, and major 3 March, 1875. On recovery from his wounds he became assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. military academy, and from 1869 till 1875 he was at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va. Then, having been transferred to the staff, he was made assistant adjutant-general, and was on duty first at Washington, and later became adjutant-general of the department of Arizona. In June, 1885, he was made assistant adjutant-general of the division of the Atlantic, and assigned to army headquarters on Governor's island. Col. Benjamin was one of the very few officers that held the congressional medal for conspicuous bravery in the field. He married a daughter of Hamilton Fish.

BENNER, Philip, iron-maker, b. in Chester co., Pa., 19 May, 1762; d. in Centre co., Pa., 27 July, 1832. He served in the revolutionary war, and it is said that his mother quilted money into the back of his vest, for use in case he was captured. After the war he engaged in the iron business in Coventry, and in 1792 he purchased the "Rock Forge lands," where he established works. In 1794 he erected a forge, the first in that

vicinity, and manufactured iron during the year. At the beginning of the century he had increased his plant by the erection of a grist-mill, and had begun the building of a larger forge, afterward adding a nail-mill, furnaces, and other improvements. The development of the iron industry in the western part of Pennsylvania is largely due to his enterprise. The output from his works was packed on horses and sent to Pittsburg, where for many years he enjoyed, without competition, the trade in what he called "Juniata iron." The borough of Bellefonte was greatly indebted to his enterprise and liberality. He acquired a large property, and built some of the finest residences in the town. He also contributed largely for the building of the water-works. In politics he was a democrat and was twice a presidential elector, notably on the Jackson-Calhoun ticket of 1824. In 1827 he established the "Centre Democrat" at Bellefonte, in the interest of Gen. Jackson. He was major-general of the Pennsylvania militia, and left a valuable estate.

BENNET, Orlando, wrecker, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 4 Oct., 1818; d. in Bellport, Long Island, N. Y., 10 July, 1880. He was associated with his father, Phineas Bennet, and William D. Andrews, in a company engaged in the recovery of indestructible goods from wrecks. In this work he succeeded in raising two steamers which had been sunk in sixty feet of water in the North river, and recovered a cargo of quicksilver from a wreck covered by many feet of sand. During the civil war he was employed by the U. S. government to clear the harbors of Charleston and Savannah from monitors, torpedoes, and other obstructions. By this means a sea-way was opened to supply Gen. William T. Sherman's army after its march to the sea.

BENNET, or **BENNETT, Richard,** colonial governor of Virginia in the 17th century. He was a Virginia planter who, with William Clayborne, was appointed by the "Long parliament" in 1651 to act with English commissioners in reconciling the colony to the administration of Oliver Cromwell in England. Many of the colonists favored the Stuarts, and the parliament wisely sought to conciliate rather than coerce them. Bennet was a Roundhead, as was also his fellow-commissioner. All opposition did not disappear, however, until the British frigate "Guinea" arrived, in March, 1652, with orders to carry out the instructions of the commissioners, and if necessary to enforce the authority of parliament. Virtual independence was, in fact, guaranteed to Virginia, and it was agreed that the people should have all the liberties of free-born Englishmen, should enact their own laws, should remain unquestioned as to their past loyalty, and should have "as free trade as the people of England." So much was granted by parliament, but an article confirming her ancient bounds, prohibiting taxation without representation, and agreeing that no forts should be erected without the consent of the colony, was never approved. Until the restoration, Virginia was nominally independent, although actually under the rule of the commissioners. The executive officer became elective, and Bennet was chosen governor. Members of the house of burgesses were required to take oath that they would especially provide for the "general good and prosperity" of Virginia and its inhabitants. Gov. Bennet had been treated oppressively by the late royalist governor, Sir William Berkeley, but nobly refrained from taking the revenge that was made easy by his official position. Under Bennet's administration the house of burgesses claimed the right to define the powers of the governor and council, and declared "that the right of electing all the officers of this colony should appertain to the burgesses as the representatives of the people." Maryland was not so easily pacified, being more aggressively loyal, and Bennet with Clayborne went over in the "Guinea" frigate with the English commissioners, and enforced submission. In 1654 the Maryland royalists or proprietaries, under the instigation of Lord Baltimore, again revolted, and overthrew the parliamentarians, and intercolonial hostilities followed by land and sea, resulting in victory for the Virginians under Gov. Bennet. The decisive action took place on 25 March, 1655, and many prisoners, including the royalist Gov. Stone, were taken captive. At least four of these were executed. During the same year Gov. Bennet retired from public life.

BENNETT, Charles Wesley, educator, b. in East Bethany, N. Y., 18 July, 1828. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1852, and, after teaching for several years, became a Methodist minister in 1862. In 1864 he resumed teaching as principal of the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, N. Y. From 1866 till 1869 he studied in the university of Berlin, Germany, and, after preaching two years, became, in 1871, professor of history and logic in Syracuse university. From 1872 till 1876 he was art editor of the "Ladies' Repository," and after that of the "National Repository." He has published, besides reports, lectures, and numerous contributions to reviews and encyclopædias, "A Digest of the Laws and Resolutions of Congress relative to Pensions, Bounty-Lands, Pay of the Army, etc., with Complete Forms of Application" (Washington, 1854), and "National Education in Italy, France, Germany, England, and Wales, popularly considered" (Syracuse, 1879).

BENNETT, De Robigne Mortimer, freethinker, b. in Springfield, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1818; d. in New York city, 6 Dec., 1882. He received a common-school education at Cooperstown, N. Y., and in September, 1833, became a Shaker and settled in New Lebanon, N. Y., where he remained for thirteen years, studying and practising medicine. In 1846 he, with several others, decided to leave the community, and subsequently was engaged in business pursuits. Later he became an outspoken freethinker, and in 1873 established "The Truth-Seeker," in which he combated with vigor what he considered the errors of orthodox theology. From 1877 until his death he was persecuted for his radical opinions. He was arrested three times, and for a year was confined in the Albany penitentiary, having been convicted of selling an obscene book. A petition bearing 200,000 names, and asking for his release, was sent to President Hayes, who failed to act on it. The freethinkers of the United States erected a fine monument to his memory in Greenwood cemetery. He published numerous works, among which were "The World's Sages, Thinkers, and Reformers" (New York, 1876); "Champions of the Church" (1880); "The Gods and Religions of Ancient and Modern Times" (1881); "From Behind the Bars" (1881) —the last two were written in prison; "An Infidel Abroad" (1881); and "A Truth-Seeker Around the World" (4 vols., 1882).

BENNETT, Emerson, author, b. in Monson, Hampden co., Mass., 16 March, 1822. His father died in 1835, and after remaining three years longer on the homestead farm young Bennett prepared for college, but at the age of seventeen went to New York city, where he published a poem called "The Brigand," in an Odd-Fellows' journal. After visiting Philadelphia and Baltimore, he went to Cincinnati, where he first became travel-

ling agent for a magazine, and then wrote stories for the "Daily Commercial." He also founded a magazine called "The Casket," but it lived only nine months. In 1850 Mr. Bennett moved to Philadelphia. His writings include about forty romances and many hundred sketches of American frontier life, which have appeared in the New York "Ledger," the Philadelphia "Evening Post," and other papers. In 1860 he established the "Dollar Monthly," which was a failure. Among his novels are "Viola" and "Waldo Warren" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Clara Moreland" (1853); and "The Artist's Bride" (New York, 1857). His most popular books have been "Prairie Flower" and "Leni Leoti," which have had a circulation of 100,000 copies. A uniform edition of his novels was recently begun, but only three volumes have been published, "The Outlaw's Daughter" and "Villetta Lindon" (Philadelphia, 1873), and "The Phantom of the Forest" (1874).

BENNETT, James Gordon, journalist, b. in New Mill, near Keith, Scotland, 1 Sept., 1795; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1872. His parents were Roman Catholics of French descent, and when he was fourteen years old he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood; but, convinced that he had mistaken his vocation, he determined to emigrate, and in April, 1819, he landed at Halifax, N. S., where he attempted to earn a living by teaching book-keeping. Failing in that, he made his way to Boston, where he found employment as a proof-reader. About 1822 he went to New York, and contributed to the newspapers, then became assistant in the office of the Charleston "Courier," and in 1824 returned to New York and attempted to establish a commercial school, and then to lecture on political economy, but was unsuccessful, and again turned to the newspapers, becoming a reporter, paragraphist, and contributor of poetry and all kinds of articles. In 1825 he bought on credit the "Sunday Courier," but soon gave it up. The next year he became connected with the "National Advocate," but left it because of its advocacy of the election of John Q. Adams, and became associate editor on Noah's "Enquirer." About this time he joined the Tammany society. In 1828 he went to Washington as correspondent for the "Enquirer," and sent a series of lively personal letters that were widely copied. At his suggestion the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, becoming the "Courier and Enquirer," which, with James Watson Webb for editor and Bennett as his assistant, became the leading American newspaper. When it deserted Jackson for Nicholas Biddle, Bennett left it, and started a cheap party paper that existed only thirty days, and then a Jackson organ in Philadelphia called the "Pennsylvanian." He appealed to the party to sustain this paper, and, being refused, returned to New York, and, determined to trust no more to politicians, on 6 May, 1835, issued the first number of the "Herald," a small four-page sheet, sold for a cent a copy. Two young printers, Anderson and Smith, agreed to print it, and share the profits and losses with the editor. Bennett wrote the entire newspaper, making up for the lack of news by sensational opinions, fictitious intelligence, and reckless personal attacks. The paper became popular, although it offended all parties and all creeds. On 13 June, 1835, he introduced a money-article, then a novel feature in American journalism. The next month the printing-office was burned, and Smith and Anderson abandoned the enterprise; but on 31 Aug. Bennett revived the paper, of which he was thenceforth sole proprietor. The great fire of 16 Dec., 1835, was reported with the fulness of incident and detail that has since become characteristic of American newspaper reports. In 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents, and extended the system to the principal American cities. He systematically employed newsboys to distribute his paper. The personal encounters in which he became involved through his lampoons were described in the same lively and picturesque style. In 1841 the income of the paper was at least $100,000. In 1846 a long speech by Clay was telegraphed to the "Herald." During the civil war its circulation more than doubled. It employed sixty-three war correspondents. Its expenditures for correspondence and news were disproportionate to its payment for editorial and critical matter. It was as a collector of news that Mr. Bennett mainly excelled. He had an unerring judgment of its pecuniary value. He knew how to select the subject that engrossed the interest of the people, and to give them all the details they could desire. He had also a method of impressing the importance of news upon others in his employ. No exchange editor was so close a reader as he of the great papers of the country. He clipped passages for insertion or for texts for editorials or special articles, and when he visited the office it was to unpack his mind of the suggestions stored there by reading the exchanges. He seldom gave an editorial writer more than the suggestions for an article, and he required his co-laborers to meet him daily for consultation and the distribution of topics. When another person presided, the several editors made suggestions; when Bennett himself was present, the editors became mere listeners, and wrote, as it were, at his dictation. The "Memoirs of J. G. Bennett and his Times" was published in New York in 1855. See Hudson's "Journalism in the United States" (New York, 1872). On 6 June, 1840, Mr. Bennett married Miss Henrietta Agnes Crean, a poor, but accomplished, music-teacher in New York. She died in Italy, 31 March, 1873.—**James Gordon,** Jr., b. in New York city, 10 May, 1841, the only son of the founder of the "Herald," became the proprietor of the newspaper upon the death of his father. He resides mostly in Paris, and gives his attention chiefly to superintending the collection of foreign news. He added to the fame of his paper by publishing in England storm-warnings transmitted from the United States, by fitting out the "Jeanette" polar expedition, by sending Henry M. Stanley in search of Livingstone, and by other similar enterprises. In 1883 he associated himself with John W. Mackay in forming the commercial cable company and laying a new cable between America and Europe, to compete with the combined English and French lines. He has taken much interest in sports, especially in yachting, and in 1866 he took part in a memorable race from Sandy Hook to the Needles, Isle of Wight, which was won by his schooner, the "Henrietta," in 13 days 21 hours and 55 minutes, against two competing yachts. In 1870 he sailed another race across the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in his yacht, the "Dauntless," but was beaten by the English "Cambria," which arrived only two hours in advance.

BENNETT, Milo Lyman, jurist, b. in Sharon, Conn., in 1790; d. in Taunton, Mass., 7 July, 1868. He attended at Williams and also Yale, where he was graduated in 1811. He studied law at the Litchfield law school, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Burlington, Vt., where he resided until his death. He became in 1839 an

associate justice of the supreme court of the state, and retained that office for twenty years. He was the author of several legal text-books, the last of which was "The Vermont Justice."

BENNETT, Thomas W., soldier, b. in Union co., Ind., 16 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at the law school of Indiana Asbury university in 1854, and began practice. He was elected to the state senate in 1858, and resigned in 1861 to enter the national service. He was captain in the 15th Indiana volunteers in April, 1861, major of the 36th regiment in September, colonel of the 69th in August, 1862, and commissioned brigadier-general on 5 March, 1865. He was again chosen to the state senate in October, 1864, and served till March, 1867. He was mayor of Richmond, Ind., from May, 1869, till 1871, and in September of the latter year appointed governor of Idaho territory. He resigned this office 4 Dec., 1875, supposing that he had been elected delegate to congress as a republican; but the house gave the seat to his democratic opponent.

BENNETT, William Zebina, chemist, b. in Montpelier, Vt., 25 Feb., 1856. He was graduated at Harvard in 1878, and became assistant in chemistry at that university in September of the same year. He continued as such until January, 1880, when he became master of sciences and mathematics at De Veany College. During 1879 and 1880 he was assistant teacher in the summer school of chemistry. In 1880 he became assistant professor of chemistry, and in 1883 succeeded to the chair of natural sciences in the University of Wooster. Besides numerous contributions to scientific periodicals, he has published "A Plant Analysis" (Wooster, 1885).

BENSEL, James Berry, author, b. in New York city, 2 Aug., 1856; d. there, 3 Feb., 1886. When about eight years old he removed with his parents to Lynn, Mass., and most of his life was passed in that city. His literary tastes developed early, and his first poems appeared in print when he was but seventeen. A novel by him, called "King Cophetua's Wife," was published as a serial in the "Overland Monthly" in 1883, and a small volume of his poems was issued in January, 1886, with the title "In the King's Garden." A second and enlarged edition of this appeared in the summer of 1886. His life was full of hardships and sorrows more than most men are called to endure, and this circumstance imparted a tinge of melancholy to many of his poems. His verse is always musical, often highly finished, and is not lacking in either strength of thought or delicacy of expression. Long and seemingly hopeless struggles against adversity and ill health affected his spirits and prevented him from realizing the full extent of his powers. His death, in his thirtieth year, removed from the world one of the most promising of the younger American poets.

BENSON, Egbert, jurist, b. in New York city, 21 June, 1746; d. in Jamaica, Long Island, 24 Aug., 1833. He was graduated at King's college in 1765, and became distinguished for eloquence as a pleader, and for legal learning. He was a member of the revolutionary committee of safety, was appointed in 1777 the first attorney-general of the state, and was elected the same year to the first state legislature. In 1783 he was one of the three commissioners appointed to direct the embarkation of loyalists for Nova Scotia in June of that year. In 1788 he took the lead in the legislature in advocating the acceptance of the federal constitution. He ceased to be attorney-general of New York in 1789. He was a member of the continental congress from 1784 till 1788, and was returned to the first and to the second congress, taking an active part in the deliberations. He was judge of the supreme court of New York from 1794 till 1802, and also sat for a time on the federal bench as a circuit judge. He was a member of congress again in 1813–'5. From 1789 to 1802 he was a regent of the New York university. In 1808 he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard, and in 1811 from Dartmouth. He was the first president of the New York historical society, and author of a "Vindication of the Captors of Major André" (New York, 1817), and of a monograph entitled "Memoir on Dutch Names of Places" (1835).

BENSON, Eugene, painter, b. in Hyde Park, N. Y., in 1837. He entered the national academy, New York, about 1856, and studied also with J. H. Wright, portrait-painter, and afterward in Paris, Venice, and Rome, devoting himself particularly to the Venetian masters. His professional life has been for the most part spent on the continent and in travels in the east, Egypt, Syria, etc. He established his studio in Florence in 1871, and removed to Rome in 1883. He was elected an associate of the national academy in 1862. Among the better known of his pictures are "Cloud Towers"; "Strayed Maskers" (1873); "Interior of St. Mark's"; "Reverential Anatomist" (1876); "Bazaar at Cairo"; "Hay-Boats"; "Peasants of Cadore at Religious Worship"; "Market-Place, Egypt" (1877); "Study of Girl in Blue"; "Hashish-Smokers"; "Slave's Tower" (1878); "Thoughts in Exile"; "Reverie"; "Making the Best of It"; "Dead Calm on the Hill"; "Fire-Worshippers" (1879); "Mountain Torrent" (1881); "Distinguished Company in Titian's Garden"; "State Secret in Venice" (1882); "Spring"; "Art and Love"; "Afternoon on the Lagoon"; "Ariadne" (1883). Mr. Benson has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and has published two books entitled "Gaspara Stampa; the Story of Her Life," and "Art and Nature in Italy" (Boston, 1881).

BENSON, Henry C., clergyman, b. near Xenia, Ohio, in 1815. He became a Methodist minister in 1842, joining the Indiana conference, and in 1850 was elected professor of Greek in Indiana Asbury university. In 1852 he removed to California. He was editor of the "Pacific Christian Advocate" at Portland, Oregon, from 1864 to 1868, in which year he became editor of the "California Advocate." For several years he labored among the Choctaw Indians as a missionary, and he has related his experiences in a book called "Life among the Choctaws." He has also published an essay on "The Lord's Day, or the Christian Sabbath the First Day of the Week, not the Seventh."

BENSON, James Rea, Canadian capitalist. He has been engaged in commercial pursuits in connection with mills and vessels for many years; is a director of the Imperial bank of Canada, and of the London and Canadian loan agency company, vice-president of the international suspension bridge company, and holds various other offices of trust in the commercial world. In 1867 he was elected to the Canadian parliament by acclamation for the Niagara division, which constituency he represented until the year following, when he was sent to the senate.

BENTON, Jacob, congressman, b. in Waterford, Vt., 14 Aug., 1819. He received an academic education, and, after teaching for several years, studied law with Chief-Justice Bellows, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He began practice at Lancaster, N. H., made a high reputation as a successful advocate, and early became an earnest

member of the whig party, and was elected to the legislature in 1854, 1855, and 1856. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, and afterward commanded the state volunteers as brigadier-general. He was elected to congress from New Hampshire, serving two terms, from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1871. While in congress, Mr. Benton favored all efforts to reduce the expenses of the government and to equalize taxation. Although a clear and convincing public speaker, Mr. Benton rarely addressed the house.

BENTON, James Gilchrist, soldier, b. in Lebanon, N. H., 15 Sept., 1820; d. in Springfield, Mass., 23 Aug., 1881. His father, Calvin Benton, was a wool-merchant and introduced merino sheep into New England. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, brevetted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, served at Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal until 1848, was promoted to the full rank of second lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, and transferred to the ordnance bureau in Washington, where he assisted in preparing the "System of Artillery for the Land Service" and the "Ordnance Manual." He was made first lieutenant, 25 March, 1848, served at Harper's Ferry armory in 1849, and in the San Antonio ordnance depot, Texas, from 1849 till 1852, was assistant inspector of arsenals and armories, and commanded the Charleston, S. C., arsenal in 1853. From this time until 1857 he was on special duty in Washington, engaged principally in making experiments that led to the adoption of the Springfield rifled musket in place of the old smooth-bore. He was also a member of the ordnance boards of 1854 and 1856, then promoted to a captaincy after fourteen years' continuous service, and appointed instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. He also designed the first wrought-iron sea-coast gun-carriage made in this country, which was adopted by the government, and has been in use ever since. In April, 1861, Capt. Benton went to Washington as principal assistant to Gen. James W. Ripley, chief of ordnance, was promoted major of ordnance in 1863, and in the same year became a member of the ordnance board, when he was put in command of Washington arsenal, where he remained until 1866. Soon after he assumed command, when an explosion took place in the old penitentiary, which had been transformed into a storehouse for ammunition, he entered the building, and, with the assistance of a single man, succeeded, with his feet and hands, in putting out the fire in the loose tow and rope-handles of the boxes before the arrival of the fire department. In July, 1864, he performed another act of valor on the occasion of a similar explosion, when he entered a magazine, stripped off his coat, threw it over an open barrel of powder that was in dangerous proximity to the flames, and carried the whole in his arms to a place of safety. For these services he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, 13 March, 1865. Among the improvements made by Col. Benton in the arsenal grounds was cleaning the canal, an important sanitary measure; but the stirring of the muddy deposits engendered malaria, from the effects of which he never recovered. In June, 1866, he was ordered to the command of the national armory at Springfield, Mass., where he remained until his death. The various models of the Springfield rifle, known as the models of 1866, 1868, 1873, and 1879, were made under his direction. In 1873, with Cols. Laidley and Crispin, he went under orders from the U. S. government to Europe to collect information in regard to the construction of heavy cannon and other ordnance manufactures. His report on this matter, as well as his report on "Experiments made at the National Armory for the purpose of revising and improving the System of Small Arms," was published by the government "for use in the army and distribution to the militia." He never took out a patent for his inventions, holding that, as he had been educated by the government, it was entitled to benefit in every way by his time and talents. Among his inventions was the application of electricity to determine velocity. Discovering, after a series of carefully conducted experiments, that the Navez electro-ballistic pendulum was too delicate and complicated for general purposes, he devised an apparatus with two pendulums of simple construction, known as the Benton electro-ballistic pendulum. This was adopted by the government, and came largely into use in private factories for testing powder. Among his other inventions were an improvement in callipers for inspecting shells; a cap-filling machine; the thread velocimeter for determining the velocity of projectiles; a system for loading and manœuvring barbette guns under cover from the enemy's fire, by depressing the muzzle of the piece and using a jointed ramrod; re-enforcing-cup for cartridge-case; and spring-dynamometer. He published "A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery" (New York, 1861; 3d ed., 1873).

BENTON, Joel, author, b. in Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., 29 May, 1832. He was educated at Amenia seminary, leaving the school in 1851, and has devoted himself for the most part to philosophic and literary pursuits. As an essayist and as a poet he has contributed largely to periodical literature. Soon after Ralph Waldo Emerson's death he made valuable contributions to the study of his works, and published "Emerson as a Poet" (New York, 1883).

BENTON, Nathaniel S., politician, b. in Cheshire co., N. H., 19 Feb., 1792; d. in Little Falls, N. Y., 29 June, 1869. He was educated at Fryeburg academy, Maine, having for one of his instructors Daniel Webster, who was then principal of the institution. Enlisting in the war of 1812, as a private, he passed rapidly through the grades of ensign, lieutenant, and adjutant, and on two occasions while at Plattsburg acted as judge advocate-general. At the conclusion of the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1816 removed to Little Falls, N. Y., entering on the practice of his profession. In 1821 he became surrogate of Herkimer co., but resigned in 1828 to take a seat in the state senate. From 1831 till 1841 he was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York, an office from which he was removed by President Harrison. In 1842 he received the appointment from Gov. Marcy of the judgeship of Herkimer co., he being the first in the series of judges in that county. In 1845 he was elected secretary of state, in which office he continued until by the adoption of the new state constitution a change was effected. At that time the state superintendency of the public schools was an *ex officio* duty of the secretary of state, but generally devolved on one of his deputies. Mr. Benton gave his personal attention to the whole department, and wrought many beneficial changes. From 1848 till 1855 he was out of office, when he transferred his allegiance to the American party, and was their candidate for canal commissioner, and again for lieutenant-governor. The party succeeded in 1855 in carrying the state as well as electing a majority of the canal board,

and Mr. Benton was made auditor of the canal department. He immediately secured the passage of certain legislative enactments increasing the duties as well as the power of the office, and effecting radical changes and improvements. When the "American party" died, Mr. Benton allied his fortunes with the republicans, but retained his office of auditor until 1868.

BENTON, Thomas Hart, statesman, b. near Hillsborough, Orange co., N. C., 14 March, 1782; d. in Washington, 10 April, 1858. He was the son of Col. Jesse Benton, lawyer, of North Carolina, who was private secretary to Gov. Tryon, the last of the royal governors of North Carolina. His mother was Ann Gooch, of the Gooch family of Virginia. He was a cousin of the wife of Henry Clay, and was consequently often quoted during his public life as a relative of the great statesman himself. He lost his father before he was eight years of age, and was left with a large family of brothers and sisters, all of tender age, to the care of his mother. As Thomas was the eldest, his opportunities for study were few. He was for some time at a grammar-school, and afterward at the university of North Carolina, but did not complete a course of study there, as his mother removed to Tennessee to occupy a tract of 40,000 acres that had been acquired by his father. The family settled twenty-five miles south of Nashville, where for several years the main work was the opening a farm in the wilderness. The place, a tract of 3,000 acres, was known as "The Widow Benton's Settlement," and was on the extreme verge of civilization. The great war-trail of the southern tribes led through the estate. Settlers gradually came, and with them a better assured protection. The place was called Bentontown, and the name is retained to this day. Thomas studied law with St. George Tucker, entered the U. S. army in 1810, and was admitted to the bar in Nashville in 1811 under the patronage of Andrew Jackson, at that time a judge of the supreme court, and one of his warmest friends. He was elected to the legislature, where he obtained the passage of a law for the reform of the judicial system of the state, and another by which the right of trial by jury was given to slaves. In the war of 1812 he was Jackson's aide-de-camp, and he also raised a regiment of volunteers. Owing to a quarrel in which his brother Jesse and William (afterward Gen.) Carroll became involved, he and his long-time friend Gen. Jackson became bitterly estranged for many years. A duel had been arranged between Jesse Benton and Carroll, and Gen. Jackson was Carroll's second. Jesse sent an offensive account of the matter to Thomas, who was then serving under Gen. Jackson in his military capacity. On 4 Sept., 1813, Jackson with some friends happened to meet the Benton brothers in the streets of Nashville. Jackson advanced upon Col. Benton and struck him with a horse-whip; a *mêlée* followed, and pistols and knives were freely used, and Jackson received a ball in his left shoulder, while Jesse Benton received severe dirk-wounds and thrusts from a sword-cane. The president appointed Col. Benton, in 1813, a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army, and he set out to serve in Canada, but peace having been declared, he returned and resigned his commission. In 1815 he took up his residence in St. Louis, and resumed the practice of law. He established a newspaper, the "Missouri Inquirer," by which he became involved in several duels, and in one of them killed his opponent, a Mr. Lucas. He deeply regretted the event, and carefully destroyed all the private papers connected with the matter. His journal took a vigorous stand in favor of the admission of Missouri to the union, notwithstanding her slavery constitution, and at the end of the controversy he was rewarded for his efforts by being chosen, in 1820, one of the senators from the new state. For a year he devoted himself to a close study of the Spanish language, in order to accomplish his work more thoroughly. Possessed of a commanding intellect and liberal culture, an assiduous student, resolute, temperate, industrious, and endowed with a memory whose tenacity was marvellous, he soon placed himself among the leaders in the national councils. One of his earliest efforts was to secure a reform in the disposition of the government lands to settlers. A pioneer himself, he sympathized with the demands of the pioneer, and in 1824, 1826, and 1828 advocated new land laws. The general distress that prevailed throughout the country, and bore with especial hardship on the land-purchasers of the west, forced attention to this subject. Col. Benton demanded: 1, a pre-emptive right to all actual settlers; 2, a periodic reduction according to the time the land had been in the market, so as to make the prices correspond to the quality; 3, the donation of homesteads to impoverished but industrious persons, who would cultivate the land for a given period of years. He presented a bill embracing these features, and renewed it every year until it took hold upon the public mind, and was at length substantially embodied in one of President Jackson's messages, which secured its final adoption. By his earnestness in advocating this bill and securing its final adoption, he gained the lasting friendship of every pioneer and settler in the great west. His position in the senate, and his firmness as a supporter of Jackson's administration, gave him great influence with the democratic party, and he impressed his views upon the president on every occasion.

Col. Benton also caused the adoption of a bill throwing the saline and mineral lands of Missouri, which belonged to the United States, open for occupancy. There was at this time a certain tribute levied on the people of the Mississippi valley, which proved in many cases a most unequal burden and was frequently oppressive. One part, which met with more hostility than any other, was known as the salt-tax. Benton took up the matter, and in the session of 1829–'30 delivered such elaborate arguments against the tax, and followed them up with such success, that it was repealed. He was one of the earliest advocates of a railroad to the Pacific, and was prominent in directing adventure to explorations in the far west, in encouraging overland transit to the Pacific, and in working for the occupancy of the mouth of the Columbia. As early as 1819 he had written largely on these subjects, and on his entry into congress renewed his efforts to engage the nation in these great enterprises. He first elaborated the project of overland connection, listened to the reports of trappers and voyageurs, and as science expanded, and knowledge of the great wilderness toward the mountains became more definite, his views took form in the proposals that culminated in the opening of the great central Pacific railway. He also favored the opening up and protection of the trade with New Mexico; encouraged the establishment of military stations on the Missouri, and throughout the interior; and urged the cultivation of amicable relations with the Indian tribes, and the fostering of the commerce of our inland seas. He turned his attention to the marking out of the great system of post-roads, and providing for their permanent maintenance.

In the first annual message of President Jackson strong ground was taken against the United States bank, then the depository of the national moneys, and subsequently, when he directed the withdrawal of the deposits and their removal to certain state banks, the result was disastrous to the business of the country. Benton took up the matter, addressed himself to a consideration of the whole question of finance, circulating medium, and exchange, and urged the adoption of a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for the existing embarrassments. He made on this subject some of the most elaborate speeches of his life, which attracted attention throughout the United States and Europe, and the name of "Old Bullion" was given to him. His style of oratory at this period was unimpassioned and very deliberate, but overflowing with facts, figures, logical deduction, and historical illustration. In later life he was characterized by a peculiar exuberance of wit and raciness that increased with his years. The elaboration of his views on the national finances paved the way for subsequent legislation, and did much to bring about the present sub-treasury system of the United States.

To Col. Benton is to be given the credit of moving the famous "expunging resolutions." A formidable combination had been effected in the senate, headed by Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, and a resolution condemning the president's course had been adopted. Benton took it upon himself to have the resolution expunged from the records. From 1841 till 1851, under presidents Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, he participated in the discussions that arose in regard to the Oregon boundary, the annexation of Texas, and other important subjects. The democratic administration of Mr. Polk was nominally in favor of lat. 54° 40′ N. as the boundary of Oregon, and his party had promised this in its platform, but was opposed with so much force by Mr. Benton, that Mr. Polk acquiesced in his views and accepted lat. 49° N. as the line. By this the United States relinquished a piece of territory that would now make its possessions continuous to Alaska and give it every harbor on the Pacific coast. During the Mexican war Col. Benton's services, and intimate acquaintance with the Spanish provinces of the south, proved most useful to the government. On his suggestion the policy of a "masterly inactivity," at first determined upon by the president, was abandoned, and that of a vigorous prosecution of the war adopted in its stead. At one time it was proposed by President Polk to confer upon him the title of lieutenant-general with full command of the war, in order that he might carry out his conceptions in person. Questions in regard to slavery were brought on by the acquisition of Mexican territory. These were adjusted by the compromise acts of 1850, which were introduced by Mr. Clay, were opposed by Col. Benton, and defeated as a whole, but passed separately. In the nullification struggle, Benton became Calhoun's leading democratic opponent, and their opposition to each other increased into a life-long animosity. The compromise of 1833 brought a lull in the storm; but the same views soon reappeared in connection with the far more complicated question of slavery. The Calhoun doctrine was introduced into the discussion of the abolition petitions in the house of representatives in 1835, and was definitely presented in the session of 1846–'7. On 19 Feb., 1847, Mr. Calhoun, in answer to the "Wilmot proviso," which excluded slavery from all territory subsequently to be acquired, introduced resolutions that embodied his doctrine as to state rights. Col. Benton, although representing a slave state, would not deviate from the positions he had maintained on former occasions. He denounced Calhoun's resolution as a "fire-brand." Calhoun expressed his surprise, saying he expected Benton's support because he represented a slave state. Benton replied that he had no right to expect any such thing, and from this moment the two intellectual giants were matched in a ferocious warfare against each other's ideas and interests. The resolutions never came to a vote, but they were sent to the legislature of every slave state, were adopted by several of them, and were made the basis of after-conflict and party organization. It was Calhoun's determination to make them a basis of instruction to senators in congress, and in his hostility to Benton he confided them to certain democrats in the Missouri legislature whom he knew to be unfriendly to his re-election. By skilful management the resolutions were passed in both branches without Col. Benton's knowledge, and a copy was sent to Washington. He promptly denounced them as not expressing the sense of the people, and containing disunion doctrines designed to produce separation and disaster, and declared that he would appeal from the legislature to the people. On the adjournment of congress he returned to Missouri and canvassed every section of the state in a series of speeches famed for their bitterness of denunciation, strength of exposition, and caustic wit. The result was the return of a legislature in 1849–'50 with Benton men in the plurality, but composed of opposite wings, and he was defeated by a coalition between his democratic opponents (known as "anties") and the whigs. At the close of his term he therefore retired from the senate, after six successive elections and thirty years' continuous service. In 1852 he announced himself a candidate for congress, made a direct appeal to the people in his congressional district, and was elected over all opposition. He gave his warm support to the administration of Franklin Pierce; but when the Calhoun party obtained the ascendency he withdrew. The administration then turned on him, and displaced from office all his friends throughout Missouri. Soon afterward the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought up, and he exerted himself with all his strength against it, delivering a memorable speech, which did much to excite the country against the act, but failed to defeat its passage. At the next election he was not returned to congress. Retiring from active politics, he devoted two years to literary pursuits, when he became a candidate for governor in 1856, his old friends rallied to his political standard, and his course became a triumphal procession; but a third ticket was in the field, and by the dividing of forces his election was lost. In the presidential election of the same year Col. Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, Col. Frémont, giving as a reason that Mr Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jackson administration, while he feared that the success of Frémont would engender sectional parties fatal to the permanence of the union. Afterward, during the Buchanan administration, he modified many of his opinions, and in several instances took a decided stand in opposition.

The first volume of his "Thirty Years' View" of the workings of the government (New York, 1854) presented a connected narrative of the time from Adams to Pierce, and dealt particularly with the secret political history of that period. The second and last volume appeared in 1856. He

then undertook the task of abridging the debates of congress from the foundation of the government. Although at the advanced age of seventy-six, he labored at this task daily, and brought the work down to the conclusion of the great compromise debate of 1850, in which, with Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Seward, he had himself borne a conspicuous part. The last pages were dictated in whispers after he had lost the power of speaking aloud. The work was published under the title of "An Abridgment of the Debates of Congress" (15 vols., New York). Having completed this work, Mr. Benton sent for several old friends to bid them farewell. Among them was the president, whom he thanked for taking an interest in his child, and to whom he said: "Buchanan, we are friends. I supported you in preference to Frémont, because he headed a sectional party, whose success would have been the signal for disunion. I have known you long, and I knew you would honestly endeavor to do right." A week before his death he wrote to friends in congress requesting that neither house should take notice of his death; but congress, nevertheless, adjourned for his funeral.

Thomas H. Benton

After becoming senator Col. Benton married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James McDowell, of Virginia. In 1844 she suffered a stroke of paralysis, and from that time he was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement. She died in 1854, leaving four daughters, the second of whom married Gen. John C. Frémont. Notwithstanding the temptations to which his public life subjected him, he abstained wholly from the use of tobacco, gaming, and liquors, saying that his mother had wished it, and he should adhere to her wishes through life. Besides his works already mentioned, he published "An Examination of the Dred-Scott Case." A fine bronze statue of him has been erected in the park in St. Louis. The steel portrait represents him in early life; that in the text, as he appeared in later years.

BENTON, William Plummer, soldier, b. near Newmarket, Frederick co., Md., 25 Dec., 1828; d. in New Orleans, 14 March, 1867. His father died when he was four months old, and his mother removed to Indiana in 1836. At the beginning of the Mexican war, being then eighteen years of age, he enlisted as private in a regiment of mounted riflemen, and took part in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico. On his return to Richmond, Ind., he re-entered college, finished his studies as a lawyer, was admitted to the bar in 1851, in 1852 appointed prosecuting-attorney, and in 1856 made judge of the common pleas court. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Judge Benton was the first man in Wayne co. to respond to the president's call for 75,000 men. Twenty-four hours after he had begun to raise his company he was on his way to Indianapolis, where it was mustered into service, being the first offered by Indiana. He was soon promoted colonel of the 8th Indiana volunteers, and commanded at Rich Mountain, where he distinguished himself by personal bravery. After three months he was authorized to re-enlist and reorganize the regiment, and did so, reporting to Gen. Frémont, 14 Sept., 1861. The regiment was placed in the vanguard of Frémont's army, and served in the campaign in Missouri and Arkansas. He commanded a brigade at Pea Ridge, and was promoted to brigadier-general for gallantry. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, and Mobile. At Jackson, Miss., he was wounded. At the close of the war Gen. Benton resigned his commission and returned to Richmond, Ind., to resume the practice of law. In 1866 he went to New Orleans under government appointment, where he died.

BENZONI, Girolamo, traveller, b. in Italy about 1520. He spent many years in America, and in 1565 published an account of his travels and adventures, from 1541 until 1556, entitled "History of the New World," translated by W. H. Smith, and republished by the Hakluyt society (1857).

BERARD, Claudius, educator, b. in Bordeaux, France, 21 March, 1786; d. at West Point, N. Y., 6 May, 1848. He was educated in his native land, and became an eminent Greek and Latin scholar. He was conscripted into the army of Napoleon, but had no taste for a military life, and his father purchased a substitute. From earliest youth his mind was given to books, and the martial ardor that animated most young Frenchmen in the days of Napoleon failed to affect him. Learning that his substitute had been killed in the Spanish campaign of 1805, he determined to remove to the United States. He arrived in New York in the spring of 1807, and soon afterward became professor of ancient languages in Dickinson college, at Carlisle, Pa., where he remained until his appointment, in 1815, as professor of French in the U. S. military academy at West Point. He held this chair until his death, a period of over thirty-three years. He was conversant with the language and literature of most of the countries of Europe, and possessed, at one time, a copy of the Bible in nearly every language into which it had been translated. He published "Leçons Français," long in use at the military academy (1824), and "A Grammar of the French Language" (1826).—His daughter, **Augusta Blanche,** b. in West Point, N. Y., 29 Oct., 1824, has devoted her life mostly to teaching and study, principally at West Point, where, for many years, she has been in charge of the post-office. Miss Berard has published a "School History of the United States" (1854); a "School History of England" (1861); a "Manual of Spanish Art and Literature" (1868); and has edited and revised "Goodrich's Child's History of the United States" (1878).

BERG, Joseph Frederick, clergyman, b. at Grace Hill, in the island of Antigua, in 1812; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 20 July, 1871. His father was a Moravian missionary, and his early education was obtained in the Moravian schools in England. In 1825 he came to the United States and continued his studies in the Moravian school at Nazareth, Pa., where he remained a few years as professor of chemistry. In 1835 he was ordained by the synod of the German Reformed church, in 1837 licensed to preach, and became pastor of the Race street German Reformed church in Philadelphia, which relation he continued until 1852, when he became pastor of the second Reformed Dutch

church in that city. He was elected in 1861 by the general synod of the Reformed church professor of didactic and polemic theology in the seminary at New Brunswick, which chair he held until his death. In the early part of his ministry he preached wholly without notes, and as many as two hundred persons have applied for membership in his church at one time. A challenge was once given the clergy of the city of Philadelphia by George Barker, a noted infidel debater and orator, to discuss the inspiration and authenticity of the scriptures. Two able clergymen had already been defeated in the debate, when Dr. Berg entered the lists. In the discussion, so completely was Barker defeated that he gave up the contest, and, as a result of Dr. Berg's reasoning, shortly after was converted, and became an active advocate of the faith he had so long labored to destroy. Dr. Berg published "Lectures on Romanism" (1840); "Synopsis of the Theology of Peter Dens," translated from the Latin with notes (1840); "Papal Rome" (1841); anonymous pamphlets: "A Voice from Rome"; "History of the Holy Robe of Treves"; "Oral Controversy with a Catholic Priest" (1843); "Rome's Policy toward the Bible" (1844); "The Pope and the Presbyterians" (1844); "Old Paths; or, a Sketch of the Order and Discipline of the Reformed Church before the Reformation" (Philadelphia, 1845); "Plea for the Divine Law against Murder" (1846); "Mysteries of the Inquisition and other Secret Societies," translated from the French (1846); "Reply to Archbishop Hughes on the Doctrines of Protestantism" (1850); "Exposé of the Jesuits"; "The Inquisition"; "Church and State; or, Romish Influence," a prize essay; "Farewell Words to the German Reformed Church," and a vindication of the same in reply to J. W. Nevin (1852); "Prophecy and the Times" (1856); "The Stone and the Image" (1856); "Demons and Guardian Angels," being a refutation of spiritualism (1856); "The Olive-Branch; or, White-Oak Farm," a conservative view of slavery, a novel (1857); and translations of Van Horn's German tales, "Europe and America in Prophecy" (1858).—His only son, **Herman Casper,** a clergyman of the Reformed church, who was graduated at Rutgers in 1866, was in charge of a congregation at College Point, N. Y., in 1886.

BERGEN, Joseph Young, Jr., educator, b. in Red Beach, Me., 22 Feb., 1851. He was graduated at Antioch College in 1872, after which he spent some time on the Ohio Geological Survey. Later he became professor of natural sciences in Lombard University, becoming, in 1883, principal of the Peabody (Mass.) High School. He is a regular contributor to the "Journal of Education," and has written for the "Engineering and Mining Journal." He is joint author with his wife of "The Development Theory: the Study of Evolution simplified for General Readers" (Boston, 1884).—His wife, **Fanny Dickerson,** educator, b. in Mansfield, Ohio, 4 Feb., 1846, was graduated at Antioch college in 1875. In 1876 she organized a day-school of individual instruction in connection with the Chicago Athenæum, which subsequent illness compelled her to relinquish. She also taught in Mansfield, in Cleveland, Ohio, for some time in Antioch College, and afterward in Chicago, where she had charge of the natural sciences in a large private school, but was compelled through illness to give up teaching. Mrs. Bergen has dramatized Longfellow's poem of "Miles Standish" (Boston, 1883). She is a regular contributor to the "American Teacher" and the "Journal of Education," and has written for other periodicals.

BERGH, Henry, founder of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, b. in New York city, in 1823. His father, Christian Bergh, of German ancestry, was ship-builder for several years in the service of the government, and died in 1843, leaving his fortune to his three children. Henry entered Columbia, but, before he had finished the course, made a visit to Europe, where he remained about five years. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and acting vice-consul. Being obliged by reason of the severity of the climate to resign his office in 1864, he travelled extensively in Europe and the east. On his return he determined to devote the remainder of his life to the interests of dumb animals. Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition, and ridicule, he began a reform that is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker in the street, in the court-room, and before the legislature, the cause he had espoused gained friends and rapidly increased in influence. Cruelties witnessed in Europe first suggested his mission. The legislature passed the laws prepared by him, and on 10 April, 1866, the society was legally organized, with him as president. The association moved steadily forward, and by August was in a flourishing condition financially, having received a valuable property from Mr. and Mrs. Bergh. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals. It employs every moral agency, social, personal, and legislative; it touches points of vital concern to health as well as to humanity; it looks after the transportation of cattle intended for market; it examines into the purity of milk; and fixes the times and manner of slaughtering animals for food. The society has a large and influential membership, and it has made many friends and received many gifts. In the city of New York its officers are constituted special policemen, with authority to arrest any person found practising cruelty of any kind to animals. In 1871 a Parisian, Louis Bonard, who lived with extreme simplicity in New York, died and left $150,000 to the society, which permitted a removal to quarters larger and better adapted to the work. A building at the corner of Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York city, was purchased and altered to make it suitable for the purposes of the society. By the courtesy of the district attorney of New York Mr. Bergh was authorized by the attorney general to represent him in all cases appertaining to the laws for the protection of animals. During 1873 he made a lecturing tour in the west, which resulted in the formation of several societies similar to that in New York. He spoke before the Evangelical Alliance and Episcopal convention, and was the means of having a new canon

confirmed, to the effect that Protestant Episcopal clergyman should at least once a year preach a sermon on cruelty and mercy to animals. One of the outgrowths of his work is the ambulance corps for removing disabled animals from the street, and a derrick to rescue them from excavations into which they may fall. He is also the originator of an ingenious invention, which substitutes artificial for live pigeons as marks for the sportsman's gun. Mr. Bergh receives no salary, but gives his time and energies freely to the work. At the beginning of this reform, no state or territory of the United States contained any statute relating to the protection of animals from cruelty. At present (1886) thirty-nine states of the Union have adopted substantially the original laws procured by him from the legislature of New York; to which may be added Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The society is now in the twenty-first year of its existence, is out of debt and self-sustaining. By reason of its fidelity, discretion, and humanity, it is everywhere recognized as a power in the land for good. In 1874 he rescued a little girl from inhuman treatment, and this led to the founding of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Bergh has written several plays, one of which was acted in Philadelphia. He has also published a volume of tales and sketches entitled "The Streets of New York"; a drama entitled "Love's Alternative"; "The Portentous Telegram"; "The Ocean Paragon," and "Married Off," a poem (London, 1859).

BERGIN, Darby, Canadian physician, b. in Toronto, 7 Sept., 1826. He was graduated in medicine at McGill college in 1847. He entered the volunteer military service as captain of a company raised by him during the "Trent" difficulty in 1861; became a major in 1866, and promoted in 1869 to be lieutenant-colonel of the 59th Stormount and Glengarry battalion. He was appointed surgeon-general of the Dominion troops during the Riel rebellion of 1885. He entered parliament as a conservative in 1872, and was returned for the same constituency (Cornwall) in 1878. In 1881 he was elected president of the medical council of Ontario, and in 1885 president of the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario.

BERGMANN, Carl, musician, b. in Ebersbach, Saxony, in 1821; d. in New York, 10 Aug., 1876. The rebellion of 1848 obliged him to flee his native land, and he came to New York. In 1850–'2 he was the conductor of the Germania society. He organized and conducted the great German music festival, held in the Winter Garden theatre, in 1855, and in 1856 introduced German opera at Niblo's garden. He afterward became the conductor of German and Italian opera in New York, and was for a time the leader of the Arion (singing) society. Prof. Bergmann excelled as a player of the violoncello and the piano, and composed orchestral pieces. He was conductor of the concerts of the philharmonic society in New York for several years preceding his death.

BERGOSA Y JORDAN, Antonio (ber-go'-sa), Spanish prelate, b. in Jaca, Spain, late in the 18th century. He was reporting counsellor to the supreme inquisition, inquisitor of the court of New Spain, bishop of Oaxaca, and then archbishop of Guatemala and Mexico. During the invasion of Spain by the French and the captivity of King Ferdinand VII. in 1808, Archbishop Bergosa was for some time also governor *ad interim* of the territories that were under his religious jurisdiction.

BERING, Vitus, navigator, b. in Horsens, Denmark, in 1680; d. on Behring island, 8 Dec., 1741. He entered the Russian navy in 1704, was made a captain by Peter the Great, and distinguished himself in the war with Sweden. He commanded an expedition to the northern seas in 1725, and in 1728 Peter the Great, who was anxious to find out whether the continents of Asia and America were connected, sent him on an expedition for that purpose. The exploration was continued for several years, and Bering discovered the strait that bears his name. On 4 June, 1741, he set sail again with two vessels, and discovered a part of the North American coast, supposed to be New Norfolk. Although Bering never knew that he had seen America, his discoveries were the foundation of Russia's claim to the northwestern part of the continent. On this last expedition Bering sailed as far north as lat. 69°; but stormy weather and sickness among his crew compelled him to return, and he was wrecked on the desolate island that is now known by his name. Bering also founded the settlement of Petropaulovski in Kamtchatka. See "Nouvelles découvertes faites des Russes entre l'Asie et l'Amérique" (Paris, 1781).

BERISTAIN, Joaquin (ber-is-tine'), Mexican musician, called the Mexican Bellini, b. in the city of Mexico, 20 Aug., 1817; d. there in October, 1839. He left several beautiful compositions, especially an overture called "La Primavera" and a mass, which are still played. His melodies are delicate and full of pathos. "Versos de Orquesta en octavo tono obligados á pistón" is the name given by Beristain to another of his sacred pieces.

BERISTAIN, Mariano (bay-ris-tine'), Mexican bibliographer, b. in Puebla, 23 March, 1756; d. in the city of Mexico, 23 March, 1817. He studied in his native city, went to Spain to finish his education, and was graduated there in theology. Charles III. appointed him professor of theology in the university of Valladolid, and afterward Beristain went to Mexico to fill several high offices in the cathedral and in the archbishopric, which he twice governed ad interim. He was strongly opposed to the Mexican revolution. He left a work entitled "Biblioteca Hispano-Americana septentrional," a collection of biographical and bibliographical articles, the first book of the kind published in Mexico or Central America.

BERKELEY, George, British clergyman, b. in Kilcrin, near Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland, 12 March, 1684; d. in Oxford, England, 14 Jan., 1753. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1707 became a fellow in that institution and a clergyman of the established church. He made two prolonged tours on the continent, and in 1724 became dean of Derry. The dean issued in 1725 "a proposal for the better supplying of churches in our foreign plantations, and for converting the savage Americans to Christianity, by a college to be erected in the Summer islands, otherwise called the isles of Bermudas." The concluding sentence of the proposal is this: "A benefaction of this kind seems to enlarge the very being of a man, extending it to distant places and future times; inasmuch as unseen countries and after-ages may feel the effects of his bounty, while he himself reaps the reward in the blessed society of all those who, having turned many to righteousness, shine as the stars for ever and ever." The project inspired the well-known verses, "On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America"—four lines of which are familiar to all who know the history of education in the new world:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

These lines were quoted by Gulian C. Verplanck, of New York, in an address delivered in 1818, with the remark that he did not remember having "seen or heard the verses referred to in this country." In spite of opposition from Sir Robert Walpole, then chief minister, Berkeley persuaded the English government to promise a grant of £20,000, for the foundation of the proposed college of St. Paul's in the Bermudas, and full of enthusiasm and courage he sailed from Gravesend 17 Sept., 1728, expecting to begin the seminary and assume its presidency. He arrived at Newport, R. I., 23 Jan., 1729, "with a view at settling a correspondence there for supplying his college with provisions," and awaiting also the promised financial support. He bought a farm, which he named Whitehall, erected upon it a small house, engaged in correspondence and study, composed one of his most famous treatises, "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher," preached occasionally, and longed in vain for the expected endowment. It is said that he became convinced that the Bermudas was not the best site, and that he would have gladly substituted for it some place upon the mainland. It appears that he learned but little of this country by travel, but many leading men came to see him in his philosopher's retreat, and gave him just ideas of the state of religion and education. Foremost among this number was Samuel Johnson, then a minister of the Episcopal church at Stratford, Conn., formerly a tutor at Yale, and afterward president of King's college, New York (now Columbia). Jared Eliot, a Congregationalist minister in Connecticut, and a trustee of Yale, was another of Berkeley's American friends. To them, but especially to Dr. Johnson, the credit seems due of interesting Berkeley in Yale. Wearied by the long delays of the government, and at length assured that Walpole had no intention of giving him the promised support, Berkeley gave up his residence in Newport and set sail for England, embarking at Boston in September, 1731, just three years after his departure from England. In the summer after his return to his native land, Berkeley executed an instrument by which he conveyed to Yale the Whitehall farm; and after some slight changes in the conditions had been agreed on, he renewed the deed and dated it 17 Aug., 1733. This indenture provided that the income from the property should be applied to the maintenance of three students of the said college, during the time between their first and second degree, such students to be known as "scholars of the house," to be elected by the head of the college jointly with the senior Episcopal missionary of Connecticut, after an examination in Latin and Greek. Other details were prescribed, and the instrument is a very interesting paper, as introducing to this country the usage of graduate scholarships and of competitive examinations for special honors. Any surplus of money, arising from vacancies in the scholarships, was to be laid out in Greek and Latin books for the encouragement of undergraduates who should exhibit their skill in Latin composition. The Berkelian scholarships and prizes thus established have been regularly awarded since 1733, and the list of those who have received these honors includes the names of some of the most distinguished graduates of Yale. The Whitehall farm was rented by the college in 1762 for a period of 999 years. In addition to this gift, Berkeley sent to Yale a collection of books, given by himself and several gentlemen who had been subscribers to his projected college. This was doubtless the best collection of books that had then been brought to this country. Its value was estimated at £500. It included copies of the chief classical writings, folio editions of the apostolic fathers, great historical works like Baronius, the Acta Eruditorum, the Elzevir republics, important apparatus for the study of the Bible, books of mathematical, physical, and medical science, modern English literature, Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Ben Jonson, Pope, Gay, etc. Most of the volumes may still be identified in the library of Yale. Berkeley also gave some valuable books to Harvard, and wrote a letter of advice in respect to the establishment of a college in New York. Three years after his return to the old world he became bishop of Cloyne, and many years later he declined to be translated to the see of Clogher. His health having been impaired, he removed in 1752 to the university of Oxford, where he died. His body is buried in Christ church. His philosophical writings are still widely read. The name of Berkeley is honored not only in New Haven, where a memorial window in the Battell chapel has lately been placed, and where his prizes are annually bestowed, but also in other seminaries far and wide through the land. A school of divinity, established at Middletown, Conn., by Bishop Williams, bears the name of Berkeley. Another interesting tribute to his memory has been given by the promoters of liberal education in California. The site of the state university, opposite the Golden Gate, is named Berkeley. Upon one of its walls hangs a full-length portrait of the philosopher, copied by John F. Weir, from Smybert's portrait, which is owned by Yale. Thanks to the suggestions of Frederick Billings, who proposed the name and gave the portrait, Berkeley, whose enterprise upon the Atlantic seaboard came to naught in the middle of the last century, is now held in perpetual remembrance upon the Pacific coast by the grateful students of a thriving university. Berkeley's influence at Newport in the formation of the Redwood library should not be forgotten, nor his gift of an organ to Trinity church. In 1886 a memorial chapel was dedicated at Newport, R. I., Bishop Clark officiating. The funds for its erection were raised by private subscription, largely among the summer residents of Newport. It is beautifully decorated with memorial windows, and is a fitting tribute to the memory of the distinguished man whose name it bears, and whose influence was so closely identified with the early history of the town. Valuable original papers by Dean Berkeley are in the possession of Yale college. See Beardsley's "Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut" (New York, 1865); and his "Life of Samuel Johnson" (1874); papers by D. C. Gilman in "Hours at Home" (1865), and in the "Proceedings of the New Haven Colony Historical Society" (1865); letters of Berkeley in the "Churchman's Magazine" (vol. vii.); Prof. Fraser's "Life and Works of Berkeley" (4 vols., Oxford, England, 1871); and Noah Porter's discourse on "Bishop George Berkeley" (New York, 1885).

BERKELEY, John, iron-founder. He was a member of the family whose seat is Beverstone Castle, Gloucester, England, and became manager of the first iron-works established in America. These works were undertaken by the London company, which in 1619 sent over 150 skilled artisans from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Sussex. The establishment was on the west bank of Falling creek, a branch of James river, Va., about thirty-two miles from the sea. Three of the master-workmen died, and in 1621 Berkeley with his son Maurice and a re-enforcement of twenty men came over to

advance the enterprise. A considerable village grew up around Falling creek; but in May, 1622, at a time of supposed peace, the Indians fell upon the settlement, and out of a total population of 347 persons only a boy and a girl escaped the general massacre. The iron-works and a glass-furnace were demolished, and many years passed before any attempt was made to revive these industries.

BERKELEY, Sir **William,** colonial governor of Virginia, b. near London, England, about 1610; d. in Twickenham, 13 July, 1677. He was a son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of Lord John Berkeley, of Stratton, colonial proprietary. He was graduated at Oxford in 1629, and devoted himself to extensive travel in Europe. In 1630 he returned, an accomplished cavalier and courtier; was made one of the commissioners of Canada in 1632, and, returning to England with a high reputation for knowledge and experience, became a gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I. On 9 Aug., 1641, he was commissioned governor of Virginia. In 1642 he arrived, and, by various salutary measures, aided by his prepossessing manners, rendered himself acceptable to the people. During the Cromwellian disturbances in England, Gov. Berkeley took the royal side, and, when the parliamentarians gained the ascendency, he offered an asylum in Virginia to gentlemen who had been loyal to the king. The new parliament immediately sent a fleet to the colony to punish him; but, unable to offer resistance, he displayed such shrewdness as well as courage, that when the fleet appeared in James river, in 1651, he succeeded in making terms so satisfactory to both parties that, although he was forced to resign his authority, he received permission to remain on his own plantation. Through his management Virginia was among the last of the colonial possessions to acknowledge the authority of Cromwell. On the death of Samuel Mathews, governor of Virginia, Berkeley was elected to the office, and received his commission from Charles II. soon after the restoration. His conduct in reference to the so-called rebellion of Nathaniel Bacon, in refusing a commission and hampering Bacon by every means in his power; his faithlessness and obstinacy in dealing with the Indian question, which had become of vital moment to the settlers; and his extreme severity to the followers of Bacon after Bacon's death, which in itself was not without suspicion, caused him to lose popularity. This intensified his bitterness, and he caused Bacon's adherents to be arrested, tried, and executed in such a hurried and indecent manner that the assembly arose in remonstrance. The king himself is reported to have exclaimed, "The old fool has taken more lives in his naked country than I have taken for my father's murder," and in 1665 demanded his return. Nevertheless, Berkeley continued to administer the affairs of Virginia for the next eleven years. Religious tolerance was not one of his virtues, and the state papers show that he put much pressure on Quakers. A board of commissioners was sent out by royal mandate to examine into the condition of the colony, and in one of his replies he is quoted as saying, "Thank God! there are no free schools nor printing-presses, and I hope there will be none for a hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged these and other libels." Through the influence of the planters he was obliged to obey the recall, and in 1676 he returned to England, but died before he had an interview with the king. He published "The Lost Lady; a Tragi-Comedy" (London, 1638), which is included in the first and fourth editions of Dodsley's "Old Plays," and "A Description of Virginia" (1663).

BERLINER, Emile, inventor, b. in Hanover, Germany, 20 May, 1851. He was graduated at Samson college, Wolfenbüttel, in 1865. He came to this country in 1870 and settled in Washington, D. C., in 1882. From 1879 to 1882 he was chief instrument inspector of the Bell telephone company. He discovered early in 1877 the loose contact principle of the modern telephone transmitter, independently made known by Hughes in England in the autumn of that year. He also introduced the use of induction-coils in telephone transmitters and is the patentee of other inventions.

BERMUDEZ, José Manuel (ber-moo′-deth), Peruvian scholar, b. in Tarma about 1760; d. in Lima in 1830. He was vicar of Huanecico for fourteen years, then went to Lima, filling several important offices; was appointed canon in 1812, deputy for Tarma, and judge of the provincial deputation from 1814 till 1820, and chancellor of the university in 1819. When Viceroy La Serna organized the board of pacification during the revolutionary war, Bermúdez, being a distinguished orator, thoroughly acquainted with all the questions then at issue and with the history of his country, was made a member. He made a special study of the Quechua language, and wrote a grammar, an orthographical treatise, and a correct and rich dictionary of that language. These works were published in 1793.

BERMUDEZ, Juan (ber-moo′-deth), Spanish navigator of the 16th century. His fame is chiefly due to his discovery of the Bermuda islands (1522), which are named in his honor.

BERNAL, Calixto (berr-nahl′), Cuban jurist, b. in Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, in 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1841 he went to Madrid, Spain, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he published his "Impresiones y Recuerdos" (1844); "Pensamientos sobre Reformas Sociales" (1847), published also in French under the title of "De la démocratie au xix. siècle"; "Teoría de la Autoridad" (1846); and "El Derecho" (1877).

BERNARD, Sir **Francis,** governor of Massachusetts Bay, b. in Nettleham, Lincoln co., England, in 1714; d. in Aylesbury, England, 16 June, 1779. He was graduated at Oxford in 1736, studied law, and admitted to the bar at the Middle Temple, of which he afterward became a bencher. He was elected steward of the city of Lincoln, and recorder of the city of Boston in England. In 1768 he was appointed governor of the province of New Jersey, whence after two years of successful rule he was transferred to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, arriving on 5 Aug., 1760. The earlier part of his administration of nine years was successful, as was shown by the salary of £1,300 voted to him, and the grant of the island of Mount Desert, off the coast of Maine, both of which were confirmed by the king. In 1764 the library of Harvard was destroyed by fire, and about 6,000 volumes were lost. Gov. Bernard took a special interest in the college, and successfully exerted himself in raising funds in its behalf. When two parties arose—the advocates for the crown, and the defenders of the rights of the people—Bernard determined to strengthen the royal authority in the colonies, and he probably did more than any other one man toward precipitating the war of the revolution. He manifested an unhappy facility for wounding the *amour propre* of the colonists. One of his first acts that aroused indignation was the appointment of Mr.

Hutchinson as chief justice, instead of Col. Otis, of Barnstable, to whom the office had been pledged. This breach of faith drew on him the hostility of James Otis, the son of Col. Otis, who soon became a popular leader. Gov. Bernard also gave special offence by refusing to confirm the nomination of several members of the council. He seemed to have no talent for conciliation, and, failing in his preliminary measures of attempted coercion to his views, he made such representations to the government that troops were ordered to Boston. He intended to overawe the people, and the act greatly excited the entire population of Massachusetts Bay, and gave an enormous impetus to the growing disaffection. The assembly requested the removal of the king's ships and troops, but Bernard refused, and business was brought to a stand-still. His conduct drew on him the indignation of the province, but procured him, in 1769, a baronetcy in England as a reward for his "firmness and administrative ability." He had little command of his temper, could not conceal his resentments, nor restrain his censures. One of his last public measures was to prorogue the general court in July, in consequence of their refusal to make provision for the support of the king's troops. But before his decree had gone into effect the general court had drafted resolutions and petitioned the king for his removal. The English government deemed it wise to recall him, although claiming that it was only on the plea of consulting him in reference to the general condition of the province. He continued nominally governor for two years longer, but never returned to America. He published "Letters to the Ministry" (1769); "Letters to the Earl of Hillsborough" (1769); and "Select Letters on the Trade and Government of America, and the Principles of Law and Polity applied to the American Colonies" (2d ed., 1774). He also edited "Antonii Alsopi Ædis Christi olim Alumni Odarum libri duo" (1752). His "Letter Books" were bought by Dr. Jared Sparks in 1848, and by his will bequeathed to the library of Harvard.—His son, Sir **John,** bart., was b. in England in 1744; d. in the West Indies in 1809. At the close of the war of independence, his sympathies having been with the colonists in their struggle with the mother country, he did not return to England. After suffering the extremes of poverty for some time, the legislature of Massachusetts, in consideration of his conduct during the war, restored to him half of the island of Mount Desert, part of his father's property, which had been confiscated. Little is known of his subsequent career in the United States. Afterward he held offices under the British government at Barbadoes and St. Vincent. At the death of his father, in 1779, he succeeded to the title.—Sir **Thomas,** bart., third son of Sir Francis Bernard, was b. in England about 1746; d. there in 1818. When his father was appointed governor of New Jersey, he accompanied the family to America, and was graduated at Harvard in 1767. Subsequently he went to England and married a lady of fortune. On the death of his brother, Sir John, he succeeded to the title. He was the author of several essays, written to improve the condition of the humbler classes, and was noted for his benevolence.

BERNARD, John, actor, b. in Portsmouth, England, in 1756; d. in London, 29 Nov., 1828. He was educated at Chichester. His father, a lieutenant in the navy, tried to check his son's aspirations for the stage by placing him in a solicitor's office; but at the age of seventeen he ran away from home, joined a travelling company, and made his first professional appearance as Jaffier at Chew Magna, Somerset co., in a theatre improvised in a malt-house. He was married in the following year, and, after various experiences common to strolling actors, in 1787 he made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden, playing Archer in "The Beaux' Stratagem" to the Mrs. Sullen of his wife. One reason of his success was his extreme conviviality. He lost his wife in 1792, and in 1797 came to the United States. He made his American début 4 June, 1797, as Goldfinch in "The Road to Ruin" at the Greenwich street theatre, New York. The following winter he went to Philadelphia, and in 1803 to Boston. In 1806 he was associated with Powers in the management of the Federal street theatre, Boston, and went to England for a company. He remained in the United States as actor and manager of various theatres for about twenty years, and took final leave of the stage in 1820 at Boston in his favorite character of Lord Ageley, when he returned to England, and died in poverty. A selection from his voluminous "Retrospections of the Stage" appeared two years after his death (2 vols., 1830), and a further selection, edited by his son, appeared in 1850–'1.—His son, **William Bayle,** dramatist, was b. in Boston, 27 Nov., 1807; d. in London, England, 5 Aug., 1875. At the age of thirteen he went with his father to England, and studied at Uxbridge. In 1826 he was appointed to a clerkship in the army accounts office, which he retained until 1830, when the office was abolished. In 1827 he produced a nautical drama, "The Pilot," for which he received £3, and, as an incentive "to prompt him to further exertions," he was presented with £2 more when the play reached its hundredth night. At the age of twenty-one he wrote "The Freebooter's Bride" (5 vols., 1828). The following year he compiled "Retrospections of the Stage," from memoranda found among his father's papers. At the age of twenty-three he entered fully on the career of a professional dramatist, and produced plays and farces with an unexampled rapidity. The total number of them is 114, not half of which have been printed. The best known are "Rip Van Winkle," "The Nervous Man, and the Man of Nerve," "The Man About Town," "Marie Ducange," "His Last Legs," "Dumb Belle," "The Boarding-School," "The Middy Ashore," "The Round of Wrong," "A Life's Trials," and "A Splendid Investment." His last play was "The Doge of Venice." He also published a life of Samuel Lover (London, 1874).

BERNARD, Simon, French soldier, b. in Dôle, France, 28 April, 1779; d. in Paris, 5 Nov., 1836. He was educated by charity in his native town, and was appointed to the polytechnic school of Paris, whither he went on foot and would have died of cold in the streets but for the kindness of an humble woman who sheltered him and took him to his destination. His instructors were Laplace, Haüy, De Fleury, Fourcroy, and Monge, and he obtained the second position in the class of engineering. He was appointed in the *corps de génie,* and first served in the army of the Rhine, under Napoleon, where he soon became a captain, and, having accomplished an important mission, was put at the head of the topographical bureau and made aide-de-camp to the emperor. He led the assault upon Ivrea in 1800. When a colonel he was engaged in fortifying Antwerp, and his leg was shattered in the retreat of the grand army from the field of Leipsic in 1813. The same year he threw himself into Torgau with 8,000 men, superintending the defence of that place for three months during a terrible siege. Napoleon conferred on him the title of lieutenant-general of

engineers, in which capacity he attained distinction. He gave in his adherence to Louis XVIII. in 1814, and was appointed brigadier-general; in 1815 he again fought on the side of Napoleon at Waterloo, and once more entered the service of Louis XVIII.; but, having been ordered to leave Paris for Dôle, he obtained permission from the king to go to the United States. Under a resolution of congress, which resolution was approved 29 April, 1816, President Madison issued a commission, dated 16 Nov., 1816, appointing Bernard an "assistant in the corps of engineers of the United States, with the rank of brigadier-general by brevet." Some bitter feeling was naturally engendered in military engineering circles by this invitation of a foreigner, and one of the results was the resignation of Gen. Joseph G. Swift, chief engineer, and of another distinguished officer, Col. William McRee. In 1824 Gen. Bernard arrived with Lafayette, and soon entered upon duty as chief engineer of the army, although his title was "assistant engineer," as in the congressional resolution. He had as an associate Col. Joseph G. Totten, and the two constituted a permanent board upon whom devolved the labor of working out the fundamental principles of the system, and of elaborating the project of defence for the great seaports. Naval officers of rank were associated with them whenever required, and resident engineer officers had a voice in relation to their own particular works. The principal work planned and executed by him was the building of Fort Monroe at the mouth of James river. He also had a prominent part in the inauguration of some of the mammoth civil engineering works of the day, notably the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Delaware breakwater. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1830, he returned to France, and was intrusted by Louis Philippe with the preparation of plans for the fortification of Paris, as lieutenant-general of engineers. He was strongly in favor of the system of detached forts that was afterward carried out. In 1834 he was minister of war, and *ad interim* of foreign affairs, and he was minister of war a second time from 1836 till 1839.

BERNARDINO, Fray. See CIFUENTES.

BERNAYS, Augustus Charles, physician, b. in Highland, Ill., 13 Oct., 1854. He was graduated at McKendree college in 1872, after which he studied medicine in Heidelberg, Germany, and in 1876 received the degree of M. D. Subsequently he spent some time at the hospitals in Berlin, Vienna, and London, and in November, 1877, was elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Soon after his return to the United States he settled in St. Louis, and in 1883 became professor of anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bernays is the author of two embryological monographs—one on the development of the valves of the heart, and one on the development of the knee-joint and joints in general; and also of a series of surgical papers, which appeared between the years 1880 and 1886, under the title of "Chips from a Surgeon's Workshop."

BERRIAN, William, clergyman, b. in New York city in 1787; d. there, 7 Nov., 1862. He was graduated at Columbia in 1808, ordained in the Episcopal church in 1810, and became assistant minister of Trinity parish in 1811; was elected rector of Trinity church in 1830, and trustee in 1832, both of which offices he held until his death. His continuous connection with this parish embraced a period of fifty-one years, broken only by a brief settlement in Belleville, N. J., and two journeys abroad. He published "Travels in France and Italy" (New York, 1820); "Devotions for the Sick Room"; "Enter Thy Closet"; "Family and Private Prayers"; "Historical Sketch of Trinity Church" (New York, 1847); "Recollections of Departed Friends" (1850); "On Communion"; and "The Sailor's Manual." He also edited the works of Bishop J. H. Hobart, with a memoir (3 vols., New York, 1833).

BERRIEN, John Macpherson, statesman, b. in New Jersey, 23 Aug., 1781; d. in Savannah, Ga., 1 Jan., 1856. He was a son of Maj. John Berrien, who served in the war of independence. He was graduated at Princeton in 1796, was admitted to the bar of Georgia at the age of eighteen, and attained a high reputation as a lawyer. He was solicitor of the eastern district of Georgia in 1809, and judge of the same district from 1810 till 1821; served in the Georgia senate in 1822–'3; and was U. S. senator in 1825–'9, and again in 1840–'52. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1829 till 1831, when he resigned on account of the inharmonious condition of President Jackson's cabinet. In 1844 he was a delegate from Georgia in the convention at Baltimore that nominated Henry Clay for the presidency. He was one of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute. In January, 1829, he submitted a "protest" against certain measures before congress, backed by a speech so clear and impressive that the title of "American Cicero" was given him.

BERRIEN, John M., naval officer, b. in Georgia in 1802; d. in Philadelphia, 20 Nov., 1883. On receiving his appointment as midshipman he joined the frigate "Constellation," of the West India squadron, in 1827, was subsequently transferred to the frigate "Guerriere," of the Pacific squadron, and then to the sloop "Vincennes." He was promoted to passed midshipman in 1831, and joined the West India squadron, commissioned lieutenant in 1837, and served on various vessels in the Pacific and Brazil stations. In September, 1844, he was ordered to the frigate "Potomac," and in 1847 commanded the schooner "Bonito" at the capture of the city of Tobasco, Mexico. Lieut. Berrien received his commission as commander, 13 March, 1856, and during 1858–'9 was attached to the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. In February, 1860, he was ordered to Hong-Kong, China, where he took command of the sloop of war "John Adams," was commissioned captain in 1862, and sent to Pittsburg, Pa., as assistant inspector of ordnance at the Fort Pitt Works. He commanded at Norfolk, Va., in 1865, and was light-house inspector in 1866–'9. He was commissioned commodore, 20 Sept., 1866, and in December was placed on the retired list.

BERRY, Abraham J., physician, b. in New York city in 1799; d. in Williamsburg (now Brooklyn), 22 Oct., 1865. He was educated as a physician, and at an early age obtained prominence in

his profession. At the time of the desolation of New York by Asiatic cholera in 1832, he was among the few that remained at the post of duty. He labored night and day, and his courage and zeal resulted in many expressions of respect and admiration from all classes, as well as a public acknowledgment by the city authorities. For more than a century a considerable part of Williamsburg had belonged to his family. He identified himself with the interests of the place when it was made a city, and became its first mayor. He also assisted very materially in the establishment of the important ferries connecting with New York. In 1861 Dr. Berry, although over sixty years of age, went out as surgeon of the 38th New York infantry. When Gen. McClellan retreated to Harrison's Landing in July, 1862, Dr. Berry had more than 300 patients in his care near White House; but in the confusion incident to the moving of the army he and they were forgotten. When he found that the army had departed, he performed the herculean task of carrying the sick and convalescent safely through to the James river, and when he reached it the additions of sick and wounded had swelled his train to more than 800. His death was the result of fever contracted at that period.

BERRY, Hiram George, soldier, b. in Thomaston (now Rockland), Me., 27 Aug., 1824; d. at Chancellorsville, Va., 2 May, 1863. He learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward engaged in navigation. He represented his native town in the state legislature several times, and was mayor of the city of Rockland. He originated and commanded for several years the Rockland guard, a volunteer company, which attained a high reputation for drill and discipline. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the service as colonel of the 4th Maine infantry. He took part in the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown, was made a brigadier-general 4 April, 1862, his commission dating from 17 March, 1862, and was given command of the 3d brigade of the 3d division of Heintzelman's 3d army corps. He was present at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, bore a conspicuous part in the seven days' fight, and was in the second Bull Run campaign and Chantilly. In January, 1863, he was nominated by the president as major-general of volunteers, with rank dating from 29 Nov., 1862, confirmed by the senate on 9 March, 1863, and placed in command of the 2d division of the 3d army corps, succeeding Gen. Sickles. At a critical juncture in the battle of Chancellorsville Gen. Berry received an order from Gen. Hooker to charge upon the advancing foe. It read: "Go in, general; throw your men into the breach; don't fire a shot—they can't see you—but charge home with the bayonet." They did charge home, and for three hours Gen. Berry's division, almost alone, withstood the attack of the enemy flushed with previous victory, drove them back, and regained a portion of their lost ground. The battle was renewed the next morning, and again Berry and his division were in the front, and receiving the first assault. Intent upon driving them back, he headed one of his brigades in several successful bayonet charges, and in one of them was killed by a shot from the enemy.

BERRY, Nathaniel Springer, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Bath, Me., 1 Sept., 1796. His father was Abner Berry, a ship-builder; his grandfather, John Berry, captain of infantry in the revolutionary war. His mother was Betsy, daughter of Nathaniel Springer, a captain of artillery in the same war, killed in battle. When he was six years old his father died, and the condition of the family was such that his lot was cast among strangers, and his educational advantages were limited. He became an apprentice as a tanner and currier at Bath, N. H., at sixteen, and served until twenty-one. In April, 1818, he moved to Bristol, N. H., and in 1820 engaged in the manufacture of leather, which business he followed about thirty-five years. He was colonel of the 34th regiment of New Hampshire militia for two years, was a judge of the court of common pleas from June, 1841, till June, 1850, and judge of probate for the five years ending 5 June, 1861. In 1828, 1833, 1834, and 1837 he represented Bristol in the state legislature, in 1854 represented the town of Hebron, and in 1835 and in 1836 was a state senator for the 11th district. Politically he acted with the democratic party for twenty-two years, and was a delegate to its national convention at Baltimore in 1840; but the action of this convention on the subject of slavery caused him to break his party ties, and he became one of the organizers of the free-soil party in New Hampshire. At its first state convention, in 1845, he was nominated for governor, and received votes enough to prevent an election by the people. He was re-nominated at the four succeeding conventions. In March, 1861, he was elected governor by the republican party, inaugurated in June following, and re-elected in March, 1862, serving until June, 1863. He was indefatigable in his efforts to aid the general government in the suppression of the rebellion; and enlisted, armed, equipped, and forwarded to the seat of war more than 16,000 men. He signed, with the other northern war-governors, the letter of 28 June, 1862, to President Lincoln, upon which he made the call of 1 July, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers. In 1823 Mr. Berry became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1872 was a delegate to the general conference. He lost his wife in 1857, and in 1886 was residing with his son in Bristol.

BERTHIER, Louis Alexandre (bare-te-ā), prince of Wagram, French soldier, b. in Versailles, 20 Nov., 1753; d. in Bamberg, 1 June, 1815. He was educated as a soldier by his father, chief of topographical engineers under Louis XVI., and went into active service first as a staff-lieutenant, and afterward as a captain of dragoons, with which latter rank he came to America under Lafayette, and served during the war for independence, 1778–'82. Of this period of his life little is known. On his return to France he served the royal family until the revolution, when his talents made themselves felt and he became one of Bonaparte's generals of division, and subsequently his chief of staff, the most confidential of all positions for a military aide. He followed the fortunes of Napoleon to the last, and was without a peer in his special line of staff duty. He is said to have been murdered by six men in masks; but some doubt has been thrown upon this story. His memoirs were published in Paris (1826).

BERTRAND, Saint **Louis,** b. in Valencia, Spain, in 1526; d. there in 1581. He joined the Dominicans in 1544, and obtained permission from his general to preach to the Indians when he had finished his studies. He arrived in Carthagena in 1562, and, after a short stay in the convent of St. Joseph, was ordered to preach the gospel among the savage tribes that dwelt between the river Magdalena and the Cordilleras. As he knew no other language than Spanish, the task seemed insurmountable. It is said that, in answer to his prayers, he was able to make himself understood by his hearers, though speaking only his native language, and that he also received the gifts of

prophecy and miracles. In less than three months he converted more than 10,000 Indians in the province of Tubara. Leaving some of his companions to complete his work, he next went among the Indians of Cipacoa, whom he found threatened with famine, owing to the absence of rain. This danger having been averted, as the natives believed, by the prayers of the missionary, they all embraced Christianity. After attempting unsuccessfully to evangelize the Caribs, he turned his attention to the savages of the St. Martha mountains, whom, to the number of 15,000, he formed into a civilized community. Similar results attended his labors in the province of Monpox and in the island of St. Thomas. Although his efforts to Christianize the natives were hindered by some of his countrymen whose vices he denounced, he succeeded in converting all the Indians of New Grenada. He then decided on returning to Spain, with the object of enlisting novices for the American mission. But the entreaties of the Indians, combined with his election as prior of the convent of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, changed his plans. He set out from Carthagena; but the vessel which carried him was wrecked on an island in the Magdalena, and he was obliged to return. Here he was met by a summons from the general of the Dominicans to return to Europe. A few days later he put to sea, reaching Valencia in the month of October, 1569. He was placed at the head of a novitiate, and spent the rest of his life in training missionaries for the Indian mission.

BESSELS, Emil, scientist, b. in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1847. He studied medicine and zoölogy, and in 1869 accompanied Petermann in his Arctic expedition. He was chief of the scientific department of the "Polaris" expedition of 1870–'3, and in 1876 edited the first three volumes of scientific results of that expedition, devoted to hydrography, meteorology, and astronomy. He was also in the expedition of Dorst and Weyprecht, and has edited reports of the U. S. naval institute.

BESSEY, Charles Edwin, botanist, b. in Milton, Wayne co., Ohio, 21 May, 1845. He took a scientific course in Michigan agricultural college, where he was graduated in 1869, and afterward studied at Harvard. He was professor of botany in Iowa agricultural college from 1870 till 1884, when he accepted the professorship of botany and horticulture in the university of Nebraska. He became editor of the botanical department of the "American Naturalist" in 1881, and has published "Geography of Iowa" (Cincinnati, 1878); "Botany for High Schools and Colleges" (New York, 1880); a revision of McNab's Botany (1881), and "The Essentials of Botany" (1884).

BETANCOURT, Agustín (bay-tahn-coor'), Mexican monk of the Franciscan order, b. in the city of Mexico in 1620; d. in 1700. He was an excellent scholar and a famous teacher of the Mexican language. Among his works are "Arte de Lengua Mejicana," "Via Crucis," in Mexican, and "Cronografía sacra." The best is his "Teatro Mejicano," a rich chronicle of Mexican history down to about the end of the 17th century.

BETANCOURT, José Ramón, Cuban lawyer, b. in Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, in 1823. He was educated in Havana, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. In 1869 he removed to Madrid, Spain, where he has represented Cuba several times in the Spanish Cortes. He has published a novel entitled "Una Feria de la Caridad," a well-drawn picture of Cuban customs and manners. His other works are "Cartera de Viajes," "Juicios críticos," and "Polémicas y otras Cosas."

BETANZOS, Domingo de (bay-tan'-thos), Spanish missionary, b. in Leon, Spain; d. in Valladolid, in August, 1549. He was educated at the university of Salamanca, and spent whatever time he could spare from his studies in visiting the hospitals and in other charitable offices. At the end of his course he sold his possessions, distributed the proceeds among the poor, and begged his way to a hermitage in Catalonia. He led a solitary life for some months, and then set out for Rome, to consult the pope on his future vocation. From Rome he went to the island of Ponzo, near Naples, where he lived for five years, seeing nobody but a fisherman who brought him the vegetables that formed his sole support. He finally became a Dominican in the convent of St. Stephen, Salamanca, and was sent to Santo Domingo. After studying the language of the natives, he devoted himself to their conversion. He excited the hostility of the Spaniards by his efforts to protect the Indians from their cruelty. After a stay of twelve years in Santo Domingo he was summoned to Mexico, where the mission of the Dominicans was almost ruined, all its members having died except two. The preaching of Father de Betanzos was so effective with several young Spaniards, who had come to America in search of riches, that he soon had a large number of novices. He founded a convent of his order in the city of Mexico, and afterward, as every vessel that touched on the coast afforded him recruits, was able to found others in the cities of Tlascala, Puebla, and Oaxaca. Satisfied that his followers would complete his work in Mexico, he set out on a journey of 300 miles for Guatemala, with two companions, travelling on foot. He did not remain long in Guatemala, having been recalled to Mexico in 1530; but during his stay he built a church and convent and made such an impression upon the natives that his name was afterward a protection to other missionaries. The reason of his recall was a claim set up by the Dominican province of Santo Domingo to jurisdiction over the convents of the order in Mexico. Father de Betanzos was sent to Rome to defend the rights of the province of Mexico, was successful, and on his return was elected the first provincial of the province of St. James of Mexico. His next step was to establish a college for the study of the Indian dialects, which varied not only in different provinces, but in different villages. He also erected schools in the pueblas with the same object. He was named bishop of Guatemala, but declined the appointment. His death occurred as he was returning from Rome, where he had gone on a mission connected with the affairs of his order.

BETANZOS, Pedro (bay-tan'-thos), Spanish missionary, b. in Betanzos, Galicia, Spain, early in the 16th century; d. in Chomez, Nicaragua, in 1570. He was the first missionary that went to Central America, and founded the province of Nicaragua. In eight years he learned fourteen Indian languages in Central America, and then went to Mexico to learn Mexican. He also was the first missionary that, in his sermons and teachings to Indians, substituted the Spanish word "Dios" (God) for the Indian "Cabovil." This course was opposed by other missionaries, and created much discussion between the Dominicans and Franciscans of Guatemala; but Betanzos's opinion prevailed.

BETETA, Gregorio (bay-tay'-tah), Spanish missionary, b. in Leon, Spain, about 1500; d. in Toledo in 1562. At the age of seventeen he began his novitiate in the convent of St. Stephen, Salamanca. He finished his course in the university of the same city, and, after gaining distinction as

a professor and preacher, volunteered for the mission of New Granada. He remained in the island of Santo Domingo from 1524 till 1529, studying the Indian dialects and fitting himself otherwise for his work as a missionary. His success in New Granada was remarkable. He preached first in the valley of the Uruba, where the Indians were noted for their ferocity, and in a short time converted the inhabitants. Ambitious of martyrdom, he penetrated into Florida; but, as the natives would neither kill him nor listen to him, he was forced to return to New Granada. He traversed every part of the country, his efforts in civilizing the natives being so successful as to attract the favorable notice of the Spanish court. He was nominated bishop of Carthagena in 1555, endeavored to decline the honor, and only submitted under threat of censure. He set out for Rome, finally received permission to surrender his bishopric, and then retired to a convent in Toledo.

BETHENCOURT, Pedro, Spanish philanthropist, b. in Chasma, island of Teneriffe, in 1619; d. in Guatemala, 25 April, 1667. He was a descendant of Juan Bethencourt, conqueror and king of the Canary islands; went to Guatemala in 1651, and devoted himself to literary studies. There he entered the Franciscan order, bought a building, which was first used for a school, and then for a convent, a hospital, and a church. In that house Bethencourt founded the hospital order of the Bethlehemites, and soon extended its benevolent services to the rest of America. He also made other religious foundations, giving all his time to charitable work, and after death he was beatified.

BETHISY, Jules Jaques Eleonore (bet-e-sȳ), French soldier, b. in Calais, France, in 1747; d. in Paris in 1816. He entered the navy as a boy, and in 1768 was transferred first to the regiment Brafremont, and then to the Royal Auvergne, which he joined in America. He became "colonel en second" of this corps, a rank corresponding to a junior field officer of modern battalions. With this regiment he served during the campaigns of 1779–'82. At the unsuccessful siege of the British in Savannah, in August, 1779, by the combined French and American forces under D'Estaing and Lincoln, Bethisy was five times wounded, and while returning home received two more wounds in a sea-fight. At the close of the American war he was decorated with the cross of St. Louis and the order of the Cincinnati, and was made "colonel en second" of the Royal Grenadiers of Picardy. During the revolution of 1798 he emigrated from France and allied himself to the house of Bourbon, under the prince of Condé, with whom he served through the campaigns looking to the restoration of the Bourbons, and was made field marshal 1 Jan., 1814. His death was the result of wounds received in action.

BETHUNE, Alexander Neil, Canadian bishop, b. in Williamstown, county of Glengarry, Ontario, in August, 1800; d. in Toronto in February, 1879. His family was of Scottish origin, and had settled in Canada with a band of U. E. loyalists in 1783. He received his early educational training at Cornwall grammar-school, but, the war of 1812 breaking up this school, he resumed his studies in Montreal, where his parents then resided. Acting for some time as classical tutor, he was admitted to deacon's orders in 1823, and in the year following was ordained priest. After spending a few years in Grimsby, he became rector of Cobourg, in 1847 was appointed archdeacon of York, and in 1867 was consecrated coadjutor bishop in St. James's cathedral, Toronto, it being provided at the time of his consecration that he should succeed Bishop Strachan on the death of the latter. While at Cobourg he edited a church newspaper, and subsequently wrote several works, the most important of which is a "Memoir of the Right Reverend John Strachan, D. D., LL. D., First Bishop of Toronto." —His son, **Charles James Stewart,** clergyman, b. in West Flamboro', Ontario, 11 Aug., 1838, was educated at private schools at Cobourg, and at Upper Canada college, and was graduated at Trinity college, Toronto, in 1859. He was ordained a priest in the church of England in 1852, and, after officiating as curate and rector for several years, was, in September, 1870, appointed head master of Trinity college school at Port Hope. He has given much attention to scientific subjects, and was one of the founders of the entomological society of Canada, and its president from 1870 till 1875. He was entomological editor of the "Canada Farmer" for nine years, and editor of the "Canadian Entomologist" from its beginning in 1868 till 1873. He has written on practical and scientific entomology, and has contributed to the yearly report on insects presented to the provincial legislature. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science.

BETHUNE, George Washington, clergyman, b. in New York city in March, 1805; d. in Florence, Italy, 27 April, 1862. His parents were distinguished for devout Christianity and for charitable deeds. His father, Divie Bethune, was an eminent merchant, well known as a philanthropist. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1822, studied theology at Princeton, and after completing his course was ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian church in 1825. He accepted an appointment as chaplain to seamen in the port of Savannah, but in 1826 returned to the north and transferred his ecclesiastical allegiance to the Reformed Dutch church, settling soon after at Rhinebeck, N. Y., where he remained four years, when he was called to the pastorate of the first Reformed Dutch church in Utica. In 1834 his reputation as an eloquent preacher and an efficient pastor led to an invitation from a Reformed Dutch church in Philadelphia. He remained in that city till 1848, his character as a preacher and scholar steadily growing, and then became pastor of the newly organized "Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights" in Brooklyn, N. Y. For eleven years he continued in the pastorate of this church, but in 1859 impaired health led him to resign and visit Italy. In Rome he sometimes preached in the American chapel, at that time the only Protestant place of worship in the city. He returned in 1860 with improved health, and was for some months associate pastor of a Reformed Dutch church in New York city; but, his health again becoming impaired, he returned to Italy in the summer of 1861, and, after some months' residence in Florence, died from apoplexy. Dr. Bethune, though best remembered by his literary work, exercised a wide influence as a clergyman and a citizen. One of his latest public

G. W. Bethune.

efforts before leaving his native city for his last voyage to Europe was an address delivered at the great mass meeting in Union square, New York, 20 April, 1861, in which with extraordinary fire and eloquence he urged the duty of patriotism in the trying crisis that then threatened the nation. A memoir by A. R. Van Nest, D. D., was published in 1867. Dr. Bethune was an accomplished student of English literature, and distinguished himself as a writer and editor. He published an excellent edition of the "British Female Poets, with Biographical and Critical Notices" (Philadelphia, 1848); and Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler," for which last he was peculiarly qualified by his fondness for fishing. Among his original works are "Lays of Love and Faith" (Philadelphia, 1847); "Orations and Discourses" (1850); "Memoirs of Joanna Bethune" (New York, 1863); "Fruits of the Spirit," a volume of sermons; and two smaller works, "Early Lost, Early Saved," and "The History of a Penitent."

BETHUNE, James, Canadian lawyer, b. in Glengarry, Ontario, 7 July, 1840; d. 18 Dec., 1884. He was descended from two old Scottish families, and was the great-grandson of Angus Bethune, a loyalist, who removed from the United States and settled in Glengarry in 1778. James Bethune entered Queen's college, Kingston, and, after a two years' course there, attended University college, Toronto, where he was graduated in 1861. Concurrently with his university pursuits, he studied law, first in Cornwall and afterward in the office of Edward Blake, Toronto, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1862, and to the bar of Quebec in 1869. He began practice at Cornwall, and in 1872 was elected to represent the county of Stormont in the legislature of Ontario; was re-elected at the general elections of 1875, and represented this constituency until June, 1879, when he declined to become a candidate. In November, 1870, he removed to Toronto, and, in conjunction with Edward Blake, S. H. Blake, and J. K. Kerr, established the firm of Blake, Kerr & Bethune. Subsequently he joined Messrs. F. Osler and Charles Moss, and formed the firm of Bethune, Osler & Moss. On the elevation of Mr. Osler to the bench, the firm was known as Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge & Hayles, and as such became one of the most successful legal firms in Canada. Mr. Bethune was elected a bencher of the law society of Ontario in 1875, and was for some years lecturer for that body.

BETTS, Samuel Rossiter, jurist, b. in Richmond, Berkshire co., Mass., in 1787; d. in New Haven, Conn., 3 Nov., 1868. He was the son of a farmer, and was graduated at Williams in 1806. He studied law in Hudson, N. Y., was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Sullivan co., where he was earning a fair reputation at the outbreak of the war of 1812. After a term of service in the army, he was appointed judge-advocate by Gov. Tompkins. In 1815 he was elected to congress for the district comprising Orange and Sullivan cos., N. Y. At the close of the term he declined a re-election, and returned to the study and practice of his profession. He was for several years district attorney of Orange co. At that time the bar of the state of New York contained a somewhat notable array of eminent lawyers. Martin Van Buren, Elisha Williams, Thomas J. Oakley, George Griffin, Ogden Hoffman, Prescott Hall, and Thomas Addis Emmet were in active practice, and with all of them Mr. Betts was constantly associated, and, though of a younger generation than most of them, was soon recognized as their peer in the profession. In 1823 Mr. Betts was appointed judge of the U. S. district court, which office he held for forty-four years, and throughout the whole term presided with such dignity, courtesy, profundity of legal knowledge, and patience of investigation, that he came to be regarded as almost infallible in his decisions. To him belongs the high honor of having in a great degree formulated and codified the maritime laws of the United States. The complicated rules of salvage, general average, wages of seamen, freighting contracts, charters, insurance, and prizes owe their present well-ordered system to Judge Betts. During the first twenty years of his connection with the district court there was never an appeal from his decisions, and his opinions in his own court on maritime questions, and in the circuit court on patents, have been uniformly upheld. Criminal causes of all kinds amenable to U. S. laws were decided by him. The civil war brought before him an entirely new class of questions, affecting national and international rights; but, although beyond the age of three-score-years-and-ten, Judge Betts applied himself to the study of the new conditions, and his decisions regarding the neutrality laws and the slave-trade are notable instances of constitutional reasoning and argument. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams in 1830. In 1838 he published a standard work on admiralty practice. In May, 1867, having entered upon his eighty-first year, Judge Betts retired from the bench and spent the remainder of his life at his home in New Haven.

BETTS, Thaddeus, lawyer, b. in Norwalk, Conn.; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 April, 1840. He was graduated at Yale in 1807, as was his father in 1745, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Norwalk. He was a whig in politics, and after holding many places of public trust, including the lieut.-governorship of the state, he was elected U. S. senator on the nomination of the whig party, to serve for six years, beginning 4 March, 1839. Notwithstanding failing health, he creditably fulfilled his duties as senator until a few days before his death.

BETTS, William, lawyer, b. in Bechsgrove, St. Croix, West Indies, 28 Jan., 1802; d. in Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., 5 July, 1884. His early education was received in Jamaica; thence he went to Union college, N. Y., where he stayed a year, and then, entering Columbia, was graduated in 1820. He studied law with David B. Ogden, and subsequently entered the office of his father-in-law, Beverley Robinson. Mr. Betts was counsel to several old and large corporations in New York, was a trustee of Columbia and of the college of physicians and surgeons, and from 1848 till 1854 was professor of law in Columbia. He received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia in 1850.—His son, **Beverley Robinson,** b. in New York city, 3 Aug., 1827, was graduated at Columbia in 1846, and at the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1850. The same year he was ordained deacon, and in 1851 took orders as a priest. He was successively rector of several churches until 1865, when he was appointed librarian of Columbia. Of the large library of that college he prepared a full catalogue (1874), and in 1880 he resigned his post as librarian. He has been a frequent contributor to the church journals, and for many years one of the editors of the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."

BEVERIDGE, John, poet, b. in Scotland. He taught school in Edinburgh for a time, having among his pupils the blind poet Thomas Black-

lock. In 1752 he emigrated to New England, where he remained five years, and then accepted the professorship of languages in the college and academy of Philadelphia. According to his biographer, Alexander Graydon, he was mercilessly imposed upon by the pupils, he being small of stature and a poor disciplinarian. William Bradford published for him a volume of original Latin poems entitled "Epistolæ Familiares et Alia quædam Miscellanea" (1765). To the Latin poems are appended translations for which the editor quaintly apologizes, since "they are done by students under age, and if the critic will only bear with them till their understandings are mature, I apprehend they are in a fair way of doing better."

BEVERIDGE, John L., soldier, b. in Washington co., N. Y., in 1824. In 1842 he removed westward, first to Illinois, and then to Tennessee, where he became a lawyer. In 1855 he returned to Illinois, settling in Chicago, and he gained prominence in his profession. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered in the service of the United States, and attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Illinois in 1872, and in 1873 succeeded Gov. Oglesby as chief executive of the state.

BEVERLY, Robert, historian, b. in Virginia about 1675; d. in 1716. He became clerk of the council of Virginia about 1697, when Sir Edmund Andros was governor. This office his father, Maj. Robert Beverly, had held before him. His "History of the Present State of Virginia" (4 vols., London, 1705) included an account of the first settlement of Virginia, and the history of the government until that time. In 1707 a French translation, with fourteen wood-cuts by Gribelius, was published in Amsterdam, and in 1722 a second English edition was brought out, with the French illustrations. A third edition, with an introduction by Charles Campbell, appeared in Richmond (1855). Mr. Beverly was the first American citizen in whose behalf the habeas corpus act was brought into requisition.

BEWLEY, Anthony, clergyman, b. in Tennessee, 22 May, 1804; d. at Fort Worth, Texas, 13 Sept., 1860. Mr. Bewley began preaching in the Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1829, and was transferred to the Missouri conference in 1843. In the following year the denomination was divided by the slavery question; but Mr. Bewley refused to join his conference in secession, and preached independently, earning his living, meanwhile, by manual labor. Other Methodist preachers of a like mind joined him, and he became their presiding elder. In 1848 a reorganization of the church took place in Missouri, and he entered its service to find himself in a short time stigmatized as an abolitionist, and, like his brethren of the same way of thinking, in danger of violence. He continued to preach according to his convictions until 1858, when he was appointed to Texas, but was driven temporarily from his post by threats of violence. Returning in 1860, contrary to the advice of his friends, he remained for a few weeks; but such was the excitement that he deemed it expedient again to flee for his life. After his departure a reward of $1,000 was offered for his apprehension, and in September, 1860, he was arrested in Missouri, carried back to Fort Worth, Texas, and hanged by the mob, solely because he had proclaimed the injustice of human slavery.

BIARD, Peter (bē-are), missionary, b. in Grenoble, France, in 1565; d. in France in 1622. As a missionary priest of the Jesuits he came to America, visiting Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1611. In 1612 he ascended Kennebec river and established friendly relations with the natives. The following year he visited Penobscot river, about the same time establishing a colony on Mount Desert island, hoping to make it a permanent missionary settlement. The same year, however, the little hamlet was destroyed by the English under Samuel Argall, deputy-governor of Virginia. One of Biard's assistants was killed, and he himself made prisoner and carried away. This outrage caused the earliest actual hostilities between the French and English colonists. In 1616 was published in Lyons, from his pen, the first of the remarkable series of "Jesuit Relations" (40 vols., 1632–'72), which have proved among the richest sources of information for historians of America. Biard's volume was entitled "Relation de la nouvelle France," etc.

BIBAUD, Michel (bē-bo), Canadian author, b. near Montreal, 20 Jan., 1782; d. there, 3 Aug., 1857. He entered the Roman Catholic college of St. Raphael, and, being naturally inclined to literature, devoted himself to studies in that direction, giving his attention mainly to the defence of Canadian nationality and the preservation there of the French vernacular. He published the first French history of Canada since the conquest, produced much creditable poetry, wrote an essay on "Arithmétique élémentaire," and contributed to the leading French publications of Canada. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in translating into French the report of the geological commission.—His son, **Francois Marie Uncas Maximilien,** author, b. in Montreal in November, 1824, is law professor at the Jesuit college in his native city. His literary work, which has been mainly in the line of history, includes "Discours historique sur les races sauvage de l'Amérique septentrionale" (1846); "Les sagamas illustre de l'Amérique septentrionale" (1848); "Dictionnaire historiques des hommes illustres du Canada et de l'Amérique" (1857); "Tableau historique des progrès matériels et intellectuels du Canada" (1858); and "Panthéon Canadien" (1858).

BIBB, George M., jurist, b. in Virginia in 1772; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 14 April, 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1792, studied law, and settled in Kentucky, where he was presently elected to the legislature, three times chosen chief justice of the state, and for two years in its senate. In 1811–'4 and 1829–'35 he was a member of the U. S. senate. President Tyler appointed him secretary of the treasury in 1844, after which he practised law in Washington, and was an assistant in the attorney-general's office. He is the author of "Reports of Cases at Common Law and in Chancery in the Kentucky Court of Appeals" (1808–'11).

BIBB, William Wyatt, governor of Alabama, b. in Virginia, 1 Oct., 1780; d. near Fort Jackson, Ala., 9 July, 1820. He was the son of Capt. William Bibb, was graduated at William and Mary college, and studied medicine at the university of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1801. Removing to Georgia, he was a member successively of the two branches of the legislature. He was a member of congress from 1807 till 1813, when he was chosen to the U. S. senate, and retained his seat there until 1816. He removed to Alabama, then a territory, and was governor in 1817–'9, when it was admitted as a state, and he was elected as its first executive. He died while in office, and his son, Thomas Bibb, succeeded him as governor, 1820–'1.

BICKER, Walter, soldier, b. in New York city, 29 Feb., 1796; d. at Far Rockaway, L. I., 3 June, 1886. He served in the war of 1812, and at the

time of his death was its last surviving officer. He resigned from the army forty years before his death, and went into business in the city of New York. He resided in Brooklyn, where he was for many years an active member and elder of the 1st Reformed church. He retained his mental and physical vigor almost up to the period of his death, and only a few weeks preceding that event wrote a series of articles for a religious journal, giving his recollections of New York city in the olden time.

BICKMORE, Albert Smith, naturalist, b. in St. George, Me., 1 March, 1839. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1860, and then studied under Agassiz at Lawrence scientific school. During the years 1865–'9 he travelled extensively in the Malay archipelago and eastern Asia, collecting objects in natural history, principally shells. In 1870 he became professor of natural history in Madison university at Hamilton, N. Y. Later he was associated in the management of the American museum of natural history in New York. He was for some time its superintendent, but in 1885 became curator of the ethnological department. He is also in charge of the department of public instruction, and on Saturday mornings, during the winters, he delivers lectures on subjects in natural history before the teachers of the public schools of New York and vicinity. Under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction, he gives lectures before the normal schools. Prof. Bickmore is a member of scientific societies to which he has contributed numerous papers. He has published "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago" (New York, 1869).

BICKNELL, Thomas Williams, educator, b. in Barrington, R. I., 6 Sept., 1834. He began his collegiate education at Amherst, but was graduated at Brown in 1860. During his senior year in college he was elected a member of the Rhode Island state legislature. From 1860 till 1869 he taught, and was principal of schools in Rehobart, Bristol, Providence, R. I., and in Elgin, Ill., after which, until 1875, he was state commissioner of public schools. While holding that office he secured the re-establishment of the State Normal School in 1871, the appointment of a school superintendent in each town, the organization of a board of education, and other important measures. Mr. Bicknell has been very active in educational journalism, and during the years 1874–'86 he founded, edited, and owned "The Journal of Education," "The Primary Teacher," "The American Teacher," "Education; a Bimonthly Magazine," and "Good Times." The New England Bureau of Education and the National Council of Education were organized by him. He has delivered numerous educational lectures and addresses, and has at various times been president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, American Institute of Instruction, National Council of Education, National Educational Association, Interstate Commission for Federal Aid, Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union, and of the Massachusetts, New England, and International Sunday-school unions. He has published "Biography of William Lord Noyes" (Providence, 1867); "Historical Sketches of Barrington, R. I." (Providence, 1870); "Reports of the Commissioner of Public Schools" (Providence, 1869–'75); and "History of the Bicknell Family" (Boston, 1882).

BIDDLE, Clement, "Quaker soldier," b. in Philadelphia, 10 May, 1740; d. there, 14 July, 1814. Descended from one of the early Quaker settlers of New Jersey—refugees, for the most part, from Protestant intolerance—he was brought up in the strict order of the sect, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia. In 1764 some friendly Indians sought refuge in Philadelphia from a band of desperadoes known as the "Paxton Boys," who had recently murdered some unoffending Connestoga Indians at Lancaster. These ruffians, powerful enough in numbers to defy the authorities, advanced to within six miles of the city, threatening vengeance upon all who offered resistance. But the vigor of the military preparations, including a company of Quakers headed by Biddle, was so manifest that the outlaws retreated. Close upon this local disturbance came the resolution of the British house of commons to charge stamp duties in the colonies, and the subsequent passage of the act induced the adoption of the "non-importation resolutions" in Philadelphia, 25 Oct., 1765. Among the signers of this agreement were Mr. Biddle and his brother Owen. When actual hostilities became imminent he entered into projects for defence, and was active in organizing that military anomaly the "Quaker" company of volunteers, of which he was elected an officer in 1775 before it joined the army. In June, 1776, congress authorized the formation of a "flying camp" of 10,000 men, and on 8 July, 1777, elected Col. Biddle its deputy-quartermaster. After the battle of Trenton, Washington sent him to receive the swords of the Hessian prisoners. He was present at the battles of Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine, and Monmouth, and he also shared in the sufferings of the army at Valley Forge. He remained in the military service until 1780, when the pressure of his private affairs compelled his resignation. In the early political movements of the state and nation he took an active part, alike in the revolutionary state constitution of 1776 and in the organization of the federal constitution in 1787. At this time he was appointed by Washington U. S. marshal of Pennsylvania. In 1794 the whiskey rebellion in western Pennsylvania called him again into the field, and, as quartermaster-general of the state (to which office he was appointed 11 Sept., 1781), he accompanied the expedition for the suppression of that formidable insurrection. He was the warm personal friend of Washington, as well as of the best of his generals.—His son, **Clement Cornell,** soldier, was b. in Philadelphia, 24 Oct., 1784; d. 21 Aug., 1855. Prior to the war of 1812 he entered the navy, but soon resigned, taking up the study of law, and gaining admission to the bar. On the occurrence of the "Chesapeake" outrage in 1807, he anticipated war with England, and entered the army, on appointment of the president, as captain of dragoons. When the British disavowed the attack on the "Chesapeake," Capt. Biddle resigned, having no taste for other than active military life. War actually came, however, and in 1812 he raised a company of volunteers—"the State Fencibles"—was elected its captain, and subsequently was colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania infantry. At the conclusion of hostilities he devoted himself to the study of political economy, and annotated an edition of Say's treatise on that science. He took part in the free-trade convention in Philadelphia in September, 1831, and was an influential adviser of the government as to its financial policy at that time.

BIDDLE, Horace P., lawyer, b. in Fairfield co., Ohio, about 1818. He studied law, was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1839, and settled at Logansport, Ind. He was presiding judge of the 8th judicial circuit in 1846–'52; member of the Indiana constitutional convention in 1850. Elected supreme judge in 1857, but not commissioned. He made some excellent translations from French and

German poets; became a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger" in 1842, and afterward contributed to the "Ladies' Repository" and other periodicals. Collections of his poems were published in 1850, '52, and '58, at Cincinnati.

BIDDLE, James, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia in 1783; d. there, 1 Oct., 1848. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800, was on board the frigate "Philadelphia" when she was wrecked off the coast of Tripoli in 1803, and with the rest of the officers and crew was held in captivity during the war with the Barbary states. After his release he was on ordinary duty until the war of 1812, when he was assigned to the sloop-of-war "Wasp," and was present at the capture of the British sloop "Frolic." He was placed in command of the prize, with orders to make for some southern port of the United States; but while the two vessels were hastily repairing damages, a British seventy-four, the "Poictiers," appeared, and, as the two late antagonists could neither fight nor escape, they were both captured. On being exchanged in March, 1813, Mr. Biddle was promoted master-commandant and placed in charge of a gun-boat flotilla in the Delaware, but was soon transferred to the "Hornet," then blockaded by the British in the port of New London, Conn. He escaped with his ship, and shortly afterward sailed for Tristan d'Acunha. When off that island (23 March, 1815) he fought and captured the British brig "Penguin," after a sharp engagement of twenty-two minutes at close quarters, during which the "Penguin" was so shattered by the "Hornet's" fire that she had to be scuttled and abandoned. Just at the end of the action Biddle was severely wounded. Having repaired the damages to his ship, he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, and on 27 April encountered a British line-of-battle ship, which followed the "Hornet" for nearly thirty-six hours, pressing her so closely—often within cannon-range—that Biddle was obliged to throw his guns overboard, only escaping capture by the exercise of good seamanship. He sailed for San Salvador to refit, but when he reached port found that a treaty of peace had been concluded. Reaching New York on 30 July, he found that he had been promoted post-captain while at sea. Congress voted him a gold medal, and New York gave him a state dinner, while his native city presented him with a service of plate. He asked for a court of inquiry to investigate the sacrifice of his armament, and the return of the "Hornet," which acquitted him of all blame, and commended the skill that had saved the ship from capture. After the war he was almost continuously on active duty. In 1817 he took possession of Oregon for the United States, and in 1826 represented the government in negotiating a commercial treaty with Turkey. At his suggestion, while governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia (1838–'42), Sec. Paulding sent thither unemployed midshipmen for instruction, thus laying the foundation of a naval school. He was flag-officer of the East India squadron in 1845, and negotiated the first treaty with China, afterward landing in Japan. This was his last extended cruise, though he was in command on the Californian coast during the Mexican war.

BIDDLE, John, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 March, 1789; d. in White Sulphur Springs, Va., 25 Aug., 1859. He became second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, 6 July, 1812, first lieutenant in March, 1813, captain in the 42d infantry in October, and assistant inspector-general, with the rank of major, on 19 June, 1817. He became U. S. Indian agent at Green Bay, Wis., in February, 1821, and resigned in May of the same year. He then removed to Detroit, Mich., and was territorial delegate in congress from 1829 till 1831, when he was appointed register of the land-office in Detroit. Maj. Biddle travelled extensively in Europe just before his death. He wrote many interesting papers on Michigan history.

BIDDLE, Nicholas, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Sept., 1750; killed in action, 7 March, 1778. On 22 Dec., 1775, congress passed a resolution appointing nineteen naval officers, of whom five were captains. Nicholas Biddle, one of these, was assigned to the "Andrea Doria," an armed brig. In October, 1776, the number of captains had been increased to twenty-four, and it became necessary to settle the question of rank. A resolution was passed accordingly, and Biddle's name stands fifth on the list. His maritime experience prior to this time had been somewhat extended. When a boy of thirteen he went on a voyage to the West Indies, and was cast away on a desert island, where, with two companions, he remained two months. In 1770 he entered the British navy as a midshipman, such appointments being open to the sons of colonial gentry. Three years afterward, hearing of Capt. Phipps's proposed Arctic exploring expedition, he deserted his own vessel and shipped as a seaman on board one of Phipps's vessels, where he met Nelson, the future admiral, a volunteer like himself. Both boys were made cockswains before the voyage was over, and Biddle served through the cruise, but returned to America as soon as revolution threatened. Being now an experienced sailor, he was given an independent command. The "Andrea Doria" mounted fourteen or sixteen guns, and her first cruise was to the Bahamas with a small squadron under Fleet-Captain Hopkins. Biddle participated in the very creditable capture and occupation of New Providence, where a large quantity of munitions of war were seized, and loaded upon the vessels of the squadron for transportation to the United States. Off Montauk point, Long Island, two small British cruisers were captured (4 and 5 April), and on 6 April a large ship, the "Glasgow," was engaged. In this fight, which was indecisive, Biddle took part. The Englishman drew off after having sustained and inflicted much damage, and, being a better sailer than the heavily-laden Americans, made her escape. After refitting in New London, the "Andrea Doria" cruised on the banks of Newfoundland, captured two armed transports filled with soldiers, and made prizes of so many merchantmen that when he returned to the Delaware Biddle retained but five of his original crew, the rest having been placed on board prizes. On 6 June, 1776, he was appointed by congress to command the "Randolph," a 32-gun frigate then building in Philadelphia. She was launched near the close of the year, and sailed early in 1777. Some constructional defects were discovered in the ship, and Capt. Biddle put into Charleston for repairs. These made, he sailed, and was back again in a few days with four prizes, one of which had an armament of twenty guns. The South Carolinians were so pleased with these successes that they voluntarily equipped four small vessels, which they placed under his command, and the squadron sailed in search of British cruisers supposed to be in the neighborhood. On 7 March they encountered the British 64-gun ship "Yarmouth." Prudence dictated flight from so powerful an antagonist, but she soon overtook and engaged the "Randolph." After a sharp action of twenty minutes at close quarters the latter blew up, and the vessels were so close together that fragments of

the wreck, including an American flag rolled up tightly, fell on the "Yarmouth's" deck. The British ship had suffered so severely in the action that she was unable to overtake any other of the American ships. On 12 April, while in the same vicinity, she picked up four survivors of the explosion, who reported that Capt. Biddle had been severely wounded during the action, and was having his wound dressed on deck when the explosion occurred. The rest of the "Randolph's" crew, 310 in number, perished. It was generally believed that Capt. Biddle possessed all the qualities that go to make a great naval commander, and his untimely death, with the simultaneous loss of the first American frigate ever launched, was a serious blow to the infant navy of the revolted colonies.—His brother, **Edward,** b. 1739; d. in Baltimore, 5 Sept., 1779, was an officer in the French war of 1756–'63. He became eminent as a lawyer in Reading, Pa.; was a member and speaker of the assembly, and was a delegate to the first congress in 1774–'5. He was one of the foremost advocates of independence.

BIDDLE, Nicholas, financier, b. in Philadelphia, 8 Jan., 1786; d. there, 27 Feb., 1844. His preparatory education was received at an academy in Philadelphia, where his progress was so rapid that he entered the class of 1799 in the university of Pennsylvania, and would have taken his degree at the age of thirteen had it not been deemed wise to keep him longer at his books. He was accordingly sent to Princeton, entered the sophomore class, and was graduated in 1801 as valedictorian, dividing the first honor of the class with his only rival. The ancestors of the Biddle family came over with William Penn, and bore themselves nobly throughout the earlier colonial struggles against the proprietaries and the Indians. In the war for independence, Charles, father of Nicholas, was prominent in devotion to the cause, while his uncle was among the most gallant of the early naval heroes. Another uncle served in the old French war, and was a member of the congress of 1774. Mr. Biddle is said to have been the handsomest man in Philadelphia. He was offered an official position before he had finished his law studies. As secretary to John Armstrong, U. S. minister to France, he went abroad in 1804, was in Paris at the time of Napoleon's coronation, and afterward, when the diplomatic relations of France and the United States were seriously complicated, Mr. Biddle was detailed to audit and pay certain claims against the United States, the disbursements being made from the purchase-money paid for Louisiana. Thus he acquired his first experience in financial affairs, being brought into intimate association with the dignitaries of the French official bureau, who never ceased to marvel alike at his youth and his abilities. After completing satisfactorily the arduous task of paying the claims, he travelled extensively through Europe and Greece, returning to England to serve as secretary for Mr. Monroe, then U. S. minister to England. In this capacity he accompanied him to Cambridge, where, in a company of very learned scholars, he found himself drawn into a conversation involving familiarity with the modern Greek dialect as compared with that of Homer. He acquitted himself so well that the incident was never forgotten by Mr. Monroe, who often related the story of the discussion between the young American and the Cambridge professors. In 1807 Mr. Biddle returned home and began the practice of law, devoting such time as he could spare to literature, contributing papers on various subjects, but chiefly on the fine arts, to different publications. His literary tastes led him to undertake, with Joseph Dennie, the associate editorship of the "Port-Folio," a magazine of high character (1806–'23). After Dennie's death, in 1812, Mr. Biddle conducted the magazine alone, engaging also in other literary work, the most important of which was the preparation for the press of Lewis and Clarke's report of their exploring expedition to the mouth of Columbia river. He induced Mr. Jefferson to write an introductory memoir of Capt. Lewis. Mr. Biddle's name does not appear, as he was elected to the state legislature (1810–'1), and was compelled to turn over the whole work to Paul Allen, who supervised its publication, and, with the consent of all parties, was the recognized editor. It is said, however, by Robert T. Conrad, that Mr. Biddle actually wrote the two volumes from Lewis and Clarke's notes. In the legislature he at once became prominent, possessing in a high degree the qualities of a statesman. He originated a bill favoring popular education, which was a quarter of a century in advance of the times and was defeated, but came up again in different forms until, in 1836, the Pennsylvania common-school system was inaugurated as a direct result of his efforts. He was more successful in advocating the recharter of the United States bank, and on this subject made his first speech, which attracted general attention at the time, and was warmly commended by Chief-Justice Marshall and other leaders of public opinion. This was his first step toward a financial career. The war of 1812 intervened. During its continuance he was a member of the state senate, and lent his support to all reasonable war measures. In 1815 his judicious course in regard to the propositions of the Hartford convention gave a turn to events that seemingly averted grave sectional dissensions. When the United States bank was rechartered, largely through Mr. Biddle's efforts in 1819, President Monroe appointed him a government director, and on the resignation of Mr. Cheves he became president of the bank, conducting its vast business with marked ability. During his connection with it he was appointed by Monroe, under authority from congress, to prepare a "Commercial Digest" of the laws and trade regulations of the world, which was for many years an authority. The "bank war," inaugurated by President Jackson in 1829, undermined the credit of the institution, and after the bill for its recharter was vetoed in 1832, Mr. Biddle's efforts to save the bank were unavailing. The withdrawal of the government deposits by Jackson's order in 1833 precipitated financial disasters that involved the whole country. Mr. Biddle's friends assert that his refusal to lend the influence of the bank to partisan ends was the provoking cause of the president's hostility, but this is denied by Jackson's admirers. The literature of the "bank war" is voluminous, including a series of letters by Mr. Biddle,

vindicating his own course. In 1839 he resigned the bank presidency, and in 1841 the bank failed. He was a leading spirit in the establishment of Girard college under the provisions of the founder's will, and, in spite of the unfortunate conclusion of his otherwise brilliant financial career, he commanded the confidence and admiration of all that knew him well. Full discussions of the contemporary questions involved may be found in the "Merchants' Magazine," "Niles's Register," the "Bankers' Magazine," and the reports of congressional committees.—His brother, **Richard,** author, b. in Philadelphia, 25 March, 1796; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 7 July, 1847, received a classical education and was admitted to the bar, practising at Pittsburg, where he became eminent in his profession. He went to England in 1827, and remained three years, publishing while there a critical "Review of Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North America." He also published "A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery" (London, 1831), in which many new facts were brought to light. He was chosen to congress, as a whig, and re-elected, serving from 4 Sept., 1837, till his resignation in 1840. —Nicholas's son, **Charles John,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia in 1819; d. there, 28 Sept., 1873, was graduated at Princeton in 1837, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840; served as a captain of the voltigeurs in the U. S. army in the Mexican war, and was in the actions of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and at the capture of the city of Mexico. For gallant and meritorious services in these engagements he was brevetted major. At the close of that war he resumed the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1861 he was appointed a colonel in the Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps, and in October of that year was elected to congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward J. Morris. He was tendered a commission as brigadier-general, but declined it. After the war he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia "Age," and retained that place during the remainder of his life. His literary work was confined mainly to editorial contributions to the columns of this journal. The only separate publication from his pen is "The Case of Major André," a carefully prepared essay read before the Pennsylvania historical society, vindicating the action of Washington. The immediate occasion was a passage in Lord Mahon's "History of England," which denounced the execution of André as the greatest blot upon Washington's record. By an authority so high as the London "Critic," this essay was subsequently pronounced a fair refutation of Lord Mahon's charge.

BIDDLE, Thomas, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Nov., 1790; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 29 Aug., 1831. He was appointed captain of artillery 6 July, 1812, and distinguished himself at Fort George and Stony Creek. At the reduction of Fort Erie he commanded the artillery, and was subsequently severely wounded in the defence of that place. At the battle of Lundy's Lane, 25 July, 1814, he commanded a light battery, and was wounded again. The only British field-piece retained by the Americans on that occasion was brought away as a trophy by Capt. Biddle. On 15 Aug., 1814, he was brevetted major, and in December became aide to Gen. Izard. In 1820 he was paymaster. He met his death at the hands of Spencer Pettis in a duel. In consequence of Maj. Biddle's defective eyesight, the distance was made five feet, and both men were mortally wounded at the first fire.

BIDWELL, Daniel D., soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., about 1816; d. near Cedar Creek, Va., 19 Oct., 1864. He resided in Buffalo, and for twenty years prior to the civil war was identified with the military organizations of the state and city. When the war began he resigned his office of police justice, enlisted as a private in the 65th N. Y. infantry, and was soon promoted captain. Withdrawing his company from the regiment, he made it the nucleus of the 74th regiment, N. Y. infantry. He was commissioned colonel of the 49th regiment in September, 1861, served with it through the peninsular campaign, and during the "seven days' battles" was in command of a brigade, continuing in charge from Harrison's Landing to Washington, and up to the time of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, when he resumed command of his regiment. Col. Bidwell took a prominent part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, commanded a brigade at Gettysburg, and, when Gen. Grant took command of the armies in Virginia, was again placed in charge of a brigade, participating in the overland campaign. He was commissioned brigadier-general in July, 1864, and served with honor in the Shenandoah campaigns, during the summer preceding the action at Cedar Creek, where he lost his life.

BIDWELL, John, politician, b. in Chautauqua co., N. Y., 5 Aug., 1819. In 1829 he settled with his parents in Erie, Pa., and in 1831 removed to Ashtabula co., where he was educated in Kingsville academy. During the winter of 1838–'9 he taught school in Darke co., and subsequently for two years in Missouri. In 1841 he emigrated to California, being one of the first to make the journey overland, which occupied at that time six months. On the Pacific coast he had charge of Bodega and Fort Russ, and also of Gen. Sutter's Feather river possessions. He served in the war with Mexico until its close, rising from second lieutenant to major, and was among the first to find gold in 1848 on Feather river. In 1849 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and during the same year became a member of the senate of the new state. He was one of the committee appointed to convey a block of gold-bearing quartz to Washington in 1850, and was a delegate to the national democratic convention held in Charleston in 1860. Since then he has been a brigadier-general of the militia, and in 1864 he was elected a representative from California to congress, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, to 3 March, 1867. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention in 1866, and in 1875 he was candidate for governor of California, but was defeated.

BIDWELL, Marshal S., lawyer, b. in New England in 1798; d. in New York city, 24 Oct., 1872. At an early age he removed to Canada, where he practised law, rose rapidly in his profession, and entered political life while still a young man. He was returned several times from Kingston and Toronto to the Canadian parliament, and during two terms was speaker of the house. He was leader of the liberal party previous to and during the rebellion of 1837, and became so formidable to the government that he was ordered to leave Canada. He accordingly removed to New York city, where he subsequently practised law in the higher courts and was considered one of the ablest and best men at the bar. He was at the time of his death president of the oldest savings-bank in New York city, a director in the American Bible society, and a prominent member of the historical society, before which he delivered an address a short time before his death.

BIDWELL, Walter Hilliard, journalist, b. in Farmington, Conn., 21 June, 1798; d. in November, 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, studied theology there, and in 1833 became pastor of the Congregational church at Medfield, Mass. He resigned in 1838, on account of the failure of his voice, removed to Philadelphia, and in 1841 began a long editorial career, conducting the "American National Preacher" for about nineteen years. He also edited the New York "Evangelist" from 1843 till 1855, and in 1846 became proprietor of the "Eclectic Magazine" and the "American Biblical Repository." He became publisher and proprietor of the "American Theological Review" in 1860, and kept it till 1862, when it was incorporated with the "Presbyterian Quarterly Review." Between 1848 and 1854 he published a series of seven valuable maps, of which his brother, Rev. O. B. Bidwell, was the author. He was appointed by Sec. Seward, in 1867, special commissioner of the United States to visit various points in western Asia, and travelled for eight months through Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Turkey.

BIEDMA, Luis Hernandez de (be-ed'-ma), Spanish soldier. He was an officer in the army of Fernando de Soto in the expedition for the conquest of Florida in 1538. He wrote a "Relación de la Isla de la Florida," printed, in 1857, in the "Colección de Varios Documentes para la Historia de la Florida."

BIENPICA Y SOTOMAYOR, Salvador (be-en-pe'-ka), Spanish bishop, b. in Ceuta in 1730; d. 2 Aug., 1802. He was graduated as doctor in canon law at Salamanca, and, after travelling in Italy, went to Mexico as canon of the cathedral of Valladolid (now Morelia). He returned to Spain, and, filling a similar office at the primate of Toledo, was consecrated at Havana as bishop of Puebla, where his pastoral work began 27 Aug., 1790. Bienpica founded the seminario palafoxiano of Puebla, and gave $150,000 for improvements in the cathedral.

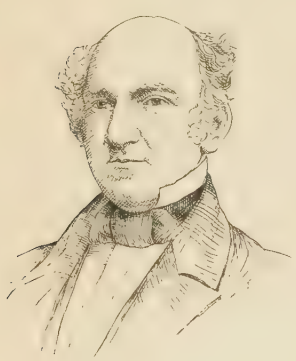
BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, French governor of Louisiana, b. in Montreal, 23 Feb., 1680; d. in France in 1765. He was a son of Charles le Moyne, and the third of four brothers (Iberville, Serigny, Bienville, and Châteauguay) who played important parts in the early history of Louisiana. Bienville, while a lad on board the French ship "Pelican," was severely wounded in a naval action off the coast of New England. In 1698 Iberville set out from France to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, taking with him his brother Bienville, and Sauvolle. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, where Sauvolle was left in command, while Bienville was engaged in exploring the surrounding country. Iberville, who had returned to France, came back with a commission appointing Sauvolle governor of Louisiana.

In 1700 Bienville constructed a fort fifty-four miles above the mouth of the river. Sauvolle died in 1701, and Bienville succeeded to the direction of the colony, the seat of which was transferred to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Châteauguay, who brought from Canada seventeen settlers. A ship from France brought twenty women, who had been sent out by the king to be married to the settlers at Mobile. Iberville soon after died; troubles arose in the colony, Bienville quarrelled with La Salle, the royal commissioner, was charged by him with various acts of misconduct, and on 13 July, 1707 was recalled; but his successor dying on the voyage from France, Bienville retained the command. Meanwhile, in 1708, the attempt to cultivate the land by Indian labor having failed, Bienville proposed to the home government to send negroes from the Antilles to be exchanged for Indians, at the rate of three Indians for two negroes. In 1709 and 1710 the colony was reduced to famine. In 1712 the French king granted to Antoine Crozat for fifteen years the exclusive right to trade in Louisiana, and to introduce slaves from Africa. On 17 May, 1713, Cadillac was sent out as governor, bringing with him a commission for Bienville as lieutenant-governor. Quarrels arose between them, and the governor sent Bienville on an expedition to the Natchez tribe, hoping that he would lose his life. But Bienville succeeded in inducing the Natchez to build a fort for him, in which he left a garrison, and returned to Mobile, 4 Oct., 1716. On 9 March, 1717, Cadillac was superseded by Epinay, and Bienville received the decoration of the cross of St. Louis. Crozat surrendered his charter in 1717, and Law's Mississippi company was formed the same year, its first expedition arriving in 1718, with a commission for Bienville as governor. He now founded the city of New Orleans. War breaking out between France and Spain, Bienville took Pensacola, placing Châteauguay in command. In 1723 the seat of government was transferred to New Orleans. On 16 Jan., 1724, Bienville was summoned to France, to answer charges which had been brought against him. He left behind him the "code noir," which remained in force till the annexation of Louisiana to the United States, and much of it was incorporated in the law of the state. This code regulated the condition of the slaves, banished the Jews, and prohibited every religion except the Roman Catholic. On 9 Aug., 1726, he was removed from office, and Châteauguay was also displaced as lieutenant-governor, and ordered back to France. Bienville remained in France till 1733, when he was sent back to the colony as governor, with the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1736, 1739, and 1740 he made unsuccessful expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, in consequence of which he was superseded, and in 1743 returned to France.

BIERSTADT, Albert, painter, b. in Düsseldorf, Germany, 7 Jan., 1830. He was brought by his parents in 1831 to New Bedford, Mass., where he early developed a taste for art and made clever crayon sketches in his youth. In 1851 he began to paint in oils, and in 1853 went to Düsseldorf and studied four years in the academy there and in Rome, making sketching tours during the summers in Germany and Switzerland. Returning to the United States in 1857, he made an extended tour in the west, especially in Colorado and California, obtaining from this and other visits material for many of his more important pictures. He again visited Europe in 1867, in 1878, and in 1883. Mr. Bierstadt has received many

honors. He was elected a member of the national academy in 1860, and has been awarded medals in Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, and Germany. In 1867 he was decorated with the cross of the legion of honor, and in 1869 with that of St. Stanislaus, of which he received also the second class in 1872. In 1882 his studio at Irvington, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with many valuable pictures. Among his best-known works are: "Laramie Peak" (1861), now in the Buffalo academy of fine arts; "Lander's Peak in the Rocky Mountains" (1863), bought by James McHenry, of London, for $25,000; "North Fork of the Platte" (1864); "Looking down the Yosemite" (1865); "El Capitan on Merced River" (1866); "Storm on Mt. Rosalie" (1866); "Valley of the Yosemite" (1866), in the Lenox library; "Settlement of California" and "Discovery of Hudson River," both in the Capitol at Washington; "Emerald Pool on Mt. Whitney" (1870); "In the Rocky Mountains" (1871); "Great Trees of California" (1874); "Valley of Kern River, California" (1875); "Mt. Whitney, Sierra Nevada" (1877); "Estes Park, Colorado," "Mountain Lake," and "Mount Corcoran, in Sierra Nevada" (1878), Corcoran gallery, Washington; "Geysers" (1883); "Storm on the Matterhorn," and "View on Kern River" (1884); "Valley of Zermatt, Switzerland" (1885); "On the Saco, New Hampshire," and "California Oaks" (1886).

BIGELOW, Erastus Brigham, inventor, b. in West Boylston, Mass., 2 April, 1814; d. in Boston, Mass., 6 Dec., 1879. He was the son of a cotton-weaver, and it was his parents' desire that he should become a physician, but, his father's business not being successful, he was unable to continue his studies, and so turned his attention to inventing. Before he had reached the age of eighteen years he had devised a hand-loom for suspender-webbing, and also a machine for making piping-cord. His work on "Stenography," a short manual on shorthand writing, was written and published about this time. In 1838 he patented an automatic loom for weaving counterpanes, which he subsequently modified so as to produce an article equal to the finest imported counterpanes. He then invented a loom for weaving coach-lace, and soon afterward turned his attention to carpet-weaving. In 1839 he contracted to produce a power-loom capable of weaving two-ply ingrain carpets, such as had been hitherto woven exclusively by the hand-loom, which only produced eight yards a day. With his first loom he succeeded in obtaining ten or twelve yards daily, which he increased by improvements until a product of twenty-five yards was regularly obtained. Afterward he invented a power-loom for weaving Brussels tapestry and velvet tapestry carpets, his most important invention, which attracted much attention at the World's Fair in London in 1851. The town of Clinton, Worcester co., Mass., owes its growth and manufacturing importance to him, as it contains the coach-lace works, the Lancaster Quilt Company, and the Bigelow Carpet Company, all of which are direct results of his inventive ability. In 1862 Mr. Bigelow prepared a scheme of uniform taxation throughout the United States by means of stamps, and he published "The Tariff Question, considered in regard to the Policy of England and the Interests of the United States" (Boston, 1863). Mr. Bigelow was elected a member of the Boston Historical Society in April, 1864, and in 1869 presented to that society six large volumes entitled "Inventions of Erastus Brigham Bigelow patented in England from 1837 to 1868," in which were gathered the printed specifications of eighteen patents granted to him in England. See the memorial sketch by Robert C. Winthrop in "Winthrop's Addresses and Speeches" (Boston, 1886).



E B Bigelow

BIGELOW, Jacob, physician, b. in Sudbury, Mass., 27 Feb., 1787; d. in Boston, 10 Jan., 1879. He was graduated at Harvard in 1806, studied medicine, opened his office in Boston in 1810, and displayed unusual skill. In 1811 he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society a poem on "Professional Life," afterward published at Boston. He early made a reputation as a botanist, had an extensive European correspondence, and different plants were named for him by Sir J. E. Smith, in the supplement to "Rees's Cyclopædia," by Schrader in Germany, and De Candolle in France. He was one of the committee of five selected in 1820 to form the "American Pharmacopœia," and is to be credited with the principle of the nomenclature of materia medica afterward adopted by the British colleges, substituting a single for a double word whenever practicable. He founded Mount Auburn, the first garden cemetery established in the United States, and the model after which all others in the country have been made. The much-admired stone tower, chapel, gate, and fence were all built after his designs. During a term of twenty years Dr. Bigelow was a physician of the Massachusetts general hospital, and in 1856 the trustees of that institution ordered a marble bust of him to be placed in the hall. He was professor of materia medica in Harvard university from 1815 to 1855, and from 1816 to 1827 held the Rumford professorship in the same institution, delivering lectures on the application of science to the useful arts. These lectures were published in a volume entitled "Elements of Technology," republished with the title "Useful Arts considered in Connection with the Applications of Science" (2 vols., New York, 1840). Notable among his papers was one entitled "A Discourse on Self-Limited Disease," which was delivered as an address before the Massachusetts medical society in 1835, and had a marked effect in modifying the practice of physicians. He was during many years the president of that society, and was also president of the American academy of arts and sciences. Retiring from the active practice of his profession some years before his death, Dr. Bigelow gave much attention to the subject of education, and especially to the matter of establishing and developing technological schools. In an address "On the Limits of Education," delivered in 1865 before the Massachusetts institute of technology, he emphasized the necessity of students devoting themselves to special technical branches of knowledge. He published, besides works already mentioned, "Florula Bostoniensis" (1814; enlarged eds., 1824 and 1840); an edition, with notes, of Sir J. E. Smith's work on botany (1814); "American Medical Botany" (3 vols., Boston, 1817–'20); "Nature in

Disease," a volume of essays (1854); "A Brief Exposition of Rational Medicine," to which was prefixed "The Paradise of Doctors, a Fable" (Philadelphia, 1858); "History of Mount Auburn" (1860); and "Modern Inquiries" and "Remarks on Classical Studies" (Boston, 1867). Dr. Bigelow was also known as a writer on other than medical subjects. He was a frequent contributor to the reviews and periodicals, and was the reputed author of a volume of poems entitled "Eolopœsis" (New York, 1855), containing imitations of American poets.

BIGELOW, John, journalist, b. in Malden, N. Y., 25 Nov., 1817. He was graduated at Union college in 1835, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practised law in New York for several years, but gradually became identified with journalism to an extent that led him to abandon the law. He was editor of "The Plebeian" and the "Democratic Review," and prepared for the press Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies" and other books of travel. In 1845–'8 he was an inspector of Sing Sing state prison. He became a partner of William Cullen Bryant in 1849 as joint owner of the "Evening Post," and was managing editor of that journal until 1861, when, after the accession of President Lincoln, he went to Paris as U. S. consul. After the death of Mr. Dayton in 1865 he became U. S. minister to France, where he remained until 1867. During 1867 and 1868 he was secretary of state for New York. In the spring of 1886 he was designated by the New York chamber of commerce to inspect so much of the Panama canal as was then under construction, and on the receipt of his report he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the chamber. The same year he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Racine college, Wisconsin. By the will of Samuel J. Tilden (August, 1886) he was appointed a trustee of several million dollars, to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a public library in New York city, and he is the testator's authorized biographer. His published writings are "Jamaica in 1850; or, The Effect of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony," and "Life of Frémont" (1856) and "Les États-Unis d'Amérique en 1863" (Paris). He edited the autobiography of Franklin from the original manuscript, which he found in France (1868), and in 1869 published "Some Recollections of the late Antoine Pierre Berryer." "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytiens" was published in 1876, and a monograph on "Molinos the Quietist" in 1882. In 1886 he edited a life of William Cullen Bryant; a two-volume edition of the speeches of Mr. Tilden, and "The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin."—His eldest son, **John,** is an officer in the 10th regiment U. S. cavalry and author of sketches of army life in the west.—His second son, **Poultney,** is editor of "Outing," an illustrated magazine for the encouragement of out-of-door recreations. His daughter Grace translated Count Moltke's "Letters from Russia" (New York, 1877).

BIGELOW, Lewis, lawyer, b. in Petersham, Mass., about 1783; d. in Peoria, Ill., 3 Oct., 1838. He was graduated at Williams in 1803, studied law, and practised in Petersham, Mass. He was elected a member of congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1821, till 3 March, 1823. He removed to Illinois, practised law there, and at the time of his death was clerk of court, Peoria co. He was the author of a "Digest of the First Seventeen Volumes of Massachusetts Reports," and also of a "Digest of Pickering's Reports, Vols. II.–VII." (2d ed., Boston, 1825).

BIGELOW, Melville Madison, author, b. in Eaton Rapids, Mich., 2 Aug., 1846. He was graduated at the university of Michigan in 1866, and afterward studied at Harvard, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1879. He has published "Law of Estoppel" (4th ed., Boston, 1886); "Law of Torts" (2d ed., 1882); "Leading Cases on Torts" (1875); "Law of Fraud" (1877); "Elements of Equity" (1879); "History of Procedure in England—Norman Period" (London, 1880); and "Rhymes of a Barrister" (1884). He has edited "Story on Conflict of Laws" (8th ed., Boston, 1883); Story's "Equity Jurisprudence" (13th ed., 1886); and "Placita Anglo-Normannica."

BIGELOW, Timothy, soldier, b. in Worcester, Mass., 12 Aug., 1739; d. there, 31 March, 1790. At the beginning of the revolutionary war he was a blacksmith at Worcester and a zealous patriot. Hearing of the battle of Lexington, he led a company of minute-men to Cambridge, and on 23 May, 1775, became a major in Ward's regiment. He accompanied Arnold in his expedition to Quebec in 1775, and was captured there, remaining a prisoner until 1776. He was made colonel, 8 Feb., 1777, and, when in command of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, assisted at the capture of Burgoyne. He was also at Valley Forge, West Point, Monmouth, and Yorktown. After the war Col. Bigelow had charge of the arsenal at Springfield. He was one of the original grantees of Montpelier and a benefactor of the Leicester, Mass., academy.—His son, **Timothy,** lawyer, b. in Worcester, Mass., 30 April, 1767; d. 18 May, 1821, was graduated at Harvard in 1786, studied law, and practised at Groton, Mass., from 1789 until 1807, when he removed to Medford and opened a law office in Boston. He was an active federalist, was elected to the legislature in 1790, and served there twenty years, eleven years of the time as speaker of the house. He was also a member of the Hartford convention of 1814. He was an active member of many literary and benevolent societies, a prominent freemason, and stood high in his profession. It is said that in the course of thirty-two years he argued 15,000 cases. He published an oration, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society (1797).

BIGGS, Asa, lawyer, b. in Williamstown, N. C., 4 Feb., 1811; d. in Norfolk, Va., 6 March, 1878. He received a common-school education and studied law, beginning practice in 1831, was elected to the state constitutional convention in 1835, to the lower branch of the legislature in 1840 and 1842, and to the state senate in 1844. He was chosen a member of congress in 1845, and was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1850 who prepared the revised code of North Carolina, which went into operation in 1854. In the latter year he was again elected to the state senate, and in 1854 was chosen U. S. senator, which office he resigned in 1858 to accept the judgeship of the U. S. district court of North Carolina. He held this office until the war broke out, and in May, 1861, he was elected to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession. After the war he resumed the practice of law, and subsequently engaged in the commission business at Norfolk, Va.

BIGLER, David, Moravian bishop, b. in Hagerstown, Md., 26 Dec., 1806; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 2 July, 1875. He prepared for service in the foreign mission field, and went to the West Indies in 1831, where he labored for five years with great zeal and success. His wife's failing health then compelled him to return to the United States, where he successively took charge of the Moravian churches in Philadelphia, New York, and at Bethlehem, Pa. At the place last named he was consecrated to the episcopacy on 31 July, 1864, after which he re-

moved to Lancaster, where he continued until his death. He was a man of genial character, exercised a great influence socially, and was successful as a preacher.

BIGLER, John, governor of California, b. in Cumberland co., Pa., 8 Jan., 1804; d. 13 Nov., 1871. He was of German descent. Learning the printer's trade, he became a journalist, afterward a lawyer, and removed to Illinois in 1846. He went to California among the emigrants of 1849. There he became a prominent democratic politician and gained the name of "honest John Bigler." From 1852 till 1856 he was governor of the state.—His brother, **William,** governor of Pennsylvania, was b. in Shermansburg, Pa., in 1814; d. in Clearfield, Pa., 9 Aug., 1880. In 1829 he began to aid his brother John as a printer in the office of the "Center Democrat," published at Bellefonte. In 1833 he removed to Clearfield and established the "Clearfield Democrat," a Jackson paper, which became prosperous and notable. He sold it in 1836, and entered the lumber business. But his editorial career had so extended his reputation that he was already regarded as a political leader. In 1841 he was elected to the state senate, and he was its speaker in 1843–'4. In 1849 he was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, and in 1851 was elected governor, he received the gubernatorial nomination a second time in 1854, but was defeated by the American party. In 1855 he was sent to the U. S. senate. He was a member of the Charleston convention in 1860, and was temporary chairman of the democratic convention of 1864, and a member of that of 1868. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Bigler drew up a bill, and advocated it before the senate, for submitting the Crittenden compromise proposition to a vote of the people of the several states. In 1873 he was delegate-at-large of the constitutional convention at Erie. In 1874 he was an efficient member of the board of finance of the centennial exhibition.

BIGLOW, William, educator, b. in Natick, Mass., 22 Sept., 1773; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 Jan., 1844. He was graduated at Harvard in 1794, taught school in Salem, and then became principal of the Latin school in Boston, where he wrote a number of text-books. He also preached occasionally, and wrote for periodicals. He subsequently taught a village school in Maine, and in later life was proof-reader in the university press at Cambridge. He wrote "The Cheerful Parson" and other songs that became popular; "History of Natick" (1830); "History of Sherburne"; "The Youth's Library" (1808); "Introduction to the Making of Latin" (1809); and "Education, a Poem," delivered at Cambridge in 1799.

BILLINGS, Elkanah, Canadian geologist, b. in Gloucester, Canada, 5 May, 1820. He was the son of an emigrant from Massachusetts, who settled near Brockville after the revolution, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practised in Ottawa, but in 1856 became paleontologist of the geological survey of Canada. During that year he edited the "Canadian Naturalist," to which he has since contributed. He has also written for other scientific journals and prepared memoirs of the third and fourth decades of the geological survey.

BILLINGS, George Herrick, metallurgist, b. in Taunton, Mass., 8 Feb., 1845. He was educated at Pittsburg, and since 1862 his attention has been occupied with the study and practice of iron metallurgy and its chemistry. Of late he has been the general manager of the Norway Iron and Steel Company in Boston. He has invented improved forms of machinery for the manufacture of iron and steel, principally appliances for drawing iron and steel bars for shafting and finishing rods. Mr. Billings is a member of the American institute of mining engineers, and has contributed papers to its transactions, among which is "The Properties of Iron alloyed with other Metals" (1877).

BILLINGS, Hammatt, architect, d. in Boston, 14 Nov., 1874. He lived in Boston for many years, and designed numerous churches and public buildings throughout the United States. He was an artist of versatile talent and refined taste, and executed decorative designs and drew illustrations for books, besides making plans for buildings and monuments. The Pilgrims' monument at Plymouth, and the case of the great organ in Boston music-hall, are after his designs. Many book-covers were designed by him. He made in sepia a noted drawing called the "Enchanted Monk."

BILLINGS, John Shaw, surgeon, b. in Switzerland co., Ind., 12 April, 1838. He was graduated at Miami University in 1857, and at the Ohio Medical College in 1860. At first he settled in Cincinnati, but in November, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Until March, 1863, he was assistant surgeon, having charge of hospitals in Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia. He then served with the Army of the Potomac, being with the 5th corps at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. From October, 1863, till February, 1864, he served on Hospital duty at David's and Bedlow's islands in the vicinity of New York city, also acting as a member of the board of enrollment, after which he became medical inspector to the Army of the Potomac, and from December, 1864, was connected with the surgeon-general's office in Washington. In December, 1876, he was appointed surgeon, with the rank of major, in the regular army. He is also medical adviser of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and lecturer on municipal hygiene at the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Billings is a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Medical Association and the National Academy of Sciences (1883), and he is also an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London. During 1879–'80 he was vice-president of the National Board of Health, and in 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburgh. During August, 1886, he was present at the meeting of the British Medical Association, and delivered an important address on "medicine in the United States." His contributions to the periodical literature of medicine are numerous, and he has also published reports on "Barracks and Hospitals" (War Department, Washington, 1870); "The Hygiene of the U. S. Army" (1875); and "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States" (Census Reports, 1880). His great work, however, has been the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," U. S. army (Washington, 1880 *et seq.*), in large quarto volumes, which contain the biography of every medical subject as far as it is to be found in the library at present under Dr. Billings's care. It is expected that the work will consist of ten volumes, of which six have been issued up to 1886.

BILLINGS, Joseph, English navigator, b. in Turnham Green, near London, about 1758. He was a sailor on the "Discovery" in Captain Cook's last fatal voyage, entered the Russian navy as a lieutenant after his return, and in 1785 was appointed to the command of an expedition to the northwest extremity of Asia. The expedition assembled at Irkutsk in February, 1786. In two vessels it explored the coasts of Siberia and Alaska,

and the interjacent seas and islands, returning after nine years. See "An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, performed by Commodore Joseph Billings," from the papers of Martin Sauer, secretary to the expedition (London, 1802).

BILLINGS, Josh. See SHAW, HENRY WILSON.

BILLINGS, William, composer, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Oct., 1746; d. there, 26 Sept., 1800. He was a tanner by trade, and afterward became a teacher. He was the earliest of American composers, and introduced in New England the lively and spirited style of devotional music. This was already in vogue in England; but, from the long popularity of Billings's compositions, it came to be called in derision the Yankee style. Although deficient in technical requirements, his compositions were superior in melody to the airs of Tansur and other English composers in the same style. The introduction of his airs, which contained many fugues and melodious phrasing in the bass and intermediate parts that were often contrary to correct principles of harmony, necessitated the cultivation of the art of singing, which was entirely neglected so long as the music sung in the congregations was confined to a few slow, simple, old sacred melodies. Billings wrote the words to many of his tunes. He was a zealous patriot, and during the revolution produced a number of patriotic pieces, including "Lamentation over Boston," "Retrospect," "Independence," and "Columbia," as well as verses set to the air of "Chester," which were popular in the camps of the revolutionary army. He published "The New England Psalm-Singer, or American Chorister, containing a Number of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Canons," in Boston, in 1770. The pieces contained in it were deficient not only in harmony, but in melody, and especially in accent. In 1778 he issued "The Singing-Master's Assistant," professing to be an abridgment of the former work, in which the greater part of the tunes was omitted, and those retained were improved in melody and accent. This collection grew to be very popular, and was known as "Billings's Best." In 1779 he published "Music in Miniature," containing thirty-two tunes from his previous books, eleven old European tunes, and thirty-one new and original compositions. In 1781 appeared "The Psalm-Singer's Amusement," which became exceedingly popular. His subsequent publications were "The Suffolk Harmony" (1786); "The Continental Harmony" (1794); and anthems entitled "Except the Lord build the House," "Mourn, Mourn, ye Saints," "The Lord is Risen from the Dead," and "Jesus Christ is Risen from the Dead."

BILLOPP, Christopher, soldier, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., in 1737; d. in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1827. His name was originally Farmer; but he married the daughter of Capt. Christopher Billopp, of the British navy, who had obtained a patent for a large tract of land on Staten Island, and when his wife inherited this estate he adopted her father's name. He commanded a corps of loyalist militia, recruited in the vicinity of New York, during the American revolution, and, having been taken prisoner, was confined in the jail at Burlington, N. J. In 1782 he was superintendent of police on Staten Island. Under the act of New York his large property was confiscated, including the Billopp house (still standing, as shown in the engraving), which he had erected, and at which Lord Howe, as a commissioner for Great Britain, met Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, a committee of congress, with the expectation of removing obstacles in the way of a return of the colonies to their allegiance. At the close of the war Col. Billopp went to Nova Scotia, and was one of the fifty-five petitioners for land in that province in 1783. Soon afterward he removed

to New Brunswick, and was a member of the house of assembly and of the provincial council there. He claimed the office of administrator of the government in 1823, on the death of Gov. Smythe, but was unsuccessful.

BINGHAM, Hiram, missionary, b. in Bennington, Vt., in 1789; d. in New Haven, Conn., 11 Nov., 1869. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1816, and at Andover seminary in 1819, being ordained as a Congregational minister the same year. Having a strong desire to carry the gospel to the Sandwich islands, he offered his services to the American board and received an appointment in 1819. He was stationed on the island of Oahu at Honolulu, which soon became the permanent seat of government, and the chief resort of whaling and other ships of the North Pacific. His labors for twenty years gave him a strong influence over the rulers of the islands. In 1841 he returned to the United States.

BINGHAM, John A., lawyer, b. in Mercer, Pa., in 1815. He passed two years in a printing-office, and then entered Franklin college, Ohio, but left, on account of his health, before graduation. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, was district attorney for Tuscarawas co., Ohio, from 1846 till 1849, was elected to congress as a republican in 1854, and re-elected three times, sitting from 1855 till 1863. He prepared in the 34th congress the report on the contested Illinois elections, and in 1862 was chairman of the managers of the house in the impeachment of Judge Humphreys for high treason. He failed of re-election in 1864, and was appointed by President Lincoln judge-advocate in the army, and later the same year solicitor of the court of claims. He was special judge-advocate in the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln. In 1865 he returned to congress, and sat until 1873, serving on the committees on military affairs, freedmen, and reconstruction, and in the 40th congress as chairman of the committees on claims and judiciary, and as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. On 3 May, 1873, he received the appointment of minister to Japan, which post he held until 1885, when he was recalled by President Cleveland.

BINGHAM, Judson David, soldier, b. at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 16 May, 1831. He was appointed to West Point from Indiana, and graduated in 1854. He took part in the suppression of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, and during the civil war served in charge of trains

and supplies of Gen. Banks's command in Maryland in 1861, of the quartermaster's depot at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862–'3, and as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the invasion of Georgia. On 9 April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion. After the war he was successively chief quartermaster of the department of the lakes, assistant quartermaster-general at Washington, being in charge of the bureau a part of the time, as commissioner to audit the Kansas war accounts, and as chief quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the headquarters of the division of the Pacific and the department of the Missouri, and from 4 June, 1886, at Chicago, Ill., as chief quartermaster of the division of the Misouri.

BINGHAM, Kinsley S., senator, b. in Camillus, N. Y., 16 Dec., 1808; d. at Oak Grove, Mich., 5 Oct., 1861. He received a common-school education, and was clerk in a lawyer's office for three years. In 1833 he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon a farm. In 1837 he was elected to the Michigan legislature, continued during eight years a member of that body, and for three years as speaker. In 1849 he was elected a representative in congress, and served on the committee of commerce. In 1854 he was elected governor of the state, and in 1859 was chosen U. S. senator.

BINGHAM, William, senator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1751; d. in Bath, England, 7 Feb., 1804. He was graduated at Philadelphia college in 1768, went as agent for the continental congress to Martinique, and afterward was consul at St. Pierre. In 1787–'8 he was a delegate in the old congress from Pennsylvania. In 1795 he was elected a senator, and served till 1801, in 1797 as president of the senate *pro tempore*. He was a strong supporter of President Adams. In 1793 he purchased, for $250,000, more than 2,000,000 acres in Maine, which he described in a pamphlet published the same year. In 1794 he published a "Letter from an American on the Subject of the Restraining Proclamation."—His wife, **Anne Willing,** was distinguished in the circle of official society in Philadelphia by her beauty, elegance of manners, and the magnificent hospitality which the means of her husband, who was at that time the wealthiest citizen of Pennsylvania, permitted her to dispense. The accompanying portrait is after one by Gilbert Stuart. — Their eldest daughter, **Anne Louisa,** who died in 1848, married in Philadelphia, 23 Aug., 1798, Alexander Baring, afterward Lord Ashburton, the negotiator of the Webster-Ashburton treaty.— Their second daughter, **Maria Matilda,** married James Alexander, Comte de Tilly, for her second husband Henry Baring, brother of Lord Ashburton, and for her third the Marquis de Blaisel.

BINGHAM, William, educator, b. in North Carolina in 1835. He was graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1856, and succeeded to the management of a classical school at Mebanesville, Alamance co., N. C., which had been conducted with success by his father and grandfather. He has published "A Grammar of the Latin Language"; "A Grammar of the English Language"; and "Cæsar's Commentaries, with Notes and a Vocabulary."

BINNEY, Amos, merchant and naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 Oct., 1803; d. in Rome, Italy, 18 Feb., 1847. He was graduated at Brown in 1821, and obtained a medical diploma in 1826, but engaged with success in commercial pursuits, devoting his leisure to natural science. He was a founder of the Boston society of natural history, and was its president from 1843 until his death, and was active in establishing the American association of geologists and naturalists. As a member of the Massachusetts legislature he was instrumental in securing the appointment of the zoölogical and botanical commissions, which resulted in the valuable reports of Harris, Emerson, Storer, and Gould on injurious insects, forest-trees, fishes, and invertebrate animals. To the "Journal" and "Proceedings" of the Boston society of natural history he contributed many scientific papers. He devoted many years to the study of American mollusks, and spent a large amount of money in preparing a treatise on the subject of land mollusks, sending exploring parties to Florida, Texas, and other regions, and employing skilful artists to make drawings and engrave plates. His "Terrestrial and Air-Breathing Mollusks of the United States" was published under the direction of Dr. A. A. Gould (Boston, 1847–'51). His son, W. G. Binney, became known as a conchologist.

BINNEY, Hibbert, clergyman, b. in Nova Scotia, 12 Aug., 1819. He was educated at King's college, London, and at Worcester college, Oxford. He was graduated with classical and mathematical honors in 1842, became a fellow of his college, and was tutor there from 1846 till 1851, when he returned to Nova Scotia, and was consecrated as the fourth Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

BINNEY, Horace, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Jan., 1780; d. there, 12 Aug., 1875. He was of English and Scotch descent. His father was a surgeon in the revolutionary army. In 1788, the year after his father's death, he was placed in a classical school at Bordentown, N. J., where he continued three years, and distinguished himself especially by his attainments in Greek. In July, 1793, he entered the freshman class of Harvard, and at graduation in 1797 he divided the highest honor with a single classmate. He had acquired the art and habit of study, and a love for it which never abated until the close of his life. This art he ever regarded as his most valued acquisition. He began the study of law in November, 1797, in the office of Jared Ingersoll, and was called to the bar in March, 1800, when he was little more than twenty years of age. His clientage for some years was meagre, but his industry continued unflagging, and gradually, in the face of a competition with eminent lawyers, such as no other bar in the country then exhibited, he became an acknowledged leader. In 1806 he was sent to the legislature of the state, in which he served one year, declining a re-election. So early as 1807 his professional engagements had become extremely large, and before 1815 he was in the enjoyment of all that the legal profession could give, whether of reputation or emolument. Between 1807 and 1814 he prepared and published the six volumes of reported decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania that

bear his name. They are among the earliest of American reports, and are regarded as almost perfect models of legal reporting. Soon after 1830 Mr. Binney's health began to be impaired, and he desired to withdraw from the courts and throw off the business that oppressed him. It was this, in part, that made him willing to accept a nomination for congress; butthere was doubtless another reason that influenced him—the hostility of President Jackson to the United States bank. The veto of the bill for its recharter aroused the deepest feeling of almost the entire business community of Philadelphia, and with that community Mr. Binney was closely associated, while his ability, combined with his well-known knowledge of the condition and operations of the bank, pointed him out as the fittest man to defend the institution in congress. He accepted a nomination, and was elected to the 23d congress. In the consideration of great subjects, notably that of the removal of the public deposits from the United States bank, he proved himself to be a statesman of high rank and an accomplished debater. But official life was distasteful to him, and he declined a re-election. On his return to Philadelphia he refused all professional engagements in the courts, though he continued to give written opinions upon legal questions until 1850. Many of these opinions are still preserved. They relate to titles to real estate, to commercial questions, to trusts, and to the most abstruse subjects in every department of the law. They are model exhibitions of profound and accurate knowledge, of extensive research, of nice discrimination, and wise conclusion, and they were generally accepted as of almost equal authority with judicial decision. Once only after 1836 did Mr. Binney appear in the courts. In 1844, by appointment of the city councils of Philadelphia, he argued in the supreme court of the United States the case of Bidal *vs.* Girard's executors, in which was involved the validity of the trust created by Mr. Girard's will for the establishment and maintenance of a college for orphans. The argument is in print, and it is still the subject of admiration by the legal profession in this country, and almost equally so by the profession in Great Britain. It lifted the law of charities out of the depths of confusion and obscurity that had covered it, and while the fulness of its research and the vigor of its reasoning were masterly, it was clothed with a precision and a beauty of language never surpassed. The argument was a fitting close to a long and illustrious professional life. Mr. Binney had a fine, commanding person, an uncommonly handsome face, a dignified and graceful manner, and a most melodious voice, perfectly under his control, and modulated with unusual skill. In fine, he was in all particulars a most accomplished lawyer. No words can better describe him than those which he applied to a great man, the friend of his early manhood: "He was an advocate of great power; a master of every question in his causes; a wary tactician in the management of them; highly accomplished in language; a faultless logician; a man of the purest integrity and the highest honor; fluent without the least volubility; concise to a degree that left every one's patience and attention unimpaired, and perspicuous to almost the lowest order of understanding, while he was dealing with almost the highest topics." If it be added to this that his mental power was equal to the comprehension of any legal subject, that his mode of presentation was the best possible, that his rhetoric was faultless, that he had an aptness of illustration that illuminated the most abstruse subjects, and a personal character without a visible flaw, it will be seen that he must have been, as he was, a most persuasive and convincing advocate. In 1827, by invitation of the bar of Philadelphia, he delivered an address on the life and character of Chief-Justice Tilghman; and in 1835, complying with a request of the select and common councils of the city, an address on the life and character of Chief-Justice Marshall. Until the close of his life he was a constant reader and an indefatigable student. He kept himself well informed of current events, and in regard to all public questions he not only sought information, but matured settled opinions. In 1858 he published a sketch of the life and character of Justice Bushrod Washington, in which he delineated the qualities that make up a perfect *nisi prius* judge, with singular acuteness. In the same year he published sketches of three leaders of the old Philadelphia bar, which were greatly admired. He also in 1858 gave to the press a more extended discussion, entitled "An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address," strikingly illustrative of the character of his own mind, and of his habits of investigation and reasoning. And in 1862 and in 1863 he published three pamphlets in support of the power claimed by President Lincoln to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. His argument was not less remarkable than the best of his earlier efforts. Throughout his life Mr. Binney manifested a deep interest in many literary, scientific, and art institutions of Philadelphia, and in many of the noblest charities. He was also an earnest Christian, a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and often a leading member of its conventions. The activity of his mind remained undiminished until his death. This occurred forty years after the age when most men are at the zenith of their reputation, forty years after he had substantially retired from public view and from participation in all matters that attract public notice, and at the end of a period when public recollection of most lawyers has faded into indistinctness.

—His son, **Horace,** Jr., lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Jan., 1809; d. there, 3 Feb., 1870, was graduated at Yale in 1828, studied law with his father, and practised his profession in his native city from his admission to the bar in 1831, confining himself mostly to chamber consultations. In early life he took a deep interest in municipal politics. He was president of the Philadelphia associates of the sanitary commission, founder of the union league of that city, and president of the association at the time of his death. A memoir of Mr. Binney, read before the American philosophical society, 6 May, 1870, by Charles J. Stillé, has been published.

BINNS, John, journalist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 22 Dec., 1772; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 June, 1860. He received a good education, but, becoming involved in the revolutionary movement in Ireland,

was arrested, and for two years imprisoned. Soon after his release in 1801 he went to Baltimore with his brother Benjamin, and in March, 1802, founded at Northumberland, Pa., the "Republican Argus," which gave him great influence with the democratic party. From 1807 until November, 1829, he conducted, at Philadelphia, the "Democratic Press," the leading paper in the state until, in 1824, it opposed the election of Jackson. He was for twenty years an alderman of Philadelphia. In 1854 he published "Recollections of the Life of John Binns; Twenty-nine Years in Europe, and Fifty-three in the United States." He was also the author of "Binns's Magistrate's Manual" (1850).

BIRCH, Thomas, artist, b. in London, England, about 1779; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Jan., 1851. He emigrated to the United States in 1793, established himself in Philadelphia about 1800, and began the painting of portraits. A visit to the capes of Delaware in 1807 turned his attention to marine views, in which he acquired a high reputation. During the war of 1812 he executed a series of historical paintings, representing the naval victories of the United States. He also painted landscapes, particularly snow scenes. The Harrison collection in Philadelphia contains his paintings of the engagements between the "United States" and the "Macedonian," and between the "Constitution" and the "Guerrière." Three of his marine views are in the Claghorn collection.

BIRD, Robert Montgomery, novelist, b. in Newcastle, Del., in 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1854. He was educated for the medical profession, and, after taking his diploma in Philadelphia, practised for one year, but early turned his attention to literature, contributed to the "Monthly Magazine" of Philadelphia, and wrote three tragedies—"The Gladiator," "Oraloosa," and "The Broker of Bogota"—all of which have been popular on the stage, especially the first, the principal character of which was one of the favorite personations of Edwin Forrest. His first novel, "Calavar," appeared in 1834, and was succeeded by "The Infidel" (Philadelphia, 1835), the scene of which, as well as that of his first story, was in Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest; "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow"; "Sheppard Lee"; "Nick of the Woods" (1837), the scene of which is laid in Kentucky about the close of the revolution; "Peter Pilgrim" (1838), a collection of tales and sketches, including one of the earliest descriptions of the Mammoth Cave; and "Robin Day" (1839). They are marked by picturesqueness of description, and an animated narration. In 1839 Dr. Bird retired to his native village, but for a few years previous to his death edited the "North American Gazette" at Philadelphia, of which he became a joint proprietor.—His son, **Frederick Mayer,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 June, 1838, was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1857, and at the union theological seminary in New York in 1860, was ordained as a Lutheran minister, and served during the civil war as a chaplain in the army. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1868, and became rector in Spottswood, N. J., in 1870, and subsequently in South Bethlehem, Pa. In 1881 he accepted the professorship of psychology, Christian evidence, and rhetoric in Lehigh university. He collected a large hymnological library, and was the main editor of the "Lutheran Hymn-Book" (Baltimore, 1864), and collaborator with Bishop Odenheimer in "Hymns of the Spirit" (New York, 1871). He has published "Charles Wesley seen in his Finer and Less Familiar Poems" (1866), and a series of articles on hymn writing, which appeared in the New York "Independent" in 1886 and previous years.

BIRDSALL, William Randall, physician, b. in Greene, Chenango co., N. Y., 1 Jan., 1852. He was graduated in medicine at the university of Michigan in 1876, entered upon practice in New York city, subsequently studied neurology in Europe, and after his return was engaged as a clinical teacher on nervous diseases. Besides articles in medical journals and cyclopædias, he has written "Electro-Therapeutics and Electro-Diagnosis."

BIRGE, Edward Asahel, naturalist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 7 Sept., 1851. He was educated at the Troy high school in 1869, and graduated at Williams in 1873, after which he studied at Harvard, where, in 1878, he received the degree of Ph. D. In 1875 he was appointed instructor of natural history and zoölogy in the University of Wisconsin, and subsequently became professor in that department. He has contributed papers to scientific journals, and edited the revision of Prof. James Orton's "Comparative Zoölogy" (New York, 1882), and also wrote the article on "Entomostraca" in the "Standard Natural History" (Boston, 1884).

BIRGE, Henry Warner, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., about 1830. When the civil war began he was a resident of Norwich, Conn., and an aide on the staff of Gov. W. A. Buckingham. On the day of the president's first call for troops (15 April, 1861) he began organizing the first regiments of Connecticut's quota. On 23 May he was appointed major of the 4th Connecticut volunteers, which was the first "three-years' regiment" of state troops mustered into the service of the United States. He served in Maryland and Virginia until November, 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 13th Connecticut infantry; joined Gen. Butler's army in New Orleans in March, 1862, and was placed in command of the defences of the city. In September he commanded his regiment in a movement in the La Fourche district, and in December, when Gen. Butler was succeeded by Gen. Banks, he was assigned to a brigade, which he commanded through the first Red river campaign and the siege of Port Hudson (April to July, 1863). Before the surrender of this stronghold Gen. Birge volunteered to organize and lead a volunteer battalion to carry the confederate works by assault. Such was his reputation among the rank and file that his own regiment, the 13th Connecticut, volunteered almost in a body, and the full complement of 1,000 men was ready within two days. The assault was planned for the night of 10 July, but the news of the fall of Vicksburg was received, and Port Hudson surrendered 8 July, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general 9 Sept., 1863. In 1864 he accompanied the second Red river expedition, and after the engagements at Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane river, returned to Alexandria and was sent to take command at Baton Rouge, La., which post was threatened by the confederates. In July, 1864, he was ordered north with the 2d division of the 19th corps, joining Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in August, and being present in all the battles of the ensuing campaign. In February and March, 1865, he was in command of the defences of Savannah, Ga., where he remained until November, when he resigned his commission. His services were recognized by the brevet of major-general of volunteers, and by a vote of thanks from the legislature of his native state.

BIRKBECK, Morris, traveller, b. in England; d. in 1825. He purchased 16,000 acres of land in Illinois, founded the town of New Albion, and resided there. When the state was organized in

1818, he opposed the introduction of slavery into it. He was the author of "Notes on a Journey through France" (1815) and "Notes on a Journey in America" (1818), in which he gave sanguine accounts of Illinois, and of "Letters from Illinois" (1818). He was drowned while returning from a visit to Robert Owen at New Harmony, Ind.

BIRNEY, James Gillespie, statesman, b. in Danville, Ky., 4 Feb., 1792; d. in Perth Amboy, N. J., 25 Nov., 1857. His ancestors were Protestants of the province of Ulster, Ireland. His father, migrating to the United States at sixteen years of age, settled in Kentucky, became a wealthy merchant, manufacturer, and farmer, and for many years was president of the Danville bank. His mother died when he was three years old, and his early boyhood was passed under the care of a pious aunt. Giving promise of talent and force of character, he was liberally educated with a view to his becoming a lawyer and statesman. After preparation at good schools and at Transylvania university he was sent to Princeton, where he was graduated with honors in 1810. Having studied law for three years, chiefly under Alexander J. Dallas, of Philadelphia, he returned to his native place in 1814 and began practice. In 1816 he married a daughter of William McDowell, judge of the U. S. circuit court and one of several brothers who, with their relatives, connections, and descendants, were the most influential family in Kentucky. In the same year he was elected to the legislature, in which body he opposed and defeated in its original form a proposition to demand of the states of Ohio and Indiana the enactment of laws for the seizure, imprisonment, and delivery to owners of slaves escaping into their limits. His education in New Jersey and Pennsylvania at the time when the gradual emancipation laws of those states were in operation had led him to favor that solution of the slavery problem. In the year 1818 he removed to Alabama, bought a cotton plantation near Huntsville, and served as a member of the first legislature that assembled under the constitution of 1819. Though he was not a member of the convention that framed the instrument, it was chiefly through his influence that a provision of the Kentucky constitution, empowering the general assembly to emancipate slaves on making compensation to the owners, and to prohibit the bringing of slaves into the state for sale, was copied into it, with amendments designed to secure humane treatment for that unfortunate class. In the legislature he voted against a resolution of honor to Gen. Jackson, assigning his reasons in a forcible speech. This placed him politically in a small minority. In 1823, having found planting unprofitable, partly because of his refusal to permit his overseer to use the lash, he resumed at Huntsville the practice of his profession, was appointed solicitor of the northern circuit, and soon gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1826 he made a public profession of religion, united with the Presbyterian church, and was ever afterward a devout Christian. About the same time he began to contribute to the American colonization society, regarding it as preparing the way for gradual emancipation. In 1827 he procured the enactment by the Alabama legislature of a statute "to prohibit the importation of slaves into this state for sale or hire." In 1828 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Adams ticket in Alabama, canvassed the state for the Adams party, and was regarded as its most prominent member. He was repeatedly elected mayor of Huntsville, and was recognized as the leader in educational movements and local improvements. In 1830 he was deputed by the trustees of the state university to select and recommend to them five persons as president and professors of that institution, also by the trustees of the Huntsville female seminary to select and employ three teachers. In the performance of these trusts he spent several months in the Atlantic states, extending his tour as far north as Massachusetts. His selections were approved. Returning home by way of Kentucky, he called on Henry Clay, with whom he had been on terms of friendship and political sympathy, and urged that statesman to place himself at the head of the gradual emancipation movement in Kentucky. The result of the interview was the final alienation in public matters and politics of the parties to it, though their friendly personal relations remained unchanged. Mr. Birney did not support Mr. Clay politically after 1830 or vote for him in 1832. For several years he was the confidential adviser and counsel of the Cherokee nation, an experience that led him to sympathize with bodies of men who were wronged under color of law. In 1831 he had become so sensible of the evil influences of slavery that he determined to remove his large family to a free state, and in the winter of that year visited Illinois and selected Jacksonville as the place of his future residence. Returning to Alabama, he was winding up his law business and selling his property with a view to removal, when he received, most unexpectedly, an appointment from the American colonization society as its agent for the southwest. From motives of duty he accepted and devoted himself for one year to the promotion of the objects of that society. Having become convinced that the slaveholders of the gulf states, with few exceptions, were hostile to the idea of emancipation in the future, he lost faith in the efficacy of colonization in that region. In his conversations about that time with southern politicians and men of influence he learned enough to satisfy him that, although the secret negotiations in 1829 of the Jackson administration for the purchase of Texas had failed, the project of annexing that province to the United States and forming several slave states out of its territory had not been abandoned; that a powerful combination existed at the south for the purpose of sending armed adventurers to Texas; and that southern politicians were united in the design to secure for the south a majority in the U. S. senate. The situation seemed to him to portend the permanence of slavery, with grave danger of civil war and disunion of the states. Resigning his agency and relinquishing his Illinois project, he removed, in November, 1833, to Kentucky for the purpose of separating it from the slave states by effecting the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation. He thought its example might be followed by Vir-

James G. Birney

ginia and Tennessee, and that thus the slave states would be placed in a hopeless minority, and slavery in process of extinction. But public opinion in his native state had greatly changed since he had left it; the once powerful emancipation element had been weakened by the opposition of political leaders, and especially of Henry Clay. His efforts were sustained by very few. In June, 1834, he set free his own slaves and severed his connection with the colonization society, the practical effect of which, he had found, was to afford a pretext for postponing emancipation indefinitely. From this time he devoted himself with untiring zeal to the advocacy in Kentucky of the abolition of slavery. On 19 March, 1835, he formed the Kentucky anti-slavery society, consisting of forty members, several of whom had freed their slaves. In May, at New York, he made the principal speech at the meeting of the American anti-slavery society, and thenceforward he was identified with the Tappans, Judge William Jay, Theodore D. Weld, Alvan Stewart, Thomas Morris, and other northern abolitionists, who pursued their object by constitutional methods. In June, 1835, he issued a prospectus for the publication, beginning in August, of an anti-slavery weekly paper, at Danville, Ky.; but before the time fixed for issuing the first number the era of mob violence and social persecutions, directed against the opponents of slavery, set in. This was contemporaneous with the renewed organization of revolts in Texas; the beginning of the war for breaking up the refuge for fugitive slaves, waged for years against the Florida Seminoles; and the exclusion, by connivance of the postmaster-general, of anti-slavery papers from the U. S. mails; and it preceded, by a few months only, President Jackson's message, recommending not only the refusal of the use of the mails, but the passage of laws by congress and also by the non-slaveholding states for the suppression of "incendiary" (anti-slavery) publications. Mr. Birney found it impossible to obtain a publisher or printer; and as his own residence in Kentucky had become disagreeable and dangerous, he removed to Cincinnati, where he established his paper. His press was repeatedly destroyed by mobs; but he met all opposition with courage and succeeded finally in maintaining the freedom of the press in Cincinnati, exhibiting great personal courage, firmness, and judgment. On 22 Jan., 1836, a mob assembled at the court-house for the purpose of destroying his property and seizing his person; the city and county authorities had notified him of their inability to protect him; he attended the meeting, obtained leave to speak, and succeeded in defeating its object. As an editor, he was distinguished by a thorough knowledge of his subject, courtesy, candor, and large attainments as a jurist and statesman. The "Philanthropist" gained rapidly an extensive circulation. Having associated with him as editor Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, he devoted most of his own time to public speaking, visiting in this work most of the cities and towns in the free states and addressing committees of legislative bodies. His object was to awaken the people of the north to the danger menacing the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the system of free labor, and the national constitution, from the encroachments of the slave-power and the plotted annexation of new slave states in the southwest. In recognition of his prominence as an anti-slavery leader, the executive committee of the American anti-slavery society unanimously elected him, in the summer of 1837, to the office of secretary. Having accepted, he removed to New York city, 20 Sept., 1837. In his new position he was the executive officer of the society, conducted its correspondence, selected and employed lecturers, directed the organization of auxiliaries, and prepared its reports. He attended the principal anti-slavery conventions, and his wise and conservative counsel had a marked influence on their action. He was faithful to the church, while he exposed and rebuked the ecclesiastical bodies that sustained slavery; and true to the constitution, while he denounced the constructions that severed it from the principles contained in its preamble and in the declaration of independence. To secession, whether of the north or south, he was inflexibly opposed. The toleration or establishment of slavery in any district or territory belonging to the United States, and its abolition in the slave states, except under the war power, he held was not within the legal power of congress; slavery was local, and freedom national. To vote he considered the duty of every citizen, and more especially of every member of the American anti-slavery society, the constitution of which recognized the duty of using both moral and political action for the removal of slavery. In the beginning of the agitation the abolitionists voted for such anti-slavery candidates as were nominated by the leading parties; but as the issues grew, under the aggressive action of the slave power, to include the right of petition, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the equality of all men before the law, the right of the free states to legislate for their own territory, and the right of congress to exclude slavery from the territories, the old parties ceased to nominate anti-slavery candidates, and the abolitionists were forced to make independent nominations for state officers and congress, and finally to form a national and constitutional party. Mr. Birney was their first and only choice as candidate for the presidency. During his absence in England, in 1840, and again in 1844, he was unanimously nominated by national conventions of the liberty party. At the former election he received 7,369 votes; and at the latter, 62,263. This number, it was claimed by his friends, would have been much larger if the electioneering agents of the whig party had not circulated, three days before the election and too late for denial and exposure, a forged letter purporting to be from Mr. Birney, announcing his withdrawal from the canvass, and advising anti-slavery men to vote for Mr. Clay. This is known as "the Garland forgery." Its circulation in Ohio and New York probably gave the former state to Mr. Clay, and greatly diminished Mr. Birney's vote in the latter. In its essential doctrines the platform of the liberty party in 1840 and 1844 was identical with those that were subsequently adopted by the free-soil and republican parties. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Birney was disabled physically by partial paralysis, caused by a fall from a horse, and from that time he withdrew from active participation in politics, though he continued his contributions to the press. In September, 1839, he emancipated twenty-one slaves that belonged to his late father's estate, setting off to his co-heir $20,000, in compensation for her interest in them. In 1839 Mr. Birney lost his wife, and in the autumn of 1841 he married Miss Fitzhugh, sister of Mrs. Gerrit Smith, of New York. In 1842 he took up his residence in Bay City, Mich. In person he was of medium height, robust build, and handsome countenance. His manners were those of a polished man of the world, free from eccentricities, and marked with dignity. He had neither vices nor

bad habits. As a presiding officer in a public meeting he was said to have no superior. As a public speaker he was generally calm and judicial in tone; but when under strong excitement he rose to eloquence. His chief writings were as follows: "Ten Letters on Slavery and Colonization," addressed to R. R. Gurley (the first dated 12 July, 1832, the last 11 Dec., 1833); "Six Essays on Slavery and Colonization," published in the Huntsville (Ala.) "Advocate" (May, June, and July, 1833); "Letter on Colonization," resigning vice-presidency of Kentucky colonization society (15 July, 1834); "Letters to the Presbyterian Church" (1834); "Addresses and Speeches" (1835); "Vindication of the Abolitionists" (1835); "The Philanthropist," a weekly newspaper (1836 and to September, 1837); "Letter to Col. Stone" (May, 1836); "Address to Slaveholders" (October, 1836); "Argument on Fugitive Slave Case" (1837); "Letter to F. H. Elmore," of South Carolina (1838); "Political Obligations of Abolitionists" (1839); "Report on the Duty of Political Action," for executive committee of the American anti-slavery society (May, 1839); "American Churches the Bulwarks of American Slavery" (1840); "Speeches in England" (1840); "Letter of Acceptance"; "Articles in Q. A. S. Magazine and Emancipator" (1837–'44); "Examination of the Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court," in the case of Strader *et al.*, *v.* Graham (1850).—His son, **James,** b. in Danville, Ky., 7 June, 1817, was a state senator in Michigan in 1859, and was lieutenant-governor of the state and acting governor in 1861–'3. He was appointed by President Grant, in 1876, minister at the Hague, and held that office until 1882.—Another son, **William,** lawyer, b. near Huntsville, Ala., 28 May, 1819. While pursuing his studies in Paris, in February, 1848, he took an active part in the revolution, and he was appointed on public competition professor of English literature in the college at Bourges. He entered the U. S. national service as captain in April, 1861, and rose through all the grades to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers, commanding a division for the last two years of the civil war. He participated in the principal battles in Virginia, and, being sent for a short time to Florida after the battle of Olustee, regained possession of the principal parts of the state and of several of the confederate strongholds. In 1863–'4, having been detailed by the war department as one of three superintendents of the organization of U. S. colored troops, he enlisted, mustered in, armed, equipped, drilled, and sent to the field seven regiments of those troops. In this work he opened all the slave-prisons in Baltimore, and freed their inmates, including many slaves belonging to men in the confederate armies. The result of his operations was to hasten the abolition of slavery in Maryland. He passed four years in Florida after the war, and in 1874 removed to Washington, D. C., where he practised his profession and became attorney for the District of Columbia.—The third son, **Dion,** physician, entered the army as lieutenant at the beginning of the civil war, rose to the rank of captain, and died in 1864 of disease contracted in the service.—The fourth son, **David Bell,** b. in Huntsville, Ala., 29 May, 1825; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Oct., 1864, studied law in Cincinnati, and, after engaging in business in Michigan, began the practice of law in Philadelphia in 1848. He entered the army as lieutenant-colonel at the beginning of the civil war, and was made colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania volunteers, which regiment he raised, principally at his own expense, in the summer of 1861. He was promoted successively to brigadier- and major-general of volunteers, and distinguished himself in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. After the death of Gen. Berry he commanded the division, receiving his commission as major-general, 23 May, 1863. He commanded the 3d corps at Gettysburg, after Gen. Sickles was wounded, and on 23 July, 1864, was given the command of the 10th corps. He died of disease contracted in the service.—A fifth son, **Fitzhugh,** died, in 1864, of wounds and disease, in the service with the rank of colonel.—A grandson, **James Gillespie,** was lieutenant and captain of cavalry, served as staff officer under Custer and Sheridan, was appointed lieutenant in the regular army at the close of the war, and died soon afterward of disease contracted in the service.

BIRON, Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de, French soldier, b. in Paris, 15 April, 1747; executed there, 31 Dec., 1793. He wrote a pamphlet in 1778 on the state of the English possessions, and was placed at the head of an expedition that reduced Senegambia in 1779. In 1780 he joined Lafayette in America. In July, 1781, he commanded in an attempt to capture New York, and he was present at the siege of Yorktown. In 1792 he commanded the Rhine army, and in 1793 the army of the coast, with which he subdued the Vendeans; but, on account of his twice offering to resign and exhibiting leniency toward the conquered party, he was tried and condemned by a revolutionary tribunal.

BISCACCIANTI, Eliza (Ostinelli), vocalist, b. in Boston in 1825. Louis Ostinelli, her father, leader of orchestras, married, in April, 1822, the daughter of Mr. Hewett, a musical composer of Boston. Eliza went to Italy in 1843, studied under the best masters, married Signor Biscaccianti, also a musician, and in May, 1847, made her first appearance at Milan with success. She made her *début* in America at the Astor place opera-house, New York, in February, 1848, and in Philadelphia, 1 March, 1848, at the Chestnut street theatre, as Lucia. She sang in the principal cities of the United States with applause, and became an especial favorite in California.

BISHOP, Anna, singer, b. in London, England, in 1814; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1884. She was the daughter of a drawing-master named Rivière, studied the piano-forte under Moscheles, became distinguished for her singing, in 1831 became the wife of the composer Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, and took a prominent part in the oratorios and country festivals in England. On the advice of the harpist Bochsa, she cultivated Italian music, and, eloping with him in 1839, she sang in the principal cities of the continent till 1843, and then in Italy, where she achieved success as an operatic singer till 1846, when she returned to England. In 1847 she crossed the Atlantic and sang with great applause in the United States and Mexico. In 1855, while making a tour in Australia, Bochsa, her companion, died. After her return to the United States she married Martin Schultz, a merchant of New York. She continued to sing in American cities, where her high and pure soprano voice was highly appreciated, and made various tours to Australia, China, and Spanish-American countries. In February, 1866, on a voyage from Honolulu to China, the vessel was wrecked on a coral reef, and she suffered forty days of privation, but reached the Ladrone islands in safety, whence she embarked for Manila and sang there and in China, although her wardrobe and jewelry were lost. In 1868 she retired from the concert stage.

—**Robert Nicholas Charles Bochsa,** the musician with whom Madam Bishop eloped, was born in Montmédy, France, in 1789, and was a performer in public upon the piano-forte when seven years of age. He was first harpist in Napoleon's private concerts, and wrote about 150 compositions for the harp in a new and superior style. In 1822 he became director of the oratorios in London.

BISHOP, George, author, joined the Quakers in 1654, and between 1660 and 1668 published several works on their doctrines. He published in 1661 "New England judged, being a Brief Relation of the Sufferings of the Quakers in that part of America from the Beginning of the 5th Month, 1656, to the End of the 10th Month, 1660." A second part appeared in 1667; and both were reprinted in 1703, with "An Answer to Cotton Mather's Abuses," by John Whiting.

BISHOP, Joel Prentiss, author, b. in Volney, Oswego co., N. Y., in 1814. He has published "Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce" (1856); "Criminal Law" (Boston, 2 vols., 1856–'8); "Thoughts for the Times" (1863); "Secession and Slavery" (1864); "Commentaries on Criminal Procedure" (1866); "First Book of the Law" (1868); "Directions and Forms"; "Law of Married Women"; "Statutory Crimes"; "On the Written Laws"; and "Prosecution and Defence," with a general index to the author's series of criminal law works (Boston, 1885).

BISHOP, Levi, lawyer, b. in Russell, Hampden co., Mass., 15 Oct., 1815; d. in Detroit, Mich., 23 Dec., 1881. He received a common-school education, and in 1830 became apprentice clerk in a leather manufactory. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1836, and having lost his right arm by an accident in 1839, left his business, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was elected justice of the peace in 1842, and from 1846 till 1858 was president of the Detroit board of education. The largest school building in Detroit now bears his name, and he was a regent of the state university from 1857 till 1863. He was a prominent war democrat, urging the suppression of the rebellion at every hazard. In 1864 he was the democratic candidate for attorney-general. He was much interested in the early history of the west, organized the Detroit Pioneer Society in 1871, and was its president till his death. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Americanists at Luxembourg, France, in 1876, and in 1877 was appointed historiographer of Detroit. In this capacity he wrote more than fifty historical papers, under the title "Historical Notes." On 15 July, 1880, he was made corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Bishop lectured occasionally on literary topics, and published "The Dignity of Labor," a poem (1864), and "Teuchsa Grondie," a poem in twenty-eight cantos, devoted to the Indian lore of Detroit river (1870). He also translated from the French several historical works concerning the early settlement of the northwest.

BISHOP, Robert Hamilton, clergyman, b. near Edinburgh, Scotland, 26 July, 1777; d. at College Hill, Ohio, 29 April, 1855. He was graduated at the university of Edinburgh in 1797, and came in 1801, at the solicitation of Dr. Mason, to New York city, where he preached a while in a Presbyterian church. He then went as a missionary to the northwest territory, and arrived at Chillicothe in 1802. He became a professor in Transylvania college in 1804. In consequence of difficulties with the Associate Reformed synod, which he had joined upon coming to America, he connected himself in 1819 with the central assembly, and accepted the presidency of Miami college in 1824, in which he remained till 1841. He continued there as professor of history and political science until 1844, and after that filled the chair of history and political economy in Farmers' college, near Cincinnati. His writings include "Sermons" (1808); "Memoirs of David Rice" (1824); "Elements of Logic" (1833); "Philosophy of the Bible" (1833); "Science of Government" (1839); and "Western Peacemaker" (1839).

BISHOP, William Darius, commissioner of the patent-office, b. in Bloomfield, N. J., 14 Sept., 1827. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, studied law, and engaged in railroad enterprises, becoming president of the Naugatuck railroad company. In 1856 he was elected a delegate to congress from Connecticut, and was chairman of the committee on manufactures. On 23 May, 1859, he was appointed commissioner of patents, but resigned that office in January, 1860. He was elected for the second time to the Connecticut legislature in 1866, and subsequently held important state offices. He was for a time president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad co., residing in Bridgeport, Conn.

BISHOP, William Henry, M. E. bishop, b. in 1803; d. in Newark, N. J., 2 July, 1873. He was a preacher in the Zion African Methodist Episcopal church, and afterward became a bishop in that denomination.

BISHOP, William Henry, author, b. in Hartford, Conn., 7 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1867, and has published a romance entitled "Detmold" (Boston, 1879); "The House of a Merchant Prince," a novel of New York life (1882); "Choy Susan, and other Stories" (1884); a volume of travels entitled "Old Mexico and her Lost Provinces" (New York, 1884); "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands" (1885). He is a frequent contributor to periodical literature. His novels first appeared as serials in the "Atlantic Monthly" or "Harper's Magazine." In 1886 he published serially in the former periodical a new novel, entitled "The Golden Justice."

BISPHAM, Henry Collins, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1841. He studied in Philadelphia under William T. Richards, and in Paris as the pupil of Otto Webber. In 1869 he sent to the national academy "On the Campagna," "To the Front," and "Noonday Rest." In 1875 he exhibited "A Misty Day"; and in 1878 "Tigris" and "Landscape and Cattle." He excels in pastoral cattle-scenes and in wild landscapes with animals. Among his other paintings are "Dead in the Desert" (1867); "Roman Bull" (1867); "The Wine-Cart" (1868); "The Raid" (1866); "Hunted Down" (1871); "Crouching Lion"; and "The Stampede" (1873).

BISSELL, Clark, jurist, b. in Lebanon, Conn., in 1782; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 15 Sept., 1857. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, and received the degree of LL. D. from that college in 1847. He was a lawyer, and during most of his life resided at Norwalk. From 1829 till 1839 he was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, and from 1847 till 1855 professor of law at Yale. In 1847–'49 he was governor of Connecticut.

BISSELL, Daniel, soldier, d. in St. Louis, Mo., 14 Dec., 1833. He was appointed a cadet from Connecticut in September, 1791; became ensign, 11 April, 1792; lieutenant in January, 1794; captain in January, 1799; lieutenant-colonel, 18 Aug., 1808; colonel, 15 Aug., 1812; brigadier-general, 9 March, 1814. He commanded in the successful af-

fair at Lyons Creek, U. C., 19 Oct., 1814; in May, 1815, became colonel of the 1st infantry, with the brevet of brigadier-general, and was transferred to the 2d artillery on 16 Jan., 1826.

BISSELL, Josiah Wolcott, engineer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 12 May, 1818. He was the son of Josiah Bissell, an early settler of Rochester, N. Y., who employed his wealth, derived from land speculations, for benevolent objects, and who established a line of stage-coaches that did not run on Sundays. He was engaged before the civil war in banking, and in architectural and engineering work. During the war he was colonel of an engineer regiment attached to Gen. Pope's army, and superintended the construction of the canal that enabled the national gun-boats to approach the confederate works on Island No. 10 in Mississippi river. After his return to civil life he took a prominent part in the enterprise of collecting and indexing records of real estate titles, so as to simplify searches, and was engaged in that work in Cincinnati, and afterward in Boston.

BISSELL, Simon B., naval officer, b. in Vermont, 28 Oct., 1808; d. in Paris, France, 18 Feb., 1883. He became a midshipman in the U. S. navy 6 Nov., 1824, and was promoted to be a lieutenant 9 Dec., 1837; commander, 14 Sept., 1855; captain, 16 July, 1862; commodore, 10 Oct., 1866. He was attached to the sloop "Albany" during the war with Mexico, and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz. He commanded the sloop "Cyane," Pacific squadron, in 1861–'2; was on duty in the navy-yard at Mare island, Cal., in 1863–'4; commanded the sloop-of-war "Monongahela" in 1866–'7; was on special service in 1869; and was placed on the retired list on 1 March, 1870.

BISSELL, William H., statesman, b. in Hartwick, near Cooperstown, N. Y., 25 April, 1811; d. in Springfield, Ill., 18 March, 1860. He was self-educated, attending school in summer and teaching in the winter; was graduated at Philadelphia medical college in 1835, and practised medicine two years in Steuben co., N. Y., and three years in Monroe co., Ill. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1840, and distinguished himself as a forcible and ready debater. He studied law, and practised successfully in Belleville, St. Clair co., and became prosecuting attorney in 1844. He was a captain in the 2d Illinois volunteers in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself at Buena Vista. He was a representative in congress from Illinois as an independent democrat, serving from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1845. He separated from the democratic party on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and was chosen governor as a republican in 1856. He was re-elected, and died in office. While he was in congress his resistance of the Missouri compromise involved him in a controversy with the southern democrats, and hot words passed between him and Jefferson Davis on the subject of the bravery of the northern as compared with the southern soldiers, which led to a challenge from Mr. Davis. In accepting the challenge to a duel, Mr. Bissell chose as the weapons muskets, at thirty paces, whereupon the friends of Mr. Davis interfered.

BISSELL, William Henry Augustus, P. E. bishop, b. in Randolph, Vt., 14 Nov., 1814. He was graduated at Vermont university in 1836, and was ordained deacon 29 Sept., 1839, and priest in August, 1840. He was rector of Trinity church, West Troy, N. Y., in 1841–'5; of Grace church, Lyons, N. Y., in 1845–'8; and of Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., in 1848–'68. He was elected bishop of Vermont, and consecrated in Christ's church, Montpelier, 3 June, 1868.

BIXBY, John Munson, lawyer, b. at Fairfield, Conn., in February, 1800; d. in New York, 22 Nov., 1876. He studied law in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and began practice in New York city. After nearly thirty years' practice in New York city, he retired in 1849. He married a cousin of Edgar Allan Poe, and was the author of two novels, "Standish, the Puritan" (New York, 1850), and "Overing, or the Heir of Wycherly" (1852), both of which were published under the pen-name of E. Grayson. After his retirement he invested in real estate on Fifth avenue, Thirty-ninth street, and Broadway, which increased greatly in value. His estate was estimated after his death at $1,800,000.—His only son, **Robert F.,** receives an annual ground-rent from the union league club of a larger amount than his father paid for the property on which the edifice is erected, on Fifth avenue.

BLACK, James, candidate for president of the United States, b. in Lewisburg, Pa., 23 Sept., 1823. He was educated at Lewisburg academy, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in Lancaster. He joined a temperance society in 1840, aided in organizing the sons of temperance in Lancaster city in 1846, and in 1852 was chairman of a county committee appointed to secure the election of members of the legislature favorable to the enactment of a prohibitory liquor-law in Pennsylvania. He took a leading part in the organization of the good templars, was the delegate that presented to President Lincoln in 1864 the memorial praying for the abolition of the whiskey ration, and was the author of the "cider tract." In February, 1867, as chairman of the committee on resolutions in a temperance convention held in Harrisburg, he first advanced the proposition to form a distinct temperance party. He became president of the Pennsylvania state temperance union, organized at the same convention, was one of the committee that called a national convention to organize a prohibition party, and was elected president of the convention, which met in Chicago, 1 Sept., 1869. The nominating convention that was held in Columbus, Ohio, on 22 Feb., 1872, made him the first nominee of the party for president of the United States, the Rev. John Russell, of Michigan, receiving the nomination for vice-president. The ticket received 5,608 votes at the polls. In 1876 he was chairman of the executive committee of the party, then called the national prohibition reform party. Mr. Black was originator of the scheme to establish a temperance publication society, and drew up the constitution of the national temperance society and publication house. He is the author of "Is there a Necessity for a Prohibition Party?" (Philadelphia, 1876); "A History of the Prohibition Party" (1880); and "The Prohibition Party" (1885).

BLACK, James Rush, physician, b. near Glasgow, Scotland, 3 March, 1827. His education was received at Granville College (now Dennison University), Ohio Medical College, and the medical department of the University of New York, where he received his degree in 1849. He resided first in Milwaukee, Wis., and then in Ohio, at Linville and Cambridge, settling in Newark, Ohio, in 1863. During the civil war he was surgeon of the 113th Ohio infantry, and afterward medical director on Gen. Gilbert's staff. He has since devoted his attention chiefly to ætiology and hygiene, and in 1876 was called to fill the chair of hygiene at Columbus Medical College. He is a member of numerous medical societies, including the American Medical Association and the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Black has written for the medical and scientific journals, and is the author of "Ten Laws of

Health, and Guide to Protection against Epidemic Diseases" (Philadelphia, 3d ed., 1885).

BLACK, Jeremiah Sullivan, jurist, b. in the Glades, Somerset co., Pa., 10 Jan., 1810; d. at his home in York, Pa., 19 Aug., 1883. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish. James Black, his grandfather, came to America from the north of Ireland, and settled in Somerset co., Pa., where, in 1778, Henry Black, father of Jeremiah, a man of note in his day, was born. Jeremiah's early education was obtained at school near his father's farm. He studied law, was taken into the office of Chauncey Forward, a lawyer in Somerset county, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1838 he married a daughter of Mr. Forward. After an active and successful practice of eleven years, he was raised to the bench. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, and was nominated by a democratic governor, in April, 1842, for president-judge of the district where he lived, which post he held for nine years. In 1851 Judge Black was elected one of the supreme court judges of Pennsylvania. After serving the short term of three years, he was re-elected, in 1854, for a full term of fifteen years. On the accession of James Buchanan to the presidency, in 1857, Judge Black became attorney-general. He was very industrious and successful, in connection with Edwin M. Stanton, in protecting the interests of the nation against false claimants to grants of land made by the Mexican government to settlers in California before that country came under the control of the United States. When the secession crisis arrived, in 1860–'1, Buchanan held that there was no authority for coercing a state, if it chose to secede and set up as an independent government; but Attorney-General Black was of the opinion that it was the duty of the government to put down insurrection, and that the constitution contained no provision for a dissolution of the union in any manner whatever. Gen. Cass having resigned as secretary of state in December, 1860, Judge Black was appointed to fill the vacancy, Edwin M. Stanton taking the post of attorney-general. Judge Black occupied this office during the remainder of Buchanan's administration, and exerted himself to save the government from falling into the hands of the secessionists. In March, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln became president, Judge Black retired from public life. He was appointed U. S. supreme court reporter, but soon resigned that office, and entered again upon the practice of law at his home, near York, Pa. He was engaged in several prominent lawsuits during the last twenty years of his life, and retained his vigor and professional skill to the close of his career. The Vanderbilt will contest, the Milliken case, and the McGarrahan claim were among the more noted cases in which he was engaged. He was a contributor to periodical literature, furnished an account of the Erie railway litigation, argued the third-term question in magazine articles, and had a newspaper discussion with Jefferson Davis.—His son, **Chauncey Forward,** was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1882, and in 1886 was the democratic candidate for the governorship.

BLACK, John, diplomatist, b. in New York in 1792; d. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1873. He was for forty years a resident of the city of Mexico, where he was a long time United States consul, and where he performed the duties of minister during the Mexican war.

BLACK, William, clergyman, b. in England in 1760; d. 8 Sept., 1834. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1775, and there became a Wesleyan Methodist preacher, and the founder of the Wesleyan church in that province. Afterward he was the general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions in British America.

BLACKBURN, Gideon, clergyman, b. in Augusta co., Va., 27 Aug., 1772; d. in Carlinville, Ill., 23 Aug., 1838. He was educated at Martin academy, Washington co., Tenn., licensed to preach by Abingdon presbytery in 1795, and settled many years at Marysville, Tenn. He was minister of Franklin, Tenn., in 1811–'3, and of Louisville, Ky., in 1823–'7. He passed the last forty years of his life in the western states, in preaching, organizing churches, and, from 1803 to 1809, during a part of each year, in his mission to the Cherokees, establishing a school at Hywassee. He established a school in Tennessee in 1806, and from 1827 till 1830 was president of Center college, Kentucky.

BLACKBURN, Joseph C. S., U. S. senator, b. in Woodford co., Ky., 1 Oct., 1838. He was graduated at Center college, Danville, Ky., in 1857, studied law with George B. Kincaid in Lexington, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in Chicago till 1860, when he returned to his native county. He entered the confederate army in 1861, and served through the war. In 1865 he resumed the practice of law, in 1871 was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and was re-elected in 1873. In 1875 he entered congress as a democrat. He was re-elected in 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1882. He was elected senator from Kentucky on 4 Feb., 1884, and took his seat on 4 March, 1885.

BLACKBURN, William, pioneer, b. in Virginia in 1814; d. in California in 1867. He went to California in 1845, took part as volunteer in the conquest of that country in 1846–'7, and was appointed alcalde at Santa Cruz immediately thereafter. In this office he served two years, and in 1850 was elected county judge of Santa Cruz co. He was one of the best representatives of the large class of early popular alcaldes in the new territory, legally untrained but socially important men, who administered justice after a manner less accurate in a technical sense than useful for the needs of the singular community of those days. His decisions were in some cases widely discussed, and are often quoted in historical sketches.

BLACKBURN, William Jasper, editor, b. in Randolph co., Ark., 24 July, 1820. He was early left an orphan, and received his education in public schools, also studying during the years 1838–'9 in Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn.; after which he became a printer, and worked in various offices in Arkansas and Louisiana. Later he settled in Homer, La., where he established "Blackburn's Homer Iliad," in which he editorially condemned the assault on Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks, being the only southern editor that denounced that action. Although born in a slave state, he was always opposed to slavery, and his office was

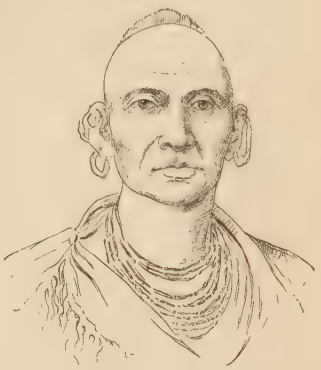
twice mobbed therefor. The "Iliad" was the only loyal paper published during the civil war in the gulf states. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Louisiana convened in 1867, and was elected as a republican to congress, serving from 17 July, 1868, till 3 March, 1869. From 1872 till 1876 he was a member of the Louisiana state senate. Subsequently he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and became owner and editor of the Little Rock "Republican." He received the nomination of the republicans for the state senate, but failed to secure his seat, though he claimed to have been elected by 2,000 majority. Mr. Blackburn is known as an occasional writer of verse.

BLACKBURN, William Maxwell, clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Ind., 30 Dec., 1828. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., in 1850, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1854. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Erie, Pa., from 1856 till 1863, and at Trenton, N. J., from 1854 till 1868, in which year he was called to the chair of biblical and ecclesiastical history in the Presbyterian theological seminary of the northwest at Chicago, Ill., which he held until 1881, when he became pastor of the Central church in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1884 he was called to the presidency of the territorial university of North Dakota, and in 1886 became president of Pierre university at East Pierre, Dak. He published special studies in religious history and biography and numerous story-books for the young, and has contributed to the "Princeton Review" and the "American Presbyterian Review." His principal published works are "Exiles of Madeira" (Philadelphia, 1862); "Judas the Maccabee and the Asmonean Princes" (1864); "The Rebel Prince" (1864); "William Farel and his Times" (1866); "The College Days of Calvin" (1866); "Young Calvin in Paris" (1866); "Ulrich Zwingli, the Patriotic Reformer" (1868); "Geneva's Shield" (New York, 1868); "St. Patrick and the Early Irish Church" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Admiral Coligny and the Rise of the Huguenots" (1869); "The Theban Legion" (1871); and a comprehensive "History of the Christian Church from its Origin to the Present Time." He also wrote "Ancient Schoolmaster"; "A Curious Chapter and how its Prophecies were Fulfilled"; "The Benefit of Christ's Death," and the "Uncle Aleck" series of books for the young, including "Cherry Bounce," "Early Watermelons," "The Nevers," "Blind Annie Lorrimer," and "Blood on the Doorposts."

BLACKFORD, Eugene G., pisciculturist, b. in Morristown, N. J., 8 Aug., 1839. He was educated in the public schools and trained in mercantile life in New York city from the age of fourteen, and when about twenty-five years of age embarked in business as a fish-dealer in Fulton market. Through his efforts the red snapper, whitebait, pompano, and other varieties of fish were first introduced into the New York market, and the methods of freezing, shipping, and storing fish have been improved. He was appointed one of the four commissioners of fish and fisheries of the state of New York in 1879, and was instrumental in establishing a hatching-station for sea and fresh-water fish at Cold Spring harbor, on the north shore of Long Island. He conducted an investigation into the decrease of oysters in the waters of New York, and has published papers on whitebait and the question of legislative protection of ocean fisheries.

BLACKFORD, Isaac Newton, jurist, b. in Bound Brook, N. J., 6 Nov., 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 Dec., 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1806. After completing his legal studies under Gabriel Ford, of Morristown, N. J., he removed to Indiana, and in 1812 settled in Vincennes. He was clerk of the territorial legislature in 1813; judge of the first judicial circuit, 1814–'5; speaker of the first state legislature, 1816; judge of the supreme court of Indiana, 1819–'35; and a judge of the U. S. court of claims from March, 1855, until his death. His reports fill eight volumes.

BLACK HAWK (Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak), a noted chief of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, though by birth a Pottawattamie, b. in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1767; d. at his camp on the river Des Moines, 3 Oct., 1838. At fifteen he was ranked with the braves, and became a successful leader in expeditions against the Osage and Cherokee tribes. About 1788 he succeeded, as head chief of the Sacs, his father, who had been killed by a Cherokee. In 1804 the Sacs and Foxes signed at St. Louis a treaty with Gen. Harrison, by which for an annuity of $1,000 a year they transferred to the U. S. government their lands, extending about 700 miles along Mississippi river. This arrangement was repudiated by Black Hawk, who averred that the chiefs were drunk when they signed the treaty. Moved by the exhortations of the Shawnee prophet Elskwatawa, brother of Tecumseh, and by the presents of British agents, Black Hawk, with the title of general, joined the British with 500 warriors during the war of 1812; but a repulse in a battle near Detroit, and an unsuccessful attack on a fort, surprised and disgusted the red men, who soon tired of the service. The cession of their territory was ratified by another treaty made in 1815 after the conclusion of the war, and by a third treaty, which Black Hawk himself signed at St. Louis in 1816. In 1823 the main body of the Sacs and Foxes removed, under the lead of Chief Keokuk, to their reservation across the Mississippi; but Black Hawk and his followers remained. By the new treaty made at Prairie du Chien, 15 July, 1830, signed by chiefs of various tribes, among them Keokuk, their lands east of the Mississippi became the property of the whites. Their removal west was opposed by Black Hawk, who, when the crops of his people were ploughed up and the lands seized for the white settlers who had purchased the sites of their villages, threatened retaliation. The militia of Illinois were then called out, and on 25 June, 1831, a force under Gen. Gaines compelled the Indians to depart. Black Hawk returned in the spring across the Mississippi. After a band of fifty warriors was attacked and scattered by the militia, they separated into squads and began to massacre the whites. Gen. Scott marched a force of U. S. troops against them, but was hindered in his operations by an outbreak of cholera among the soldiers. The Indians were driven back to Wisconsin river, where they sustained a defeat, inflicted by Gen. Dodge, on 21 July, 1832. They were completely defeated at the river Bad Axe, 1 and 2 Aug., by Gen. Atkinson, and the surrender of



Black Hawk took place on the 27th. Black Hawk, his two sons, and seven other head warriors who were detained as hostages were taken through the principal eastern cities, and then confined in Fortress Monroe until 5 June, 1833. Black Hawk was deposed, and Keokuk made chief of the Sacs and Foxes, who to the number of about 3,000 were removed to the region about Fort Des Moines. A "Life of Black Hawk" from his own lips, edited by J. B. Patterson, was published in 1834. See his "Life," by Benjamin Drake, also Drake's "Indian Biography," and "Life of Black Hawk," by W. J. Snelling.

BLACKMAN, George Curtis, surgeon, b. in Newtown, Conn., 20 April, 1819; d. in Avondale, Ohio, 19 July, 1871. He was graduated at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1840, and in 1854 became professor of surgery in the medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati. During the war he served as an army surgeon. He was a bold and skilful operator, and an able writer and lecturer. He translated and edited Vidal's "Treatise on Venereal Disease" (New York, 1854), edited a new edition of Mott's translation of Velpeau's "Surgery," with notes and additions of his own, and was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He was a member of the society of physicians and surgeons in London.

BLACKMAN, Learner, missionary, b. in New Jersey about 1781; d. in Ohio in 1815. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1800; and it is said that the people among whom he was at first sent, interpreting his surname literally, thought they were to have a negro for their preacher. His appearance dispelled their fears, and he soon became popular. After preaching two years in Delaware, he removed to the west, and in 1805 was sent as a missionary to Natchez, Miss., then in a wild country, inhabited by Indians and pioneers. To reach his destination he travelled 800 miles on horseback. His labors did much to establish Methodism in that section of the country. In 1808 he went to Tennessee, where he labored with zeal and success. In 1815, while he was crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati in a flatboat, his horses became frightened and plunged into the water. In the effort to hold them, Mr. Blackman was dragged overboard and drowned.

BLACKSTONE, William, pioneer, d. in Rehoboth, R. I., 26 May, 1675. He is supposed to have been a graduate of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in 1617, and a clergyman of the church of England. He moved, about 1623, from Plymouth to the peninsula of Shawmut, or Trimountain, where Boston was afterward built, and was living there alone when Gov. Winthrop arrived at Charlestown in 1630. Blackstone went to Winthrop, told him of an excellent spring at Shawmut, and invited him thither. The governor and the greater part of the church accepted this invitation. The land, although Blackstone had occupied it first, belonged to the governor and company, and on 1 April, 1633, they gave him fifty acres, near his house, "to enjoy forever." Blackstone, however, did not like his Puritan neighbors, and in 1634 sold his estate to the company for £30, which was raised by assessing six shillings or more on each inhabitant. He purchased cattle with the proceeds of his sale, and removed to a place on the river now called by his name, a few miles north of Providence. It is said that he planted the first orchard in Massachusetts, and also the first in Rhode Island Although the first white settler of Rhode Island, he took no part in founding the colony. He did not sympathize with Roger Williams, and always acknowledged allegiance to Massachusetts. While living near Providence he often preached in that town, and, when he grew too old to walk there, he was accustomed to ride upon a bull, as he owned no horse. After his death his place was plundered and his library burned by the Indians, in the war of 1675. The cellar of his house is still shown, and a small eminence near by, where he was accustomed to read, is known as "Study Hill." See "William Blackstone in his Relation to Massachusetts and Rhode Island" (New York, 1880).

BLACKWELL, Antoinette Louisa Brown, author and minister, b. in Henrietta, Monroe co., N. Y., 20 May, 1825. When sixteen years old she taught school, and then, after attending Henrietta academy, went to Oberlin, where she was graduated in 1847. She spent her vacations in teaching and in the study of Hebrew and Greek. In the winter of 1844 she taught in the academy at Rochester, N. Y., where she delivered her first lecture. After graduation she entered upon a course of theological study at Oberlin, and completed it in 1850. When she asked for the license to preach, usually given to the theological students, it was refused; but she preached frequently on her own responsibility. The four years following her graduation were spent in study, preaching, and in lecturing on literary subjects, temperance, and the abolition of slavery. At the woman's rights convention in Worcester, Mass., in 1850, Miss Brown was one of the speakers, and she has since been prominent in the movement. In 1853 she was regularly ordained pastor of the orthodox Congregational church of South Butler and Savannah, Wayne co., N. Y., but gave up her charge in 1854 on account of ill health and doctrinal doubts. In 1855 she investigated the character and causes of vice in New York city, and published, in a New York journal, a series of sketches entitled "Shadows of our Social System." In 1856 she married Samuel C. Blackwell, brother of Elizabeth Blackwell. They have six children, and now live in Elizabeth, N. J. Mrs. Blackwell still preaches occasionally, and has become a Unitarian. She is the author of "Studies in General Science" (New York, 1869); "The Market Woman"; "The Island Neighbors" (1871); "The Sexes Throughout Nature" (1875); and "The Physical Basis of Immortality" (1876). She has in preparation (1886) "The Many and the One."

Antoinette L. Brown

BLACKWELL, Elizabeth, physician, b. in Bristol, England, in 1821. Her father emigrated with his family in 1832, and settled in New York, but removed in 1838 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died a few months afterward, leaving a widow and nine children almost destitute. Elizabeth, then seventeen years old, opened a school in connection with two elder sisters, and conducted it successfully for several years. A friend now suggested that she should study medicine, and she resolved to become a physician. At first she pursued

her studies in private, with some help from Dr. John Dixon, of Asheville, N. C., in whose family she was governess for a year. She then continued her studies in Charleston, S. C., supporting herself by teaching music, and after that in Philadelphia, under Dr. Allen and Dr. Warrington. She now made formal application to the medical schools of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston for admission as a student, but in each instance the request was denied, although several professors avowed interest in her undertaking. Rejecting advice to adopt an assumed name and male attire, she persevered in her attempt, and after several more refusals was finally admitted to the medical school at Geneva, N. Y., where she took her degree of M. D. in regular course in January, 1849. During her connection with the college, when not in attendance there upon lectures, she pursued a course of clinical study in Blockley hospital, Philadelphia. After graduation she went to Paris, and remained there six months, devoting herself to the study and practice of midwifery. The next autumn she was admitted as a physician to walk the hospital of St. Bartholomew in London, and after nearly a year spent there she returned to New York, and began practice in 1851. In 1854, with her sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, she organized the New York infirmary for women and children. In 1859 she revisited England, and delivered in London and other cities a course of lectures on the necessity of medical education for women. In 1861, having returned to New York, she held, with Dr. Emily Blackwell, a meeting in the parlors of the infirmary, at which the first steps were taken toward organizing the women's central relief association for sending nurses and medical supplies for the wounded soldiers during the civil war. In 1867 the two sisters organized the women's medical college of the New York infirmary, in which Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell held the chair of hygiene and Dr. Emily Blackwell the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women. In 1869, leaving Dr. Emily in charge of their joint work, Dr. Elizabeth returned to London and practised there for several years, taking an active part in organizing the women's medical college, in which she was elected professor of the diseases of women. She also took part in forming in England the national health society, and the society for repealing the contagious-diseases acts. Besides several health tracts, she has published "Laws of Life, or the Physical Education of Girls" (Philadelphia, 1852), and "Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children" (1879), which has been translated into French.

BLADEN, Thomas, governor of Maryland, lived in the 18th century. He went to England, married there Miss Jansen, sister of Lady Baltimore, and returned as governor in 1742. During his administration the western boundary of the province was fixed by treaty with the Indians, and the manufacture of flour began to attract the attention of the government. Gov. Bladen began to build a house for the residence of colonial officers; but it was not finished during his administration. He returned to England in 1746, and was succeeded by Samuel Ogle. In 1751 he was an executor of the will of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore.

BLAIKIE, William, athlete, b. in York, Livingston co., N. Y., 24 May, 1843. He was graduated at Harvard in 1866, and at Harvard law school in 1868. In the following year he accompanied the Harvard crew to England as their secretary and treasurer. After a year as pardon clerk in the attorney-general's office at Washington, and two years as assistant in the U. S. attorney's office in New York, he entered into active practice in the latter city in January, 1873. For eight years he was commissioner of the U. S. court of claims. Mr. Blaikie is widely known for the interest he has taken in athletic sports and in physical training. He has written largely, and lectured on the subject, and has published "How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So" (New York, 1879), and "Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls" (1884).

BLAINE, James Gillespie, statesman, b. in West Brownsville, Washington co., Pa., 31 Jan., 1830. He is the second son of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie. On his father's side he inherited the hardy and energetic qualities of the Scotch-Irish blood. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, b. 1741; d. 1804, bore an honorable part in the revolutionary struggle, was an officer of the Pennsylvania line, a trusted friend of Washington, and during the last four years of the war served as the commissary-general of the northern department of his command. Possessed of ample means, he drew largely from his own private purse and enlisted the contributions of various friends for the maintenance of the army through the severe and memorable winter at Valley Forge. From the Cumberland valley, where his ancestors had early settled and had been among the founders of Carlisle, Mr. Blaine's father removed to Washington co. in 1818. He had inherited what was a fortune in those days, and had large landed possessions in western Pennsylvania; but their mineral wealth had not then been developed, and though relieved from poverty he was not endowed with affluence, and a large family made a heavy drain on his means. He was a man of liberal education, and had travelled in Europe and South America before settling down in western Pennsylvania, where he served as prothonotary. Mr. Blaine's mother, a woman of superior intelligence and force of character, was a devout Catholic; but her son has adhered to the Presbyterian convictions and communion of his paternal Scotch-Irish ancestry. The early education of Mr. Blaine was sedulously cultivated. He had the advantage of excellent teachers at his own home, and for a part of the year 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived in the family of his relative, Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the treasury. In association with Thomas Ewing, Jr., afterward a member of congress, young Blaine began his preparation for college under the instruction of a thoroughly trained Englishman, William Lyons, brother of Lord Lyons, and at the age of thirteen he entered Washington college in his native county, where he was graduated in 1847. It is said that when nine years old he was able to recite Plutarch's lives. He had a marked taste for historical studies, and excelled in literature and mathematics. In the literary society he dis-

played the political aptitude and capacity that distinguished his subsequent career. Some time after graduation he became a teacher in the western military institute, at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, who was connected with a seminary for young ladies at the neighboring town of Millersburg, and to whom within a few months he was married. He soon returned to Pennsylvania, where, after some study of the law, he became a teacher in the Pennsylvania institution for the blind at Philadelphia. The instruction was chiefly oral. The young teacher had charge of the higher classes in literature and science, and the principal has left a record that his "brilliant mental powers were exactly qualified to enlighten and instruct the interesting minds before him." After an association of two years with this institution, he removed in 1854 to Augusta, Maine, where he has since made his home. Purchasing a half interest in the Kennebec "Journal," he became its editor, his ready faculty and trenchant writing being peculiarly adapted to this field. He speedily made his impress, and within three years was a master spirit in the politics of the state.

He engaged in the movement for the formation of the republican party with all his energy, and his earnest and incisive discussion of the rising conflict between freedom and slavery attracted wide attention. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first republican national convention, which nominated Gen. Frémont for the presidency. His report at a public meeting on his return home, where he spoke at the outset with hesitation and embarrassment, and advanced to confident and fervid utterance, first illustrated his capacity on the platform and gave him standing as a public speaker. The next year he broadened his journalistic work by taking the editorship of the Portland "Advertiser"; but his editorial service ended when his parliamentary career began. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member through successive annual re-elections for four years, and serving the last two as speaker. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Blaine gained distinction not only for his parliamentary skill, but for his forensic power in the debates that grew out of that crisis. The same year that he was elected to the legislature he became chairman of the state committee, a position which he continued to hold uninterruptedly for twenty years, and in which he led in shaping and directing every political campaign of his party in Maine.

In 1862 Mr. Blaine was elected to congress, where in one branch or the other he served for eighteen years. To the house he was chosen for seven successive terms. His growth in position and influence was rapid and unbroken. In his earlier years he made few elaborate addresses. During his first term his only extended speech was an argument in favor of the assumption of the state war debts by the general government, and in demonstration of the ability of the north to carry the war to a successful conclusion. But he gradually took an active part in the running discussions, and soon acquired high repute as a facile and effective debater. For this form of contention his ready resources and alert faculties were singularly fitted. He was bold in attack, quick in repartee, and apt in illustration. His close study of political history, his accurate knowledge of the record and relations of public men, and his unfailing memory, gave him great advantages. As a member of the committee on post-offices, he was largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of postal cars. He earnestly sustained all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but sought to make them judicious and practical. In this spirit he supported the bill for a draft, but opposed absolute conscription. He contended that it should be relieved by provisions for commutation and substitution, and urged that an inexorable draft had never been resorted to but once, even under the absolutism of Napoleon. At the same time he enforced the duty of sustaining and strengthening the armies in the field by using all the resources of the nation, and strongly advocated the enrolment act. The measures for the reconstruction of the states that had been in rebellion largely engrossed the attention of congress from 1865 till 1869, and Mr. Blaine bore a prominent part in their discussion and in the work of framing them. The basis of representation upon which the states should be readmitted was the first question to be determined. Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the committee on reconstruction, had proposed that representation should be apportioned according to the number of legal voters. Mr. Blaine strenuously objected to this proposition, and urged that population, instead of voters, should be the basis. He submitted a constitutional amendment providing that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which shall be included within this union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those whose political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the constitution of any state on account of race or color." He advocated this plan on the ground that, while the other basis of voters would accomplish the object of preventing the south from securing representation for the blacks unless the blacks were made voters, yet it would make a radical change in the apportionment for the northern states where the ratio of voters to population differed very widely in different sections, varying from a minimum of 19 per cent. to a maximum of 58 per cent. The result of the discussion was a general abandonment of the theory that apportionment should be based on voters, and the 14th amendment to the constitution, as finally adopted, embodied Mr. Blaine's proposition in substance.

On 6 Feb., 1867, Mr. Stevens reported the reconstruction bill. It divided the states lately in rebellion into five military districts, and practically established military government therein. The civil tribunals were made subject to military control. While the majority evinced a readiness to accept the bill, Mr. Blaine declared his unwillingness to support any measure that would place the south under military government, if it did not at the same time prescribe the methods by which the people of a state could by their own action reëstablish civil government. He accordingly proposed an amendment providing that when any one of the late so-called confederate states should assent to the 14th amendment to the constitution and should establish equal and impartial suffrage without regard to race or color, and when congress should approve its action, it should be entitled to representation, and the provisions for military government should become inoperative. This proposition came to be known as the Blaine amendment. In advocating it, Mr. Blaine expressed the belief that the true interpretation of the election of 1866 was that, in addition to the proposed constitutional amendment—the 14th—impartial suffrage should be the basis of reconstruction, and he urged the wisdom of declaring the terms at once. The application of the previous question ruled out the

Blaine amendment, but it was renewed in the senate and finally carried through both branches, and under it reconstruction was completed.

The theory that the public debt should be paid in greenbacks developed great strength in the summer of 1867 while Mr. Blaine was absent in Europe. On his return at the opening of the next session he made an extended speech against the doctrine, and was the first man in congress to give utterance to this opposition. The long unsettled question of protecting naturalized American citizens while abroad attracted special attention at this time. Costello, Warren, Burke, and other Irish-Americans had been arrested in England, on the charge of complicity in Fenian plots. Costello had made a speech in 1865 in New York, which was regarded as treasonable by the British government, and he was treated as a British subject and tried under an old law on this accusation. His plea of American citizenship was overruled, and he was convicted and sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude. Mr. Blaine, who, with other American statesmen, resisted the English doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintained that a naturalized American was entitled to the same protection abroad that would be given to a native American, took active part in pressing these questions upon public attention, and, as the result of the agitation, Costello was released. The discussion of these cases led to the treaty of 1870, in which Great Britain abandoned the doctrine of "once a subject always a subject," and accepted the American principle of equal rights and protection for adopted and for native citizens. Mr. Blaine was chosen speaker of the house of representatives in 1869, and served by successive reëlections for six years. His administration of the speakership is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the house. He had rare aptitude and equipment for the duties of presiding officer; and his complete mastery of parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid despatch of business, and his firm and impartial spirit, were recognized on all sides. Though necessarily exercising a powerful influence upon the course of legislation, he seldom left the chair to mingle in the contests of the floor. On one of those rare occasions, in March, 1871, he had a sharp tilt with Gen. Butler, who had criticised him for being the author of the resolution providing for an investigation into alleged outrages perpetrated upon loyal citizens of the south, and for being chiefly instrumental in securing its adoption by the republican caucus. The political revulsion of 1874 placed the democrats in control of the house, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. The session preceding the presidential contest of 1876 was a period of stormy and vehement contention. A general amnesty bill was brought forward, removing the political disabilities of participants in the rebellion which had been imposed by the 14th amendment to the constitution. Mr. Blaine moved to amend by making an exception of Jefferson Davis, and supported the proposition in an impassioned speech. After asserting the great magnanimity of the government, and pointing out how far amnesty had already been carried, he defined the ground of his proposed exception. The reason was, not that Davis was the chief of the confederacy, but that, as Mr. Blaine affirmed, he was the author, "knowingly, deliberately, guiltily, and wilfully, of the gigantic murders and crimes of Andersonville." In fiery words Mr. Blaine proceeded to declare that no military atrocities in history had exceeded those for which Davis was thus responsible. His outburst naturally produced deep excitement in the house and throughout the country. If Mr. Blaine's object as a political leader was to arouse partisan feeling and activity preparatory to the presidential struggle, he succeeded. An acrid debate followed. Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia, assumed the lead on the other side, and not only defended Davis against the accusations, which he pronounced unfounded, but preferred similar charges against the treatment of southern prisoners in the north. In reply, Mr. Blaine turned upon Mr. Hill with the citation of a resolution introduced by him in the confederate senate, providing that every soldier or officer of the United States captured on the soil of the confederate states should be presumed to have come with intent to incite insurrection, and should suffer the penalty of death. This episode arrested universal attention, and gave Mr. Blaine a still stronger hold as a leader of his party.

He now became the subject of a violent personal assault. Charges were circulated that he had received $64,000 from the Union Pacific railroad company for some undefined services. On 24 April, 1876, he rose to a personal explanation in the house and made his answer. He produced letters from the officers of the company and from the bankers who were said to have negotiated the draft, in which they declared that there had never been any such transaction, and that Mr. Blaine had never received a dollar from the company. Mr. Blaine proceeded to add that the charge had reappeared in the form of an assertion that he had received bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad as a gratuity, and that these bonds had been sold through the Union Pacific company for his benefit. To this he responded that he never had any such bonds except at the market price, and that, instead of deriving any profit from them, he had incurred a large pecuniary loss. A few days later another charge was made to the effect that he had received as a gift certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad, and had been a party to a suit concerning them in the courts of Kansas. To this he answered by producing evidence that his name had been confounded with that of a brother, who was one of the early settlers of Kansas, and who had bought stock in the Kansas Pacific before Mr. Blaine had even been nominated for congress.

On 2 May a resolution was adopted in the house to investigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific railroad company, at an excessive price, of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher, of Boston, running through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputations against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to Washington, Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with a memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On 5 June he rose to a personal explanation, and, after denying the power of the house to compel the production of his private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in defence of his rights, he declared his purpose to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed: "Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position

would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of my countrymen, while I read those letters from this desk." The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene. Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction, was travelling in Europe, and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters, Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the committee and demanded to know whether he had received any despatch from Mr. Caldwell. Receiving an evasive answer, Mr. Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the chairman had received such a despatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it." A profound sensation was created, and Gen. Garfield said: "I have been a long time in congress, and never saw such a scene in the house."

The republican national convention was now at hand, and Mr. Blaine was the most prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. He had a larger body of enthusiastic friends than any other leader of his party, and the stirring events of the past few months had intensified their devotion. On 11 June, the Sunday preceding the convention, just as he was entering church at Washington, he was prostrated with the extreme heat, and his illness for a time created wide apprehension. The advocates of his nomination, however, remained unshaken in their support. On the first ballot he received 285 votes out of a total of 754, the remainder being divided among Senator Morton, Sec. Bristow, Senator Conkling, Gov. Hayes, and several others. On the seventh ballot his vote rose to 351, lacking only 28 of a majority, but a union of the supporters of all the other candidates gave Gov. Hayes 384 and secured his nomination. Immediately after the convention, on the resignation of Senator Morrill to accept the secretaryship of the treasury, Mr. Blaine was appointed senator to fill the unexpired term, and in the following winter he was chosen by the legislature for the full ensuing term. In the senate he engaged in the discussion of current questions. He opposed the creation of the electoral commission for the settlement of the disputed presidential election of 1876, on the ground that congress did not itself possess the power that it proposed to confer on the commission. He held that President Hayes's southern policy surrendered too much of what had been gained through reconstruction, and contended that the validity of his own title involved the maintenance of the state governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, which rested on the same popular vote. On the currency question he always assumed a pronounced position. While still a member of the house, in February, 1876, he had made an elaborate speech on the national finances and against any perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency, and soon after entering the senate, when the subject was brought forward, he took strong ground against the deterioration of the silver coinage. He strenuously opposed the Bland bill, and, when its passage was seen to be inevitable, sought to amend it by providing that the dollar should contain 425 grains of standard silver, instead of 412½ grains. He favored a bi-metallic currency, and equally resisted the adoption of the single gold standard and the depreciation of silver. Measures for the development and protection of American shipping early engaged his attention. In 1878 he advocated the establishment of a line of mail steamers to Brazil, and unhesitatingly urged the application of a subsidy to this object. On frequent occasions he recurred to the subject, contending that Great Britain and France had built up their commerce by liberal aid to steamship lines, and that a similar policy would produce similar results here. He argued that congress had endowed the railroad system with $500,000,000 of money, which had produced $5,000,000,000 to the country, and that the policy ought not to stop when it reached the sea.

In March, 1879, congress was deeply agitated by a conflict over the appropriation bills. The democrats, being in control of both houses, had refused to pass the necessary measures for the support of the government unless accompanied by a proviso prohibiting the presence of troops at any place where an election was being held. The republicans resisted this attempt, and, in consequence of the failure of the bills at the regular session, the president was compelled to call an extra session. Mr. Blaine was among the foremost in the senate in defending the executive prerogative and in opposing what he denounced as legislative coercion. He pointed out how few troops there were in all the states of the south, and said: "I take no risk in stating, I make bold to declare, that this issue on the troops being a false one, being one without foundation, conceals the true issue, which is simply to get rid of the federal presence at federal elections, to get rid of the civil power of the United States in the election of representatives to the congress of the United States." He proceeded to characterize the proposition to withhold appropriations except upon the condition of executive compliance as revolutionary, saying: "I call it the audacity of revolution for any senator or representative, or any caucus of senators or representatives, to get together and say: 'We will have this legislation, or we will stop the great departments of the government.'" The resistance was unsuccessful, and the army appropriation bill finally passed with the proviso. Mr. Blaine at all times defended the sanctity of the ballot, and in December, 1878, pending a resolution presented by himself for an inquiry into certain alleged frauds in the south, made a powerful plea as to the injustice wrought by a denial of the franchise to the blacks. When the attempt was made to override the plain result of the election of 1879 in Maine, and to set up a state government in defiance of the popular vote, Mr. Blaine took charge of the effort to establish the rightful government, and through his vigorous measures the scheme of usurpation was defeated and abandoned. On the Chinese question he early declared himself decidedly in favor of restricting their immigration. In a speech on 14 Feb., 1879, when the subject came before the senate, he argued that there were only two courses: that the Chinese must be excluded or fully admitted into the family of citizens; that the latter was as impracticable as it was dangerous; that they could not be assimilated with our people or institutions; and that it was a duty to protect the free laborer of America against the servile laborer of China.

As the presidential convention of 1880 approached, it was apparent that Mr. Blaine retained the same support that had adhered to him so tenaciously four years before. The contest developed into an earnest and prolonged struggle between his friends and those who advocated a third term for Gen. Grant. The convention, one of the most memorable in American history, lasted through six days, and there were thirty-six ballots. On the first the vote stood: Grant 304, Blaine 284, Sherman 93, Edmunds 34, Washburne 30, Windom 10, Garfield 1. On the final ballot the friends of

Blaine and Sherman united on Gen. Garfield, who received 399 votes to 306 for Grant, and was nominated. On his election, Mr. Blaine was tendered and accepted the office of secretary of state. He remained at the head of the department less than ten months, and his effective administration was practically limited by the assassination of President Garfield to four. Within that period, however, he began several important undertakings. His foreign policy had two principal objects. The first was to secure and preserve peace throughout this continent. The second was to cultivate close commercial relations and increase our trade with the various countries of North and South America. The accomplishment of the first object was preliminary and essential to the attainment of the second, and, in order to promote it, he projected a peace congress to be held at Washington, to which all the independent powers of North and South America were to be invited. His plan contemplated the cultivation of such a friendly understanding on the part of the powers as would permanently avert the horrors of war either through the influence of pacific counsels or the acceptance of impartial arbitration. Incidentally, it assumed that the assembling of their representatives at Washington would open the way to such relations as would inure to the commercial advantage of this country. The project, though already determined, was delayed by the fatal shot at Garfield, and the letter of invitation was finally issued on 29 Nov., 1881, fixing 24 Nov., 1882, as the date for the proposed congress. On 19 Dec. Mr. Blaine retired from the cabinet, and within three weeks his successor had reversed his policy and the plan was abandoned, after the invitation had been accepted by all the American powers except two.

When Mr. Blaine entered the department of state, war was raging between Chili and Peru, and he sought to exercise the good offices of our government, first, for the restoration of peace, and, second, to mitigate the consequences of the crushing defeat sustained by Peru. Other efforts failing, he despatched William Henry Trescott on a special mission to offer the friendly services of the United States; but this attempt, like the one for the peace congress, was interrupted and frustrated by his retirement from the department. His brief service was also signalized by an important correspondence with the British government concerning the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Colombian republic had proposed to the European powers that they should unite in guaranteeing the neutrality of the Panama canal. On 24 June Mr. Blaine issued a circular letter declaring the objection of this government to any such concerted action, and asserting the prior and paramount rights and obligations of this country. He pointed out that the United States had entered into a guarantee by the treaty of 1846 with the republic of New Grenada—now Colombia; that this country had a supreme interest in watching over any highway between the two coasts; and that any agreement among European powers to supersede this guarantee and impair our exclusive rights would be regarded as an indication of unfriendly feeling. In this connection he made formal proposal to the British government for the abrogation of certain clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which were not in harmony with the rights of the United States as secured by the convention with the Colombian republic. He urged that the treaty, by prohibiting the use of land forces and of fortifications, without any protection against superior naval power, practically conceded to Great Britain the control of any interoceanic canal that might be constructed across the isthmus, and he proposed that every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and holding the political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located should be cancelled. To the answer of the British government that the treaty was an engagement which should be maintained and respected, Mr. Blaine replied that it could not be regarded as a conclusive determination of the question; that since its adoption it had been the subject of repeated negotiations between the two countries; that the British government had itself proposed to refer its doubtful clauses to arbitration; and that it had long been recognized as a source of increasing embarrassment. Throughout the correspondence Mr. Blaine insisted in the firmest tone that "it is the fixed purpose of the United States to consider the isthmus canal question as an American question, to be dealt with and decided by the American governments."

Upon the retirement of Mr. Blaine from the state department in December, 1881, he was, for the first time in twenty-three years, out of public station. He soon entered upon the composition of an elaborate historical work entitled "Twenty Years of Congress," of which the first 200 pages give a succinct review of the earlier political history of the country, followed by a more detailed narrative of the eventful period from Lincoln to Garfield. The first volume was published in April, 1884, and the second in January, 1886 (Norwich, Conn.). The work had a very wide sale, and secured general approval for its impartial spirit and brilliant style. When the republican national convention of 1884 met at Chicago, it was clear that Mr. Blaine had lost none of his hold upon the enthusiasm of his party. On the first ballot he received 334½ votes, President Arthur 278, Senator Edmunds 93, Senator Logan 63½, and the rest were scattering. His vote kept gaining till the fourth ballot, when he received 541 out of a total of 813 and was nominated. The canvass that followed was one of peculiar bitterness. Mr. Blaine took the stump in Ohio, Indiana, New York, and other states, and in a series of remarkable speeches, chiefly devoted to upholding the policy of protection to American industry, deepened the popular impression of his intellectual power. The election turned upon the result in New York, which was lost to Mr. Blaine by 1,047 votes, whereupon he promptly resumed the work upon his history, which had been interrupted by the canvass. After the result had been determined, he made, at his home in Augusta, a speech in which he arraigned the democratic party for carrying the election by suppressing the republican vote in the southern states, and cited the figures of the returns to show that, on an average, only one half or one third as many votes had been cast for each presidential elector or member of congress elected in the south as for each elected in the north. This speech had a startling effect, and attracted universal attention, though Mr. Blaine had set forth the same thing in a speech in congress as long before as 11 Dec., 1878, when he said:

"The issue raised before the country is not one of mere sentiment for the rights of the negro; though far distant be the day when the rights of any American citizen, however black or however poor, shall form the mere dust of the balance in any controversy! . . . The issue has taken a far wider range, one of portentous magnitude; and that is, whether the white voter of the north shall be equal to the white voter of the south in shaping

the policy and fixing the destiny of this country; or whether, to put it still more boldly, the white man who fought in the ranks of the union army shall have as weighty and influential a vote in the government of the republic as the white man who fought in the ranks of the rebel army. . . . In Iowa and Wisconsin it takes 132,000 white population to send a representative to congress; but in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, every 60,000 white people send a representative."

Mr. Blaine took an active part in the Maine canvass of 1886, opening it, 24 Aug., in a speech at Sebago Lake devoted chiefly to the questions of the fisheries, the tariff, and the third-party prohibition movement. The fishery controversy had acquired renewed interest and importance from recent seizures of American fishing-vessels on the Canadian coast, and Mr. Blaine reviewed its history at length, and sharply criticised the attitude and action of the administration. He presented the issue of protection against free-trade as the foremost one between the two parties; and, with regard to prohibition, insisted that there was no warrant or reason for a third-party movement in Maine, because the republican party had enacted and enforced a prohibitory law. His succeeding speeches, continued throughout the canvass, followed the same line.

BLAIR, Austin, governor of Michigan, b. in Caroline, Tompkins co., N. Y., 8 Feb., 1818. He was educated at Hamilton and Union colleges, being graduated at the latter in 1839, studied law, and removed to Michigan. He was county clerk of Eaton co., member of the legislature in 1846, and prosecuting attorney of Jackson co. from 1852 till 1854. He was state senator from 1854 till 1856, and from 1861 till 1865 was governor of the state, in which office he was active in his support of the national government. In 1866 he was elected as a republican to congress, where he was a member of the committees on foreign affairs, rules, and militia, and was twice re-elected in succession, serving on the committee on land-claims. In 1873 he resumed law practice in Jackson, Mich.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, statesman, b. in Abingdon, Va., 12 April, 1791; d. in Silver Spring, Md., 18 Oct., 1876. He was educated at Transylvania university, Kentucky, and studied law, but never practised. He early took part in politics, and in 1824 supported Henry Clay for the presidency. He dissented, however, from Clay's views in relation to the United States Bank, and in 1828 became an ardent Jackson man. In 1829 an article in a Kentucky paper by Mr. Blair against the nullification movement attracted the president's attention, and he invited the writer to establish a journal at Washington to support the union. This led to the establishment of the "Globe," which was the recognized organ of the democratic party until 1845, when President Polk, against Gen. Jackson's published protest, removed Mr. Blair from the management. This action signified the triumph of Calhoun and his adherents over the Jackson or national democracy. President Polk offered Mr. Blair the Spanish mission, which was declined. He supported Mr. Van Buren in 1848, and promoted the reunion of the party, by which Pierce's election was secured in 1852. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, Mr. Blair was active in the organization of the republican party, presiding over the Pittsburg convention of 1856 and drawing up the platform adopted there. After peremptorily refusing to allow his own name to be used, he favored the nomination of Col. Frémont for the presidency. Mr. Blair was also one of the leaders in the Chicago convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and, after the election of the latter, had much influence with his administration. In 1864 Mr. Blair conceived the idea that, through his personal acquaintance with many of the confederate leaders, he might be able to effect a peace. Without telling the president of his intention, he asked for a pass to the south, and had several interviews with Jefferson Davis and others. His efforts finally led to the unsatisfactory "peace conference" of 3 Feb., 1865. After Lincoln's death, Mr. Blair's opposition to the reconstruction measures and to the general policy of the republicans led to his co-operation with the democratic party, though his counsels were disregarded by its leaders till 1876, when Mr. Tilden was nominated for the presidency.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 19 Feb., 1821; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 July, 1875, was a son of Francis P. Blair noticed above. After graduation at Princeton, in 1841, he studied law in Washington and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1843, and began to practise in St. Louis. In 1845 he went for his health to the Rocky mountains with a company of trappers, and when the war with Mexico began he enlisted in the army as a private. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1848 he joined the free-soil branch of the democratic party, was for a time editor of the "Missouri Democrat," and from 1852 till 1856 was a member of the Missouri legislature. In 1856 he joined the newly organized republican party, and was elected to congress, where, in 1857, he spoke in favor of colonizing the negroes of the United States in Central America. In 1858 the democratic candidate for congress was returned. Mr. Blair successfully contested the seat, but immediately resigned, and was defeated in the election that followed. He was, however, elected again in 1860 and in 1862. Soon after the South Carolina secession convention was called, in November, 1861, Mr. Blair, at a meeting of the republican leaders in St. Louis, showed the necessity of immediate effort to prevent the seizure by the state authorities of the St. Louis arsenal, containing 65,000 stand of arms belonging to the government. He became the head of the military organization then formed, which guarded the arsenal from that time; and it was at his suggestion that the state troops under Gen. Frost were captured on 10 May, 1861, without orders from Washington. It is claimed that he thus saved Missouri and Kentucky to the union. Entering the army as a colonel of volunteers, he was made brigadier-general 7 Aug., 1861, and major-general 29 Nov., 1862, resigning his seat in congress in 1863. He commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign, led his men in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and was at the head of the 17th corps during Sher-

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man's campaigns in 1864–'5, including the march to the sea. In 1866 he was nominated by President Johnson as collector of internal revenue at St. Louis, and afterward as minister to Austria; but in each case his opposition to the reconstruction measures led to his rejection by the senate. He was afterward commissioner of the Pacific railroad. His dissatisfaction with the policy of the republicans led him to return to the democratic party, and in 1868 he was its candidate for the vice-presidency. In January, 1871, Gen. Blair again entered the legislature of Missouri, and in the same month he was elected to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate, where he remained until 1873, when he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. At the time of his death he was state superintendent of insurance. He published "The Life and Public Services of General William O. Butler" (1848). —His son, **Andrew Alexander,** chemist, b. in Woodford co., Ky., 20 Sept., 1846. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1866, and subsequently entered upon the practice of chemistry as an analyst. He settled in St. Louis, and soon became an authority on the analysis of iron. The analyses of coals, iron ores, and irons of Missouri made for the geological survey of that state and published in the report of 1873 were executed by him in conjunction with Regis Chaurenet. From 1875 till 1878 he was chief chemist to the U. S. commission appointed to test iron, steel, and other metals, and from 1879 till 1881 chief chemist to the U. S. Geological Survey and the tenth census. Afterward he became associated with James C. Booth and T. H. Garrett as an analytical and consulting chemist in Philadelphia. He has published papers on the analysis of iron and similar subjects in the "American Journal of Science," "Metallurgical Review," "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," and "American Chemical Journal." Among his reports furnished to the government are "Methods of Analysis of Iron, Steel, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and other Alloys" (1878), and "Methods of Analysis of Iron Ores" (1881).

BLAIR, Henry William, senator, b. in Campton, N. H., 6 Dec., 1834. His parents died before he had completed his thirteenth year, and his boyhood was spent in the family of Richard Bartlett, of Campton, where he worked on the farm, and attended school at intervals until he was seventeen, when he began to teach, hoping to earn enough money to take him through college. Compelled by ill health to give up this plan, he read law with William Leverett, of Plymouth, N. H., was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in 1860 was elected prosecuting attorney for Grafton co. When the civil war began he enlisted in the 15th New Hampshire volunteers, was chosen captain of his company, soon became major, and finally lieutenant-colonel. He was twice wounded severely at the siege of Port Hudson, and was prevented by his wounds, and disease contracted in service, from taking any active part in the remainder of the war. He was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1866, and in 1867 and 1868 to the state senate. He served in the U. S. house of representatives from 1875 till 1879, and, declining a renomination, was elected to the U. S. senate in the latter year, and reëlected in 1885. Senator Blair has given much attention to social questions, and is an ardent temperance reformer. He is the author of the "Blair Common School Bill," which was introduced by him in the 47th congress. As passed by the senate in April, 1884, the bill appropriates $77,000,000 to be distributed among the states in proportion to their illiteracy. In the original bill the amount was $105,000,000. In the 49th congress the senate again passed the bill, making the appropriation $79,000,000. Senator Blair has also introduced prohibitory temperance and woman suffrage amendments to the national constitution, is the author of the Blair scientific temperance education bill and the Blair pension bill, and has made important speeches on financial subjects.

BLAIR, James, educator, b. in Scotland in 1656; d. in Williamsburg, Va., 1 Aug., 1743. He was educated in Scotland, and became a clergyman of the Episcopal church; but, discouraged by the situation of that establishment in his native country, he resigned his preferments and removed to England in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. There his talents brought him to the notice of Compton, bishop of London, who prevailed upon him in 1685 to go as a missionary to Virginia. Here, in 1689, he gained by his ability the office of commissary, the highest ecclesiastical post in the province, by virtue of which he had a seat in the colonial council, presided at ecclesiastical trials, and had, in general, the powers of a bishop. Perceiving that the province was greatly in need of a seminary, he resolved to establish one, and began by taking up a subscription, which amounted to £2,500. In 1691 he was sent by the colonial assembly to England to secure the patronage of the king and queen, and on 14 Feb., 1692, obtained the charter of William and Mary college, and was named as its first president. He did not formally enter upon the duties of his office until 1729, although he watched carefully over the interests of the institution. The college was not at first successful, as the wealthy planters still sent their sons to England for education, and in 1705 the college building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Blair was opposed in his plans by the royal governors and even by the clergy, and, had it not been for his energy, the enterprise would probably have been given up. He was for some time president of the colonial council, and rector of Williamsburg. In 1727 he assisted in compiling "The State of His Majesty's Colony in Virginia," and in 1722 published "Our Saviour's Divine Sermon on the Mount Explained and Recommended in divers Sermons and Discourses" (4 vols., 8vo); republished with a commendatory preface by Dr. Waterland (1740).

BLAIR, John, statesman, b. in Williamsburg, Va., in 1689; d. there, 5 Nov., 1771. He was a nephew of President James Blair noticed above. As early as 1736 he was a member of the house of burgesses, and he was president of the council, and acting governor of Virginia in 1757–'8 and 1768. Campbell, on page 554 of his "History of Virginia" (Philadelphia, 1860), gives a letter concerning the Baptists, written to the king's attorney of Spottsylvania by Blair, when he was acting governor, and showing a spirit of toleration as rare at that time as it was creditable.—His son, **John,** jurist, b. in Williamsburg, Va., in 1732; d. there, 31 Aug., 1800, was graduated at William and Mary college, studied law at the Temple, London, soon became prominent in his profession, and was a member of the legislature as early as 1765. On the dissolution of the assembly in 1769, Blair was one of those that met at the Raleigh tavern and drew up the non-importation agreement. In June, 1776, he was a member of the committee that drew up a plan for governing the state, was chosen to the council, and in 1777 became a judge of the court of appeals. He was afterward chief justice, and in 1780 judge of the high court of chancery. When

the Virginia legislature established circuit courts, and directed the judges of the court of appeals to perform the duties of circuit judges, Judge Blair, with his colleagues, remonstrated, and declared the act unconstitutional. He was a delegate to the convention that drew up the federal constitution, and with Washington and Madison, alone of all the Virginia delegates, voted for its adoption. He afterward supported it also in the state convention. In September, 1789, he was appointed by Washington a justice of the U. S. supreme court, and in 1796 resigned his seat.

BLAIR, John Insley, capitalist, b. in Warren co., N. J., 22 Aug., 1802. He is directly descended from John Blair, who came to this country from Scotland in 1720. The education received by the boy was limited to a few brief months of schooling during the winter, and ceased when he reached the age of eleven. About 1813 he entered the store of a relative in Hope, N. J., for the purpose of learning business, and remained so occupied until 1821, when he settled in Blairstown, N. J. Here, with his relative, John Blair, he established a general country store, but two years later the partnership was dissolved, and the business continued independently by John I. Blair before he was of age. For forty years he remained in this place, constantly extending his business and acquiring branches at Marksborough, Paulina, Huntsville, N. J., and Johnsonsburgh, N. Y., in which his brothers and brothers-in-law were associated with him as partners. During these years Mr. Blair was also developing business interests in other lines, such as flour-mills, the manufacture of cotton, and the marketing of the produce of the country round about, and also in wholesaling many goods to other stores. He likewise filled the office of postmaster in Blairstown for forty years. About 1833 he became associated with others in the development of iron-mines in the vicinity of Oxford Furnace, a forge that had been in operation in pre-revolutionary times. Success in this venture led, in 1846, to his being connected with the organization of the Lackawanna coal and iron company. His ownership and interest in the building of railroads for the transportation of the outputs from the mines, of which he was part proprietor, followed as a matter of course. The road from Owego to Ithaca, N. Y., was bought and rebuilt by him and his associates during 1849. Later, the Legget's Gap road, from Scranton to Great Bend, was constructed, and thrown open in 1851. In 1852, by consolidation, building, and reorganization, the corporation known as the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad came into existence. In the development of this road he was actively interested, and is one of its largest stockholders. It has since been entirely rebuilt, and is a most valuable property, transporting over 6,700,000 tons of coal in 1885, and its combined cost and capital amount to $100,000,000. He has been engaged in railroad building in Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Missouri, and Texas. He was the organizer of the railroad system of Iowa, having built the first railroad across that state from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, and subsequently more than 2,000 miles in Iowa and Nebraska. He was one of the original directors of the Union Pacific railroad, and is now a director in seventeen companies, as well as president of three. Mr. Blair is likewise controlling owner of a large number of other wealthy corporations both in the east and the west. He has been a life-long attendant upon and supporter of the Presbyterian church, to whose institutions he has at various times given upward of $500,000. Among these benefactions is $70,000 to the college of New Jersey, Princeton, of which, in 1866, he became a trustee; $57,000 to Lafayette; and upward of $100,000 to the Blair Presbyterian Academy. In the eighty towns that he has laid out in the west, more than 100 churches have been erected, largely through his liberality. In politics Mr. Blair has always been a strong republican, and he was the candidate of that party for governor of New Jersey in 1868. He has also been a delegate to every national republican convention since the organization. One of his daughters married Charles Scribner, founder of the publishing-house in New York.

BLAIR, Montgomery, statesman, b. in Franklin co., Ky., 10 May, 1813; d. in Silver Spring, Md., 27 July, 1883. He was a son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., was graduated at West Point in 1835, and, after serving in the Seminole war, resigned his commission on 20 May, 1836. He then studied law, and, after his admission to the bar in 1839, began practice in St. Louis. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Missouri, and in 1842 was elected mayor of St. Louis. He was raised to the bench as judge of the court of common pleas in 1843, but resigned in 1849. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and in 1855 was appointed U. S. solicitor in the court of claims. He was removed from this office by President Buchanan in 1858, having left the democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1857 he acted as counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Dred Scott case. He presided over the Maryland republican convention in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster-general by President Lincoln. It is said that he alone of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet opposed the surrender of Fort Sumter, and held his resignation upon the issue. As postmaster-general he prohibited the sending of disloyal papers through the mails, and introduced various reforms, such as money-orders, free delivery in cities, and postal railroad cars. In 1864 Mr. Blair, who was not altogether in accord with the policy of the administration, told the president that he would resign whenever the latter thought it necessary, and on 23 Sept. Mr. Lincoln, in a friendly letter, accepted his offer. After this Mr. Blair acted with the democratic party, and in 1876–'7 vigorously attacked Mr. Hayes's title to the office of president.

BLAIR, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Ulster, Ireland, 14 June, 1712; d. 5 July, 1751. He came, while young, to Pennsylvania, and received his education at William Tennant's "Log College," in Neshaminy, Pa. He was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery on 9 Nov., 1733, and in September, 1734, accepted a call to Middletown and Shrewsbury, N. J. He was one of the original members of New Brunswick presbytery, formed in 1738, and in November, 1739, took charge of the church at New Londonderry, or Fogg's Manor, in Chester co., Pa. Shortly after his settlement there he established a seminary, at which young men were educated, some of whom were afterward prominent in the Presbyterian church, among them Rev. Samuel Davies and Rev. John Rodgers. In the controversy about revivals, which followed the visit of Whitefield to this country, and which finally divided the Presbyterian church, Mr. Blair sided with the so-called "New Side." His principal writings were collected by his brother John (Philadelphia, 1754), with an elegy by Samuel Davies, and Dr. Finley's funeral sermon. This volume contains an elaborate treatise on "Predestination and Reprobation."—His brother, **John,** clergyman, b. in Ireland in 1720; d. in Walkill, Orange

co., N. Y., 8 Dec., 1771, was educated at the "Log College" of Dr. Tennant. He was licensed to preach by the Newcastle presbytery, belonging to the "New Side" division of the Presbyterian church, and on 27 Dec., 1742, was ordained pastor of three churches in Cumberland co., Pa. While here he made two visits to Virginia, the last in 1746, and organized several new congregations. As his parishes were frontier settlements, exposed to Indian depredations, Mr. Blair resigned his charge on 28 Dec., 1748, and returned to the more civilized part of the colony. In 1757 he succeeded his brother as pastor at Fogg's Manor, Pa., and also as head of the seminary. In 1767 he was chosen professor of divinity at Princeton, and vice-president of the college, acting also as president for a short time. In 1769, as the college proved unable to support a professorship of divinity, Mr. Blair resigned, and, on 19 May of that year, accepted a call to Walkill, where he remained until his death. He published a treatise on "Regeneration," Calvinistic in its tone; a treatise on the "Terms of Admission to the Lord's Supper," and several sermons.—John's son, **John Durbarrow,** b. in Fogg's Manor, 15 Oct., 1759; d. in Richmond, Va., in January, 1823, was graduated at Princeton in 1775, and preached for many years in Richmond.—**Samuel,** son of Samuel, noticed above, clergyman, b. in Fogg's Manor, Pa., in 1741; d. in Germantown, Pa., 24 Sept., 1818, was graduated at Princeton in 1760, and was tutor there from 1761 till 1764, when he was licensed to preach by Newcastle presbytery. In 1767 Mr. Blair, though but twenty-six years old, was elected to the presidency of Princeton college, Dr. Witherspoon having declined the first call of the trustees. But learning that, owing to a change of circumstances, Dr. Witherspoon was willing to accept, Mr. Blair declined in his favor. In November, 1766, he was settled, as colleague of Dr. Sewall, over the Old South church, Boston. While on his way thither from Philadelphia, he was shipwrecked, and narrowly escaped with his life. His health was much injured by the exposure, and in the spring of 1769 he had a severe illness, which, in connection with some theological differences between him and his congregation, induced him to resign. He left the Old South church in 1769, and in the same year married a daughter of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia. The rest of his life was passed in Germantown, Pa., where he was the principal founder of the English Presbyterian church, and preached gratuitously for a season. He was several times a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, and was for two years chaplain to the continental congress. In 1790 the university of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of S. T. D. He published an oration on the death of George II. (1761).

BLAKE, Clarence John, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 Feb., 1843. He studied at Lawrence scientific school, and was graduated at the Harvard medical school in 1865, after which he spent some time abroad and received the degree of "obstetrical magistrum" at Vienna in 1867. He began to practise in Boston in 1869, and has devoted his attention principally to diseases of the ear. In 1871 he became aural surgeon in the Massachusetts charitable eye and ear infirmary, and during the same year was appointed instructor in otology in Harvard medical school. He is a member of medical and scientific societies, and was president of the American otological society in 1876–'7. Dr. Blake has invented several surgical instruments for use in the treatment of diseases of the ear, principally the membrana tympani phonautograph. He has published papers on subjects in acoustics and otology, and was the editor of the "American Journal of Otology" in 1879–'82, and also of Rüdinger's "Atlas of the Osseous Anatomy of the Human Ear" (Boston, 1870).

BLAKE, Eli Whitney, inventor, b. in Westborough, Mass., 27 Jan., 1795; d. in New Haven, Conn., 18 Aug., 1886. He studied at Leicester (Mass.) Academy, and was graduated at Yale in 1816, after which he studied law with Judge Gould in Litchfield, Conn. But this he soon abandoned at the request of his uncle, Eli Whitney, who desired his assistance in erecting and organizing the gun-factory at Whitneyville. Here he made important improvements in the machinery and in the processes of manufacturing arms. On the death of Mr. Whitney in 1825 he associated with himself his brother Philos, and continued to manage the business. In 1836 they were joined by another brother, John A., and, under the firm-name of Blake Brothers, established at Westville a factory for the production of door-locks and latches of their own invention. The business was afterward extended so as to include casters, hinges, and other articles of hardware, most of which were covered by patents. In this branch of manufacture, Blake Brothers were among the pioneers, and long held the front rank. The ideas that they originated still characterize the forms of American locks, latches, casters, hinges, and other articles of house-furnishing hardware wherever manufactured. In 1852 Mr. Blake was appointed to superintend the macadamizing of the city streets, and his attention was directed to the want of a proper machine for breaking stone. This problem he solved in 1857 by the invention of the Blake stone-breaker, which, for originality, simplicity, and effectiveness, has justly been regarded by experts as unique. This crusher is now used in all parts of the world for breaking ores, road metal, and similar purposes. Mr. Blake was one of the founders, and for several years president, of the Connecticut Academy of Science. He contributed valuable papers to the "American Journal of Science" and other periodicals, the most important of which he published in a single volume as "Original Solutions of Several Problems in Aërodynamics" (1882).—His son, **Eli Whitney,** b. in New Haven, Conn., 20 April, 1836, was graduated at Yale in 1857, and then spent a year at Sheffield Scientific School, after which he studied chemistry and physics in the Universities of Heidelberg, Marburg, and Berlin. Prof. Blake has been professor of chemistry in the University of Vermont (1867); professor of physics at Cornell (1868–'70); acting professor of physics at Columbia (1868–'9); and professor of physics at Brown (1870–'86). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of other scientific bodies, to whose proceedings he has frequently contributed valuable papers.

BLAKE, George A. H., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in September, 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Oct., 1884. He became lieutenant in the 2d dragoons 11 June, 1836, was made captain in December, 1839, and was in the actions with the Seminoles at Fort Miller and Jupiter inlet, in 1841. During the Mexican war, in 1846–'7, he was in the battles at Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at St. Augustine, Mexico. In July, 1850, he became major of the 1st dragoons, and served against the Apache and Navajo Indians. In May, 1861, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st U. S. cavalry, and colonel on 15 Feb., 1862. He took part in the battle of Gaines's

Mill, 27 June, 1862, where he was slightly wounded, and was also in the actions at Aldie, Middletown, Upperville, and at Gettysburg, where he distinguished himself. He was afterward chief commissary of musters for the department of Virginia, and in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general U. S. A. for his services at Gettysburg. From February, 1865, till March, 1866, he was member of a military commission at Washington, and afterward commander at Fort Vancouver, Washington territory. On 15 Dec., 1870, he was retired.

BLAKE, George Smith, naval officer, b. in Worcester, Mass., in 1803; d. in Longwood, Mass., 24 June, 1871. His father, Francis Blake, was a prominent lawyer in Worcester. On 1 Jan., 1818, he was appointed to the navy as midshipman. On 5 Nov., 1821, the schooner "Alligator," on which he was serving, was attacked near the Cape Verde islands by a Portuguese ship, which was captured and sent to the United States, with Blake as her executive officer. Commissioned lieutenant, 31 March, 1827, he cruised in the "Grampus," on the West India station, for the suppression of piracy. He was employed on a survey of Narragansett bay in 1832, was attached to the navy-yard at Philadelphia in 1833, and from 1837 till 1848 was connected with the coast survey. The secretary of the treasury, in a letter to the navy department, speaks highly of Lieut. Blake's zeal and fidelity in this service. In 1846, while commanding the brig "Perry" in the gulf of Mexico, he was wrecked on the Florida coast in the great hurricane, but succeeded in getting his vessel off, and brought her to Philadelphia under jurymasts. The secretary of the navy, in a letter to Lieut. Blake, commended his conduct on this occasion. He was made commander 27 Feb., 1847, and attached to the bureau of construction. From 1849 till 1852 he was fleet captain in the Mediterranean. On 14 Sept., 1855, he was made captain, and assigned to special duty at Hoboken, N. J., in connection with the building of the Stevens battery there. In 1858 he became superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis. At the beginning of the war his prompt measures saved the government property at the academy from capture, and he superintended the removal of the school to Newport, R. I. He was commissioned commodore on 16 July, 1862, left the naval academy in 1865, and from 1866 till 1869 he was light-house inspector of the second district, residing at Boston.

BLAKE, Homer C., naval officer, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 1 Feb., 1822; d. 21 Jan., 1880. He was appointed to the navy from Ohio as a midshipman, 2 March, 1840, and served on the frigate "Constellation," of the East India squadron, 1841–'3; the sloop "Preble," 1843–'5; at the naval academy in 1846, when he was made passed midshipman; and again on the "Preble" until 1848. Until 1856 he served on receiving-ships at New York and Boston, with the exception of two years in the Pacific, and in 1855 was commissioned lieutenant. From 1857 till 1859 he served on the "St. Lawrence," of the Brazil squadron, and from 1861 till 1862 on the "Sabine," of the home squadron. He was then made lieutenant-commander and given the command of the "Hatteras," of the western gulf blockading squadron, formerly a merchant steamer. On 11 July, 1863, the "Hatteras," while at anchor off Galveston, Texas, was ordered to chase a suspicious vessel, which proved to be the confederate cruiser "Alabama," and after a short action Commander Blake was obliged to surrender, as the "Hatteras," no match for her adversary, was disabled and sinking. The crew was taken off, and the "Hatteras" went down in ten minutes. Blake was carried to Jamaica, where he was paroled, returned to the United States, and was soon exchanged. From 1863 till 1865 he commanded the steamer "Utah," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, where he did good service, shelling three divisions of the confederate army on the James in 1864, and assisting to repel an attack on the Army of the James on 23 Jan., 1865. He was made commander, 3 March, 1866, commanded the "Swatara" and the "Alaska," and became captain, 25 May, 1871. From 1873 till 1878 he was in command of the naval rendezvous at New York, and in 1880 was promoted to commodore.

BLAKE, John Lauris, author, b. in Northwood, N. H., 21 Dec., 1788; d. in Orange, N. J., 6 July, 1857. When a boy he alternately worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. Showing a taste for mechanics, at thirteen years of age he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and afterward labored as a journeyman in Salem, Mass. He was graduated at Brown in 1812, and licensed to preach by the Rhode Island association of Congregational ministers in 1813; but, becoming interested in the Episcopal church, was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold in 1815. Soon afterward he organized the parish of St. Paul's, in Pawtucket, where he remained until 1820. In that year he returned to New Hampshire and took charge of the churches in Concord and Hopkinton. He also organized a young ladies' school in Concord, and in 1822 removed it to Boston, remaining at its head until 1830, and making for it a high reputation. From 1824 till 1832 he was rector of St. Matthew's church, Boston, and subsequently devoted himself entirely to literary work. He was editor of the "Literary Advertiser" and the "Gospel Advocate," and was an active member of the Boston school committee for several years. He wrote or compiled about fifty volumes, mostly text-books, embracing treatises on astronomy, chemistry, natural philosophy, botany, geography, and history. His first work was a "Text-Book of Geography and Chronology" (1814). His "Biographical Dictionary" was published in New York in 1835, and just before his death he published a revised edition under the title "Universal Biographical Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1857), on which he had spent many years of hard work. He was also the author of the "Family Encyclopædia of Agriculture and Domestic Economy" and the "Farmer's Every-Day Book" (New York, 1852); "Modern Farmer" (1853); "Letters on Confirmation"; and several small books for school libraries, such as the "Book of Nature Laid Open," "Wonders of the Earth," and "Wonders of Art" (Troy, N. Y., 1845).

BLAKE, Joseph, colonist, b. about 1620; d. about 1700. He was a brother of the famous English admiral, and from him inherited a considerable fortune, which he largely devoted to the cause of emigration. At that time (1683) the Carolinas were especially attractive to English colonists, and Blake conducted to Charleston from Somersetshire a company of exceptionally good character, as is attested by a contemporary historian. Blake was impatient even of such religious oppression as existed under Charles II., and, fearing a Romanist successor, did all in his power to favor Protestant emigration to America. As a result, large numbers of Protestant English and Scotch-Irish settled along this section of the coast.

BLAKE, Lillie Devereux, reformer, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 12 Aug., 1835. She was educated in New Haven at Miss Apthorp's school, and subse-

quently took the Yale course with tutors at home. She became interested in woman's enfranchisement in 1869, and has since spoken extensively on that subject, addressing committees of congress and state legislatures on the question. In 1876 she was a member of the delegation from the national association, that presented the woman's declaration of rights in Philadelphia on 4 July, 1876. For five years she has been president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and she was the first person to ask that Columbia college be open to women. Mrs. Blake has taken an active interest in many political campaigns, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the law giving school-suffrage to the women of New York state. She has been twice married: in 1855 to Frank G. Quay Umsted, who died in 1859, and in 1866 to Grenfill Blake. She has written serial stories, short sketches, and letters, for various periodicals and newspapers. Her published works include "Southwold" (New York, 1859); "Rockford, or Sunshine and Storm" (1863); "Fettered for Life" (1873); and "Woman's Place To-day," a series of lectures in reply to Dr. Morgan Dix's lenten sermons on the "Calling of a Christian Woman" (1883).

Lillie Devereux Blake

BLAKE, Thomas Holdsworth, politician, b. in Calvert co., Md., 14 June, 1792; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 Nov., 1849. He received a common-school education, and then studied law in Washington, D. C. In 1814 he served in the militia of the District of Columbia, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg. Subsequently he removed to Kentucky, and thence to Indiana, where he began the practice of law at Terre Haute, becoming prosecuting attorney and judge of the circuit courts. He then relinquished his profession and was engaged in business for several years, and also for some time a member of the Indiana legislature. In 1827 he was elected to congress as an Adams republican, but he was defeated as a candidate for reëlection. From May, 1842, till April, 1845, he was commissioner of the general land office, having received the appointment to that position from President Tyler. Later he was appointed president of the Wabash and Erie canal company, and also sent to Europe as the financial agent of the state of Indiana, where he made satisfactory arrangements with its public creditors.

BLAKE, William Hume, Canadian jurist, b. in Kiltegan, Wicklow, Ireland, 10 March, 1809; d. in Toronto, 17 Nov., 1870. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, and studied surgery under Surgeon-General Sir Philip Crampton, and also studied theology, but before completing his course he emigrated to Canada. He was for some time a farmer near Strathroy, county of Middlesex, Ontario, before he removed to Toronto (then known as York), and studied law. When the Mackenzie rebellion began in 1837 he was appointed paymaster of the Royal Foresters. In 1838 he was called to the bar of Upper Canada, and at once took a leading place in his profession. In 1847 Mr. Blake was elected to parliament for East York (now the county of Ontario), and became solicitor-general in the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry. In November, 1849, he was appointed to the chancellorship of Upper Canada. He retired from the bench in 1860.—His son, **Edward,** statesman, was b. in Adelaide, Middlesex co., Ontario, 13 Oct., 1833. He is descended, on his father's side, from the Blakes of Castlegrove, Galway, and on his mother's from William Hume, M. P. for Wicklow. He was born on his father's farm, but was taken to Toronto when a year old. The son followed, professionally, closely in his father's footsteps, as did also his younger brother, Samuel Hume Blake, who never entered public life, but was raised at a very early age to the post of vice-chancellor in the court over which his father formerly presided. Edward Blake was educated at Upper Canada college and University college, Toronto, was graduated from the latter with honors in 1857. He was called to the bar in 1859, and rose rapidly to a foremost position as a chancery practitioner. In 1867 he was a candidate for election at once to the House of Commons of the Dominion, and to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Having been elected as a member for South Bruce, he was chosen leader of the opposition in the Ontario Assembly very soon after it began its course, and during the first parliamentary term frequently introduced bills, many of which were voted down, only to be taken up afterward and carried through as government measures. A principle that Mr. Blake always kept before the public was the obligation resting on the government to give the people's representatives detailed knowledge of the destination of public moneys before they are voted by parliament. This very principle was the final issue on which the Sandfield Macdonald government was defeated in 1871, and it therefore became the most important plank in the platform of its successor. Mr. Blake retained the leadership of the opposition until 20 Dec., 1871, when he succeeded the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald as premier of the Ontario legislature, but only retained the office for one session, when he resigned, owing to the passing of the dual representation act. In 1873 the conservative ministry, presided over by Sir John A. Macdonald, was compelled to resign, and the liberal party came at once into power, with Alexander Mackenzie as premier. In November, 1873, Mr. Blake was made a member of the Canadian cabinet under the Mackenzie administration, and he held, for various periods, the office of minister of justice and the portfolio of president of the council. He was offered successively the chancellorship of Ontario and the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the Dominion, both of which he refused. While he was minister of justice it fell to his lot to discuss, by correspond-

Edward Blake

ence with the secretary of state for the colonies, Lord Carnarvon, a somewhat important point in connection with the relation of Canada to the mother-country. Long after the Red river insurrection was repressed, the final disposal of the chief insurgents continued to be a difficult question, owing to uncertainty as to what had been really promised to them. Lord Dufferin undertook to cut the Gordian knot by an exercise of the royal prerogative under his "instructions" (by commuting the death sentence passed upon Lépine into exile), without taking the advice of his ministers. A request was then sent to the imperial government to amend the instructions, so that thereafter the prerogative of pardon, like all other prerogatives, should be exercisable by the governor only on the advice of his ministers. To this Lord Carnarvon demurred, but Mr. Blake's arguments at last convinced the imperial authorities of the absurdity and danger of leaving the way open to a governor to create serious trouble between the two countries, and the obnoxious instruction was modified as desired. The general election of 1878 was disastrous to the Mackenzie administration, and among other defeated candidates was Mr. Blake, who had sat for South Bruce for two parliaments. He remained out of the Commons for one session, and, when he returned to it as member for West Durham, he was chosen leader of the Liberal party. The discarding of Mr. Mackenzie, and the selection of Mr. Blake as the leader of the Liberals, did not take place without a decided protest on the part of many prominent in the politics of the party, as well as among the rank and file, and the result was a lack of unanimity among the liberals after Mr. Blake's assumption of the leadership. He is a very fluent public speaker, and impresses an audience with the consciousness of his exhaustless resources; but he fails to create that enthusiasm and devotion in his followers to which his great political opponent, Sir John A. Macdonald, owes his most signal successes. In the session of the Dominion parliament of 1886 Mr. Blake spoke in favor of the Landry motion, the object of which was to censure the government for the execution of Riel, the leader of the northwest rebellion. The motion was lost by a large majority, many of the leading liberals voting with the government. In 1876 Mr. Blake visited England and received many marks of public esteem. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-members of the law society of the province, of which he has for years been the presiding and chief executive officer. He has been equally fortunate in securing the suffrages of his fellow-graduates of the Provincial university, who have repeatedly elected him by acclamation to the post of chancellor. He declined the honor of the knighthood in 1877, as his father did in 1853.—Another son, **Samuel Hume,** jurist, b. in Toronto, 31 Aug., 1835, received his education by private tuition and at Upper Canada college, Toronto. On leaving college he spent four years with the firm of Ross, Mitchell & Co., Toronto, at the expiration of which period he began the study of law, and at the same time took a course in arts in University College, Toronto, being graduated there and admitted to the bar in 1858. He then entered into partnership with his brother, and the firm became known as that of E. & S. H. Blake. He was vice-chancellor of Ontario from 1872 till 16 May, 1881.

BLAKE, William Phipps, mineralogist, b. in New York city, 1 June, 1826. He studied at the Yale scientific school, and in 1852 was one of the seven who received the newly created degree of Ph. B. In 1853 he became geologist and mineralogist for a U. S. Pacific railroad expedition. He edited the "Mining Magazine" from 1859 till 1860, and from 1861 till 1863 was employed as a mining engineer, and in connection with explorations in Japan, China, and Alaska. In 1864 he became professor of mineralogy and geology in the college of California. He has been connected with many industrial exhibitions, publishing professional reports, and numerous papers on scientific subjects, and has invented improvements in metallurgical machinery. His report on the precious metals, forming one of the government volumes on the Paris exposition of 1867, is full of valuable information. He was the first to recognize the tellurides among the products of California, and was also the first to draw attention to the platinum metals associated with the gold-washings of that state.

BLAKE, William Rufus, actor, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 April, 1863. He was of Irish parentage. When only seventeen years old he went on the stage at Halifax, N. S., taking the part of the Prince of Wales, in "Richard the Third," with a company of strolling players. His first appearance in New York was in 1824, at the old Chatham theatre, as Frederick, in "The Poor Gentleman," and in "The Three Singles." While playing at the Tremont theatre, Boston, in 1827, he received the first call before the curtain ever given to an actor in this country. In 1839 he visited England, making his first appearance there in the Haymarket theatre, London. On 21 April, 1863, while playing Sir Peter Teazle, in the Boston theatre, he was suddenly taken ill, and died the next day. Mr. Blake was a man of good education, and a fluent speaker. He excelled in the delineation of old men. One of his best characters was that of Jesse Rural in "Old Heads and Young Hearts." He was, at different times, stage manager of the Tremont theatre, Boston, joint manager of the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and stage manager of the Broadway theatre, New York. He was the author of the plays "Nero"; "The Turned Head"; an adaptation of Theodore S. Fay's novel "Norman Leslie"; and "The Buggs," a burlesque.—His wife, **Caroline Placide,** widow of Leigh Waring, was an actress.

BLAKELEY, Johnston, naval officer, b. near Seaford, county Down, Ireland, in October, 1781; lost at sea in 1814. His father, John Blakeley, brought him to this country when he was only two years old, and settled in Wilmington, N. C. Young Blakeley was sent in 1790 to New York city, where he spent five years in study, and, in 1796, entered the university of North Carolina. His father died in 1797, leaving him alone in the world, and in 1799 financial troubles compelled him to leave college. On 5 February, 1800, he obtained a midshipman's warrant in the navy. He was made lieutenant 10 Feb., 1807, and in 1813 commanded the brig "En-

terprise," and did good service in protecting the coasting trade. On 24 July, 1813, he was made master commander, and in August was appointed to the command of the new sloop "Wasp," which sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on a cruise, 1 May, 1814. On 28 June he fell in with the British brig "Reindeer," and captured her after a severe action of nineteen minutes. The "Reindeer" made three unsuccessful attempts to board the "Wasp," and in the last of these her commander, Captain Manners, was killed. The loss of the "Reindeer" was 25 killed, 42 wounded; that of the "Wasp," 5 killed, 22 wounded. Owing to the danger of recapture, Blakeley burned his prize, and, having placed a portion of his wounded prisoners on a neutral vessel, put into L'Orient. Congress voted him a gold medal for his exploit. Sailing from L'Orient on 27 Aug., the "Wasp" made several captures, one of them a vessel laden with military stores. On the evening of 1 Sept. he fell in with the brig "Avon," and compelled her to surrender, but the approach of the two brigs "Castilian" and "Tartarus" forced him to abandon his prize, which soon sank. After capturing and scuttling two more vessels, the "Wasp," on 21 Sept., captured the brig "Atalanta," which was sent to Savannah, and on 24 Nov., Blakeley was made captain. After this nothing more was heard of the "Wasp," or those on board of her, until it was discovered that a Swedish ship had spoken her on 9 Oct., which was the last news of her. It seems probable that the vessel, being heavily armed and sparred, and very deep-waisted, foundered in a gale. Blakeley's only child, a daughter, was educated at the expense of the state of North Carolina.

BLAKELOCK, Ralph Albert, artist, b. in New York city, 15 Oct., 1847. He was educated in the public schools and in the college of the city of New York, being graduated in 1869. In the same year he travelled through the western states, Mexico, and the West Indies. He has studied his art with no master, but has grown an artist under his own experiments. He has painted landscapes, Indian figures, and moonlight scenes. One of his pictures represents the Ta-vo-kok-i, or circle-dance of the Kavavite Indians. In 1882 he exhibited at the national academy "Cloverdale, Cal.," "Moonlight," and "The Indian Fisherman"; in 1884, "A Landscape," and "On the Face of Quiet Waters"; and in 1885, "Cumuli." All his works are ideal or creative. Mr. Blakelock's idea of his art is that "the laws of the art of painting are the laws of the creator, as to expression, color, form, unity, harmony, height, depth, tone; when the knowledge is obtained, then we may trust our emotional nature or spirit to create, and then, upon comparison, we find them like nature." He has endeavored to bring out the beauty of a painting by the treatment of color, "until it seems to flow upon the senses, as some melody."

BLANC, Anthony, R. C. archbishop, b. in Sury, France, 11 Oct., 1792; d. in New Orleans, 20 June, 1860. He was ordained in 1816, and in the following year sailed from Bordeaux in company with twenty young missionaries who had volunteered for duty under Bishop Dubourg in the southwestern states. He landed at Annapolis and was for some months the guest of Charles Carroll at Carrollton. In 1818 he was appointed pastor at Vincennes under Bishop Flaget, and succeeded in erecting two log chapels, the first seen in that country. Bishop Dubourg recalled him to New Orleans in 1820, and he was created bishop of New Orleans in 1835. In 1838 Texas was added to his diocese, which originally consisted of Louisiana and Mississippi. To remedy the evils caused by the size of his bishopric, he obtained from the pope the erection of two new sees within his jurisdiction, and opened a theological seminary for the training of a native clergy. He introduced the Lazarists and Jesuits, and intrusted the schools of higher education to their control. A controversy between the lay trustees of the cathedral of New Orleans and Bishop Blanc at one time assumed an alarming aspect. The trustees refused to receive the rector whom the bishop had appointed, and an interdict was laid on the church. With the co-operation of other bishops, however, a reconciliation was effected in 1844. As Bishop Blanc had more than doubled the number of churches in his diocese in a few years after his consecration, and as the number of Catholics had largely increased, the council of Baltimore, which met in 1849, advised the pope to erect it into an archbishopric. In 1850, therefore, Bishop Blanc was made archbishop of New Orleans with four suffragan dioceses. In 1855 he visited Rome to take part in the council then sitting, and on his return he introduced the Christian Brothers and several other educational orders, male and female, into his diocese. Before his death the churches had increased through his efforts from twenty-six to seventy-three, and the number of clergy from twenty-seven to seventy-three. He erected three colleges, eight academies for young ladies, nine free schools, thirteen orphan asylums, and three convents.

BLANC, Vincent Le, traveller, b. in France in 1554; d. in 1640. From his twelfth to his sixtieth year he travelled in Asia, Africa, and America, and he gives in his "Voyages fameux" (1648) an account of Canada, which is valuable in some respects, though confused in its dates.

BLANCHARD, Albert G., soldier, b. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1810. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and served on frontier duty and recruiting service until 1 Oct., 1840, when he resigned, with the rank of first lieutenant. From 1840 till 1846 he was a merchant at New Orleans, La., and was director of public schools there from 1843 till 1845. During the Mexican war he served as captain of Louisiana volunteers, being at the battle of Monterey and the siege of Vera Cruz, and he re-entered the regular army on 27 May, 1847, as major of the 12th infantry, serving till 25 July, 1848. After teaching in the New Orleans public schools he became a surveyor, and was afterward connected with several railroad companies. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, he was made a brigadier-general in the confederate army, and on 29 Feb., 1862, issued from Norfolk, Va., an order that became quite celebrated, urging the inhabitants to fire at the national army from behind trees, and obstruct its passage in every possible way. Since the war, Gen. Blanchard has been a civil engineer and surveyor in New Orleans.

BLANCHARD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Dunstable, near Nashua, N. H., 11 Feb., 1704; d. 7 April, 1758. He was a mandamus councillor from 1740 till 1758; judge of the superior court of New Hampshire from 1749 till 1758; commanded a New Hampshire regiment in 1755, and was engaged at Crown Point. He speculated in lands, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Samuel Langdon, published, in 1761, a map of New Hampshire.

BLANCHARD, Joshua P., peace advocate, b. in 1782; d. in Boston, Mass., in October, 1868. He was the oldest apostle of peace in the United States, laboring for the cause with Dr. Channing and under the leadership of Dr. Worcester. He

gave freely for its aid, and wrote much in support of it. Though one of the most radical on the peace question, however, he was thoroughly consistent, and, having decided that Christianity not only discountenances but forbids war, he accepted all legitimate inferences from this position.

BLANCHARD, Justus Wardwell, soldier, b. in Milford, N. H., in 1811; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1877. Before the civil war he was captain of the Burgess corps of Albany, N. Y. He entered the national service as captain in the 3d N. Y. volunteers in 1861, became lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. He was at Big Bethel in 1861, took part in Banks's Red River expedition, volunteered on a forlorn hope at Port Hudson, and was with Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign in 1864.

BLANCHARD, Thomas, inventor, b. in Sutton, Mass., 24 June, 1788; d. in Boston, 16 April, 1864. He had a fondness for mechanical employment, and was associated with his brother in the manufacture of tacks by hand. This process was exceedingly slow and tedious, and in 1806 he invented a machine, which he subsequently so improved that five hundred tacks could be made in a minute, with heads and points more perfect than those made by the old-fashioned plan. This patent he sold for $5,000 to a company that afterward went extensively into the manufacture. After this he turned his attention to the manufacture of a machine for turning and finishing gun-barrels by a single operation; and this he accomplished, finishing the octagon portion of the barrel by changing the action of his lathe to vibratory motion. This invention, afterward extended to the turning of all kinds of irregular forms, was one of the most remarkable improvements made in the century. During the progress of its development he was employed at the Springfield armory, where he received nine cents allowance from the government for each musket made by his machines, and this was his only compensation during the first term of his patent, originally granted in 1820. In 1831 he received a patent for an improved form of steamboat, so constructed as to ascend rapids or rivers having strong currents, which was used on the Connecticut river and in the west. He introduced several improvements in the construction of railroads and locomotives, and was the inventor of a steam wagon before any railroad had ever been built. In 1851 he devised a process for bending heavy timber. He also constructed machines for cutting and folding envelopes at a single operation, and several mortising machines. Mr. Blanchard was awarded more than twenty-five patents for his inventions, for some of which he received ample compensation.

BLANCHELANDE, Philibert François Roussel de (blŏnsh'-lŏnd'), French soldier, b. in Dijon, France, in 1735; d. in Paris, 11 April, 1793. He entered the army in 1747 and in 1779 was sent to America, where he became lieutenant-colonel. He successfully defended the isle of St. Vincent against the English, for which service he was made a brigadier. He assisted at the taking of Tobago, and was made its governor in 1781. This office he afterward exchanged for that of Dominica, which he retained until his return to France at the epoch of the revolution. Later he was sent to St. Domingo as governor of the French part of that island; but showing a disposition to disregard the authority of the national assembly, he was taken to France, condemned, and executed.

BLANCHET, Augustine Magloire Alexander, R. C. bishop, b. in St. Pierre, Quebec, in 1797. After his ordination, in 1821, he performed missionary duties in various parts of Canada. He was canon of the cathedral at Montreal when he was nominated to the newly created see of Walla Walla in 1845. He reached his diocese in 1847, accompanied by four oblate fathers and two secular priests, and labored among the Indians for about a year, but with little success, owing to troubles among the natives. The see of Nesqually was erected in 1850, to which he was transferred the same year. He took up his residence at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, where he built a cathedral, and also erected churches at Olympia and Steilacoom, on Cowlitz river, and among the Chinooks. The Catholic population of his diocese had increased to more than 6,000 in 1853, when the territory of Washington, which included the see of Nesqually, was organized. He resigned his diocese in 1879, owing to failing health. During his mission he erected twenty-four churches. He founded colleges at Vancouver and Walla Walla, several institutions conducted by the sisters of mercy, and flourishing Indian missions at Fort Colville, Yakima, and Tulalip.

BLANCHET, Emilio (blahn-shay), Cuban author, b. in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1829. In 1870 he went to Barcelona, Spain, where he received the degree of Ph. D., and where he has resided since. His principal works are "El anillo de Maria Tudor," a drama; "Prosa y Verso" (1858); a "Manual of Cuban History"; "Flores de la Literatura Francesa"; and "El Libro de las Expiaciones."

BLANCHET, Francis Norbert, R. C. archbishop, b. near Quebec in 1795; d. in Portland, Oregon, in 1883. He received his ecclesiastical training at the Petit seminaire, Quebec, and was ordained by Archbishop Plessis in 1819. He labored for seven years on the missions of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and was then appointed curé of St. Joseph de Soulanges at The Cedars, where he remained nine years. After John Jacob Astor established the trading-post of Astoria at the mouth of Columbia river, and after the organization of the Hudson bay company in Oregon, there was a great influx of Canadian Catholics, who intermarried with the Indians. In 1838 the archbishop of Quebec decided to establish a mission among them, and for this purpose selected fathers Blanchet and Demers. Father Blanchet made Vancouver his headquarters, and for the next four years he and his companion were the only priests in Oregon, which then included British Columbia and extended along the Pacific to the California boundary. In 1843 he was created vicar-apostolic and received episcopal consecration from the archbishop of Quebec. At the close of 1844 he had converted most of the Indian tribes of the Sound, Caledonia, and the lower Oregon. He had founded nine missions —four in the Rocky mountains and five in lower Oregon. Eleven churches had been erected, and two educational establishments founded—one for boys and one for girls. There were fifteen priests in the country, besides sisters. In accordance with the representations of Bishop Blanchet, the pope formed his vicariate into an ecclesiastical province, divided into three sees, over one of which, that of Oregon City, he was appointed bishop. In 1878 he received Bishop Seghers as coadjutor, and in 1881 he was obliged to retire, after a priesthood of sixty two years and an episcopate of thirty-six. He has been called the "Apostle of Oregon."

BLANCHET, Joseph Goderick, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Pierre, 7 June, 1829. He was educated at the Quebec seminary and at the St. Anne college, and graduated as a physician. In

1863 he raised the 17th battalion of volunteer infantry, and became its lieutenant-colonel. He was elected president of the "Cercle de Quebec" in 1871; president of the Levis and Kennebec railway in 1872; and in 1873 was appointed a member of the Catholic section of the council of public instruction for the province of Quebec. After the St. Albans raid in 1864 he was in command of a battalion on the frontier, and commanded the force on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, Quebec district, during the Fenian raid in 1866, and again in 1870. He was elected to the provincial legislature, and chosen speaker, in which capacity he officiated from the meeting of the first parliament after the union in 1867 until the dissolution of the second parliament in 1875. He was mayor of the town of Levis for six years, and a representative in the Canadian assembly from 1861 till 1874, when he resigned his seat in that body (in consequence of the operation of the act respecting dual representation) in order to remain in the Quebec assembly, to which he had been first elected in 1867 and in which he continued until 1875, when he was defeated. On 23 Nov., 1875, he was returned for Bellechasse, which he represented until 1878, when he was re-elected for Levis. He is a liberal-conservative.

BLANCO, Núñez Vela, Spanish viceroy of Peru in 1543, during the great troubles among Gonzalo Pizarro, Vaca de Castro, Carvajal, and others. The viceroy tried to leave the country several times, and finally fell in one of the battles fought by the insurgents against each other.

BLAND, Richard, statesman, b. in Virginia, 6 May, 1710; d. in Williamsburg, Va., 26 Oct., 1776. He was educated at William and Mary college and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1745 he was elected to the house of burgesses and became one of its most distinguished members. He opposed the stamp act in 1764, and served on the committee to memorialize the king, lords, and commons. In 1768 he was one of the committee appointed to remonstrate with parliament on the subject of taxation. After the dissolution of the house in the following year he was among the first to sign the non-importation agreement proposed at the subsequent meeting held at Raleigh tavern. In 1773 he was a member of the committee of correspondence, and in 1774 a delegate to congress. He was re-elected in 1775, but declined the honor on account of his advanced age. He was a fine classical scholar, and had acquired the name of "Virginia Antiquary" on account of his familiarity with every part connected with the settlement and progress of the colony. Moreover, he was accepted as an authority on all questions touching the rights and privileges of the colony. Mr. Bland published "A Letter to the Clergy on the Two-penny Act" (1760); and "An Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies" (1766), which was the first tract written on that subject.

BLAND, Richard Parks, congressman, b. near Hartford, Ohio co., Ky., 19 Aug., 1835. He was orphaned at an early age, and worked during the summer months in order to obtain means with which to attend school in the winter. When he became of age he taught, and so was enabled to follow his academic studies. Later he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession. In 1855 he removed to Missouri, and then westward to California. Subsequently he settled in Virginia City, Nevada, where he became interested in various mining operations, and also devoted his attention to law. In 1860 he became treasurer of Carson co., Nevada, and continued in that office until the organization of the state government. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and settled in Rolla, entering into a law partnership with his brother, C. C. Bland. In 1869 he removed to Lebanon, where he followed his profession. In 1873 he was elected to congress from Missouri as a democrat, and he has since been regularly re-elected. He became in 1875 chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and introduced in the 44th congress the well-known "Bland Bill," which provided that the secretary of the treasury shall purchase sufficient bullion to coin the minimum amount of $2,000,000 a month in silver dollars of 412½ grains each, and that these dollars shall be legal tender.

BLAND, Theodoric, soldier, b. in Prince George co., Va., in 1742; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1790. In 1753 he was sent to England, and, after preliminary studies at Wakefield, he pursued the academic and subsequently the medical course at the University of Edinburgh. After being admitted to the practice of medicine in England, he returned to this country about 1764. Dr. Bland was one of the number who petitioned the house of burgesses to enact a law forbidding any person to practise medicine in the colony without a proper license. He was among those who removed from Lord Dunmore's palace the arms and ammunition which that official had abstracted from the public arsenal, and he afterward published a series of bitterly indignant letters against the governor, under the pen-name of "Cassius." He continued active in his profession until the beginning of the revolutionary war, when he at once sided with the colonists and became captain of the first troop of Virginia cavalry. After the enrolment of six companies he joined the main army in 1777 as lieutenant-colonel. Later he became colonel, and throughout the war signalized himself as a vigilant and efficient officer, enjoying the esteem and confidence of Gen. Washington. He especially distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and was placed in command of the prisoners taken at Saratoga, who were marched to Charlottesville, Va. In 1779 he had command of the troops at the Albemarle barracks in Virginia. He served during the war for one term in the Virginia senate, and later was elected to the continental congress, serving from 1780 till 1783. He was also a member of the Virginia convention of 1788 on the adoption of the federal constitution, and was among those opposed to adoption. Then he became representative from Virginia to the first congress, taking his seat 30 March, 1789. His death occurred during the sessions of congress, and he was the first member whose decease was announced in that body. He was buried in Trinity churchyard. See the "Memoir of Theodoric Bland," in "The Bland Papers," collected by Charles Campbell (Petersburg, 1840).

BLASCO, Núñez, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, b. in 1490. After making explorations along the coasts of Darien, he discovered near the gulf of Urabe an isthmus (Panama) separating the two oceans, and had four fortresses built there. He defeated the Indian caciques and attempted to become the sovereign of that portion of America, but was soon overcome by Spanish troops and executed by order of King Ferdinand.

BLASHFIELD, Edwin Howland, painter, b. in New York, 15 Dec., 1848. He was prepared to enter Harvard at the Boston Latin school, but during his course of study there developed a taste for art so pronounced that it was decided to send him abroad. He studied and painted for ten years in Paris, and then, in pursuit of his profession, made

five visits to Italy, several pedestrian trips through Switzerland, and spent some time in Germany and Belgium. His studio is in New York, and when he is in the United States his summers are passed at Little Compton, R. I. He is a member of the society of American artists, an associate of the national academy, and a member of water-color and pastel societies. His favorite subjects are figures, with carefully studied landscape or architecture. Historical subjects and portraiture, with particular devotion to accuracy of detail, also claim his attention. Some of his principal paintings are: "A Poet" (Paris salon, 1876); "Toreador" and "Monseigneur" (1877); "The Augur" (1878); "A Roman Emperor" (1879); "The Fencing-Lesson—Roman Ladies" (1880); and "The Besieged," a fine picture, has been exhibited in the royal academies of London and Edinburgh; at the national academy, Dublin; and at Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, and Glasgow. He has been very successful in the execution of large canvases for the interior decoration of some of the finest private houses in New York city.

BLATCHFORD, Richard Milford, lawyer, b. in Stratford, Conn., 23 April, 1798; d. in Newport, R. I., 3 Sept., 1875. He was graduated at Union in 1818, taught school in Jamaica, L. I., and studied law at the same time. After being admitted to the bar he settled in New York, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1826 he was appointed financial agent and counsel for the bank of England, later he held the same appointment from the bank of the United States, and in 1836, when the charter of that bank expired, he satisfactorily settled the affairs between it and the bank of England. In 1855 he was elected to the state legislature. At the beginning of the civil war he was a prominent member of the union defence committee, and President Lincoln appointed him on the committee charged with the disbursement of the large sums of money appropriated for obtaining soldiers for the union army. The other members of the committee were Gen. John A. Dix and George Opdyke. In 1862 he received the appointment of minister-resident to the States of the Church, and remained in Rome until October, 1863. He was a commissioner of Central Park from April, 1859, till April, 1870, when he was removed by the operation of the new charter. In 1872 he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Parks, but was afterward removed by the enactment of a new charter. He was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster, and one of the executors to his will.—His son, **Samuel,** jurist, b. in New York, 9 March, 1820, was graduated at Columbia in 1837. Two years later he became private secretary to Gov. William H. Seward, and he was military secretary on the governor's staff till 1843. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1845 was made a counsellor of the Supreme court of New York state. During the latter part of the same year he settled in Auburn, and became associated with W. H. Seward and Christopher Morgan in a law partnership. In 1854 he removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was appointed in May, 1867, district judge of the U. S. court for the southern district of New York, and in March, 1882, became an associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. Since 1867 he has been a trustee of Columbia college. For several years he published reports of cases in the circuit courts of the United States.

BLATHWAYT, or BLATHWAYTE, William, politician, b. at St. Martin in the Fields, England, about 1649; d. at Dyrham Park, Worcestershire, in August, 1717. He was in the English diplomatic service as early as 1668, clerk of the privy council, and one of the important witnesses at the trial of the seven bishops for libel under James II., in 1688. He is identified with American affairs through his commissionerships of trade and plantations, under William III. This board was created by the king in May, 1696, for the more efficient administration of colonial affairs. The instructions under which it acted are suggestive, in the light of subsequent history, as indicating the spirit with which England aimed to utilize her colonies. The commissioners were directed to inquire into the means of making the colonies "most useful and beneficial to England," and as to the means of "diverting them (the colonies) from trades which may prove prejudicial to England." Blathwayt drew up the new charter of Massachusetts, and with the rest of the commissioners vainly endeavored to devise some plan whereby the colonial governments could be consolidated and yet left independent. In 1686 he married Mary, only surviving daughter and heir of John Wynter, of Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire, on which estate he died, and was buried in its parish church. Many of his manuscripts are preserved in the Bodleian library, in the British museum, at Dyrham Park, and in the collections described by the Historical manuscripts commission.

BLAUVELT, Augustus, clergyman, b. in Covert, Seneca co., N. Y., 7 April, 1832. He was prepared in the Ovid Academy, was graduated at Rutgers in 1858, and at the theological seminary in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1861. After which he was invited by John Wanamaker to take charge of Bethany chapel in Philadelphia, and later became assistant in the Madison street chapel, New York, and from 1862 to 1864 was missionary to China. He was pastor at Bloomingdale, N. Y., from 1866 to 1871, subsequent to which he devoted his attention to literary work. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Rutgers because of certain able articles which he wrote in defence of Christian truth. He contributed numerous articles to the New York "Times," "The Independent," "Princeton Review," and other journals. Among these was a series specially prepared for "Scribner's Monthly," on doctrinal subjects, in which he admitted certain views, and in consequence was deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Reformed (Dutch) church in 1877. Incessant labor and mental anxiety resulted in loss of health and he became insane. Dr. Blauvelt was an occasional writer of verse, and was the author of the "Kingdom of Satan" (New York, 1868) and of "The Present Religious Conflict" (1882).

BLAVATSKY, Helene Petrovna, theosophist, b. in Russia about 1831. She is a daughter of Col. Peter Hahn and widow of Gen. Nicephore V. Blavatsky, some time governor of Armenia. She has been prominent in the modern movement toward

Buddhism or theosophy. Mme. Blavatsky, after spending seven years in a Himalayan retreat studying the mysteries of this subject, came to the United States and was naturalized. About 1875 she founded the Theosophical Society, with Col. Frederick P. Olcott as its president and herself as secretary. The objects of the organization are: 1. To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood; 2. To study Aryan literature, religion, and science; 3. To indicate the importance of this inquiry; 4. To explore the hidden mysteries of nature and the latent powers of man. Branches of the society were founded in America and in England; and subsequently Mme. Blavatsky returned to India, there to establish the society among the natives. She has written "Isis Unveiled: a Master-Key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology" (New York, 1877), and is editor of "The Theosophist," published in India. See "The Occult World," by A. P. Sinnett (London, 1884), and "Memoirs of Mme. Blavatsky" by the same author (New York, 1886).

BLEDSOE, Albert Taylor, educator, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 9 Nov., 1809; d. in Alexandria, Va., 8 Dec., 1877. He was appointed from Kentucky to the U. S. Military Academy, and was graduated in 1830, after which he served in the army at Fort Gibson, Indian territory, until 31 Aug., 1832, when he resigned. From 1833 till 1834 he was adjunct professor of mathematics and teacher of the French language at Kenyon, and in 1835–'6 professor of mathematics at Miami. After studying theology he was ordained a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835, and was connected with various churches in Ohio until 1838. Having previously studied law, he began its practice in Springfield, Ill., in 1838, and continued it there and in Washington, D. C., till 1848. During the years 1848–'54 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi, and from 1854 till 1861 professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia. In 1861 he entered the confederate service as colonel, but was soon made chief of the war bureau and acting assistant secretary of war. In 1863 he went to England to collect material for his work on the constitution, which he published on his return in 1866. He then settled in Baltimore and began the publication of the "Southern Review," hitherto mainly of a political character, which under his editorship assumed a theological tone and became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1868 he became principal of the Louisa school, Baltimore, and in 1871 was ordained a minister in the Methodist church. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals he published "An Examination of Edwards on the Will" (Philadelphia, 1845); "A Theodicy or Vindication of the Divine Glory" (New York, 1853); "Liberty and Slavery" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Is Davis a Traitor? or was Secession a Constitutional Right previous to the War of 1861?" (Baltimore, 1866); and "Philosophy of Mathematics" (Philadelphia, 1866).

BLEDSOE, Jesse, senator, b. in Culpepper co., Va., 6 April, 1776; d. near Nacogdoches, Texas, 30 June, 1837. When a boy he emigrated to Kentucky and then studied at the Transylvania seminary, where he became a fine scholar. He afterward studied law and practised with great success. In 1808 he became secretary of state under Gov. Chas. Scott, and in 1812 was a member of the legislature. He was elected U. S. senator from Kentucky, and served from May, 1813, till 1815. From 1817 till 1820 he was state senator. In 1820 he was a presidential elector, and in 1822 was appointed circuit judge in the Lexington district. Accordingly he settled in Lexington, where he also became professor of law in Transylvania University. Later he returned to the practice of his profession, in 1833 removed to Mississippi, and in 1835 to Texas, where he was engaged collecting historical material at the time of his death.

BLEECKER, Ann Eliza, poet, b. in New York city in October, 1752; d. in Tomhannock, near Albany, N. Y., 23 Nov., 1783. She was the youngest daughter of Brandt Schuyler, of New York, and passed her early life in that city. In 1769 she married John J. Bleecker, of New Rochelle, and, after a year's residence in Poughkeepsie, settled in Tomhannock. Here her life was very happy until the arrival of Burgoyne's army in 1777, when she fled with her young children under conditions of great suffering, reaching Albany at first, and then Red Hook, where she remained until after the surrender of Burgoyne. Soon after returning to her home at Tomhannock she was taken sick and died. Her poems, devoted principally to domestic topics, were rather melancholy, and were written as the occasion suggested, without any intention of publication. A number of these, however, appeared in the "New York Magazine." Some years after her death her stories and poems were collected and published under the title of "Posthumous Works of Ann Eliza Bleecker in Prose and Verse," with a memoir by her daughter, Margaretta V. Faugeres (new ed., New York, 1809).

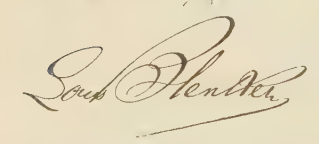
BLEECKER, Anthony, author, b. in New York city in October, 1770; d. there 13 March, 1827. He was the son of Anthony Lispenard Bleecker, who resided on the estate through which Bleecker street now passes, and from which it has taken its name. He was graduated at Columbia in 1791 and studied law, but never was a successful practitioner on account of his unconquerable diffidence. His natural tastes led him to the pursuit of letters, and for thirty years he was a prolific contributor of both prose and verse to the periodical literature of New York and Philadelphia. The "Narrative of the Brig Commerce" is one of his best-known works. He was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society, and excelled all his associates, except Pintard, in devotion to the interests of the new institution; also a trustee of the New York Society Library from 1810 till 1826. The poet Bryant wrote in 1825: "Anthony Bleecker, who read everything that came out, and sometimes wrote for the magazines, was an amusing companion, always ready with his puns, of whom Miss Eliza Fenno, before her marriage to Verplanck in 1811, wrote that she had gone into the country to take refuge from Anthony Bleecker's puns."—His nephew, **Richard Wade,** b. in New York city, 27 Aug., 1821; d. there, 21 April, 1875. He was engaged in business in New York city, and for some time was president of the North American Fire Insurance Company. He was an active patron of the arts and sciences, and the literary receptions held at his residence were attended by prominent artists and authors. Mr. Bleecker was a member of the New York Historical Society, a fellow of the National Academy of Design, a member of the American Institute, and also of other art and historical societies both at home and abroad.

BLEECKER, Harmanus, lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1779; d. there, 19 July, 1849. He studied at Union, but before the completion of his course was admitted to the bar in Albany, where he practised many years as a partner of Theodore Sedgwick. Afterward he was elected to congress as a federalist, serving from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3

March, 1813. His career in congress was memorable for his opposition to the war of 1812. From 1822 till 1834 he was a regent of the University of the State of New York. In 1839 he was appointed chargé d'affaires at the Hague, where he remained until 1842, when he returned to Albany, N. Y.

BLENAC, Charles de, governor of the French colonies in the West Indies and South America from 1712 to 1736. He died, soon after he was recalled by the king of France, in the latter year. During his administration, which was most prosperous, the secretaries of finance, justice, and police for the French section of the island of Santo Domingo were first appointed, 1718. Several serious revolts (from 1720 to 1728) were suppressed by pacific means. Then Blenac procured a revocation of the privileges of the West India company, which were the cause of the troubles, the company having the exclusive right to import slaves into the island. Blenac also put an end to filibusterism, which had long been the only occupation of many men in Hayti. He promoted agriculture and commerce.

BLENKER, Louis, soldier, b. in Worms, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, 31 July, 1812; d. in Rockland co., N. Y., 31 Oct., 1863. In his youth he was apprenticed to a jeweller, but on becoming of age he enlisted in the Bavarian legion that was raised to accompany Prince Otho, then recently elected king, to Greece. When the legion was disbanded in 1837, he received the rank of lieutenant. He then returned home and began the study of medicine in the University of Munich, but soon gave this up to engage in the wine business in Worms. In 1849 he was a leading member of the revolutionary government in that city, and also burgomaster and commander of the national guard. He fought in several successful engagements with the Prussians; but the revolutionists being soon completely crushed, he retired into Switzerland. In September, 1849, having been ordered to leave that country, he came to the United States and settled in Rockland co., N. Y., where he undertook to cultivate a farm. Later he engaged in business in New York, and so continued until the beginning of the civil war, when he organized the 8th regiment of New York volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, 31 May, 1861. After some time spent in Washington his regiment was incorporated with others into a brigade attached to Col. Miles's 8th division in Gen. McDowell's army. During the first battle of Bull Run this division acted as a reserve, and covered the retreat with great steadiness. For his services at that time he was commissioned brigadier-general of the volunteers 9 Aug., 1861. He remained with the Army of the Potomac, commanding a division, until the beginning of the peninsular campaign, when he was ordered to western Virginia. He took an active part in the battle of Cedar Keys, 8 June, 1862; but after the arrival of Gen. Frémont he was succeeded by Gen. Sigel. Gen. Blenker was then ordered to Washington, and on 31 March, 1863, was mustered out of service. He returned to his farm in Rockland co., where he remained until his death, which resulted from internal injuries received from a fall of his horse in entering the town of Warrenton, Va., while with his command.



BLENNERHASSETT, Harman, scholar, b. in Hampshire, England, 8 Oct., 1764 or 1765; d. on the island of Guernsey, 1 Feb., 1831. He was educated at Westminster school, London, and at Trinity college, Dublin, where he also studied law, and received the degree of B. A. and LL. B. in 1790. Having succeeded to the family property, he spent some time in travel on the continent,

where he acquired the republican ideas that were prevalent at that time. He therefore decided to settle in the United States, and, after marrying Adeline Agnew, daughter of the lieutenant-governor of the isle of Man, disposed of his estates, supplied himself with an extensive library and philosophical apparatus, and sailed in 1797 for New York. In 1798 he purchased a small island in the Ohio river, a few miles below Parkersburg, then called Backus island. Here he erected a spacious mansion which he fitted up with rich furniture, costly pictures and statues, and had the surrounding grounds elaborately cultivated. In this romantic locality he passed his time in the study of chemistry, galvanism, astronomy, and similar sciences, and in dispensing a generous hospitality to his many distinguished guests. Among the latter was Aaron Burr, who visited him in 1805, and succeeded in interesting him in his treasonable schemes, the real character of which Blennerhassett probably did not realize. The fortune that had been so liberally expended in the fitting up of his property had become somewhat diminished, and he gladly entered upon any enterprise by means of which large returns might be secured. He published a series of papers supporting the views of Burr in the "Ohio Gazette," under the pen-name of Querist, and he also invested large sums of money in boats, provisions, arms, and ammunition for the expedition. Soon after this he went to Kentucky, whence, on being warned of Burr's real designs, he returned to his island greatly disheartened; but in response to the repeated solicitations of Burr and to the persuasions of his wife, he persisted in the undertaking. A proclamation against the scheme having been issued by President Jefferson, Blennerhassett, who was expecting arrest, escaped from the island, and, eluding pursuit, joined Burr at the mouth of Cumberland river. Meanwhile his home was overrun by a party under Col. Phelps, who wantonly destroyed much of the property. Burr's scheme hav-

ing resulted in total failure, Blennerhassett was arrested, but was soon discharged. He then attempted to return to his island home, but while on his way was again arrested at Lexington, Ky., and thrown into prison. He secured the legal services of Henry Clay, who was unsuccessful in procuring his discharge, and in consequence he was taken to Richmond for trial on a charge of treason. The prosecution against Burr having failed, Blennerhassett and the other conspirators were discharged in 1807. His property had been seized by creditors, the beautiful grounds used for the cultivation of hemp, and the mansion converted into a storehouse for the preservation of crops. It was afterward burned, having been accidentally fired by some careless negroes. Blennerhassett then settled in Natchez, and afterward purchased 1,000 acres of land for the cultivation of cotton, near Port Gibson, Miss.; but this venture proved unfortunate. The war of 1812 prevented the success of most commercial enterprises, and his property steadily diminished. In 1819 he removed to Montreal, where he began the practice of law, hoping through the favor of his old schoolmate, the duke of Richmond, to obtain a judgeship. Failing in this, he sailed for Ireland in 1822, in order to recover his estates by means of a reversionary claim, but was unsuccessful. After various efforts to secure employment he retired to Guernsey, where he died. See William H. Safford's "Life of Harman Blennerhassett" (Cincinnati, 1853) and "Blennerhassett Papers, embodying the Private Journal of Harman Blennerhassett" (New York, 1864). John S. C. Abbott, under the title of "And who was Blennerhassett?" has very pleasantly, in "Harper's Magazine" for February, 1877, spoken of the life of this interesting character in his island home in the Ohio.—His wife, **Adeline Agnew,** whom he married in 1796, was a woman of great beauty and much talent. She was an accomplished linguist and a poet of some ability. Her works include "The Deserted Isle" (1822) and "The Widow of the Rock, and other Poems" (1824). In 1842, after the death of her husband, she returned to the United States and petitioned congress for a grant of money as compensation for the spoliation of her former home. The petition was presented by Henry Clay, and a committee of the senate reported favorably upon it; but she died before the bill was acted upon, and was buried in New York by sisters of charity.

BLISS, Daniel, missionary, b. in Georgia, Vt., 17 Aug., 1823. He studied at Kingsville, Ohio, academy, and was graduated at Amherst in 1852. He studied from 1852 till 1855 at Andover theological seminary, and was ordained a Congregational clergyman, 17 Oct., 1855. He was missionary of the American board at Mt. Lebanon, Syria, from 1856 till 1862, and subsequently, till 1864, was secretary to the board in New York. During 1864–'6 he labored in England in behalf of the Protestant college at Beyrout, Syria, of which he has been president since 1864. He has published several tracts, and is the author of a "Mental Philosophy" and "Natural Philosophy" in Arabic.

BLISS, Daniel, Canadian jurist, b. in Concord, Mass., in 1740; d. in Lincoln, New Brunswick, in 1806. He was graduated at Harvard in 1760, and was one of the barristers and attorneys that were addressers of Gov. Hutchinson in 1774. He was proscribed under the act of 1778, joined the British army, and was appointed commissary. Soon after the revolution he removed to New Brunswick, and became a member of the provincial council, and chief justice of the court of common pleas.—His son, **John Murray,** jurist, b. in Massachusetts in 1771; d. in St. John, New Brunswick, in August, 1834. He settled in New Brunswick in 1786, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and represented the county of York in the house of assembly. In 1816 he was elevated to the bench and to a seat in his majesty's council. On the decease, in 1824, of Ward Chipman, who was president and commander-in-chief of the colony, Judge Bliss administered the government until the arrival of Sir Howard Douglas, a period of nearly a year. He was a judge of the supreme court, and was the senior justice at the time of his death.

BLISS, George, lawyer, b. in Springfield, Mass., 16 Nov., 1793; d. there, 19 April, 1873. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, studied law under his father, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice at Monson, Mass., where he remained for seven years. He then returned to Springfield, and formed a law partnership with Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and in 1827 was elected to the lower branch of the legislature. He served for three successive terms, and also in 1853, when he was elected speaker. In 1835 he was elected president of the state senate. His attention was subsequently occupied with the completion of the Western railroad between Worcester and Albany, and prior to 1846 he was president of the road. After retiring from this office he spent some time in travel abroad, and on his return again interested himself in railroad enterprises, chiefly in the western states, in conducting which he gained a wide reputation. From May, 1860, until his death he lived in retirement at Springfield.

BLISS, Jonathan, Canadian jurist, b. in Springfield, Mass., in 1742; d. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1822. He was graduated at Harvard in 1763, and studied law in the office of Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts in 1768, was one of the seventeen rescinders, and was proscribed under the act of 1778. He removed to New Brunswick with other loyalists in 1783, and in 1785 was elected to the provincial legislature, and the same year, while in England, was appointed the second attorney-general of the province. In 1809 he became chief justice, which office he retained until his death. He was also president of the council. One of his sons, William Blowers, became a judge of the supreme court, Halifax, and another, Henry, was a lawyer in London, and for many years agent for New Brunswick in England.

BLISS, Philip Paul, singing evangelist, b. in Clearfield co., Pa., 9 July, 1838; d. near Ashtabula, Ohio, 29 Dec., 1876. His early years were passed in the wilds of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and his education was of the most rudimentary description; but he possessed an innate passion for music, which at first was only cultivated by listening to his father singing hymns. When about ten years old he, for the first time, heard a piano, and was unable to resist the temptation that lured him through the open door and into the room. He stood spell-bound until the music ceased, and the player, becoming aware of his presence, barefooted and in rags, harshly ordered him away. Until 1855 he worked on a farm and at wood-cutting, but so faithfully improved his occasional opportunities for study that by 1856 he had obtained enough education to teach a school in Hartsville, Alleghany co., N. Y. The following winter he, for the first time, attended a singing-school in Towanda, Pa. The same winter he attended a musical convention in Rome, N. Y. In 1858 he taught school in Rome, his vocal powers developing through constant exercise. In the summer of 1860

he was providentially enabled to attend the normal academy of music at Geneseo, N. Y., and in the following winter began to teach music and to compose songs, which soon attained local popularity. During 1865 he was drafted into the army, and reported for duty at Carlisle barracks; but, as the war was over, he was soon discharged. During the twelve years beginning with 1864 he wrote the songs that have made him famous. In 1865 he formed a business partnership with a Chicago firm, and held musical conventions and gave concerts throughout the northwestern states. His fame as a "singing evangelist" did not spread beyond the localities whither his engagements led him until a chance meeting with D. L. Moody, the famous revivalist leader, brought about a warm friendship between the two, and resulted in his self-consecration to missionary labors that carried his songs all over the world. But it was not until 1874 that he deliberately devoted himself to evangelistic work, though he had always been religiously inclined, and had united with the Baptist church at Elk Run, Pa., when thirteen years old. A fine personal presence, a native gift of effective speech, and a wonderful voice, gave him an irresistible power over miscellaneous audiences. His singing, though not scientific, according to classical standards, appealed strongly to the hearts of the multitudes. According to an expert, the "chest range" of his voice was from D flat below to A flat above, and this without straining or confusing the vowel sounds. The motive of his most famous song was supplied by a message signalled by flag during the civil war from Kenesaw mountain, Georgia, to Altoona Pass, twenty miles distant, over the heads of the enemy. It ran thus: "Hold the fort; I am coming.—W. T. Sherman." These words and the inspiring air that Mr. Bliss composed to accompany them are sung wherever English is spoken. Others of his compositions have commanded a popularity hardly second to that of "Hold the Fort." Among them are "Down Life's Dark Vale we Wander," "Hallelujah! 'tis done!" "Jesus Loves Me," and "Pull for the Shore, Sailor!" As a conductor of popular meetings for the purpose of stimulating religious zeal, Mr. Bliss was remarkably successful; his services were in demand throughout the United States and Canada, and his influence as a revivalist was extraordinary. He lost his life in a railway disaster near Ashtabula, Ohio, where a bridge gave way under the train. When last seen alive Mr. Bliss was striving to rescue his wife from the burning wreck. His "Memoirs," by D. W. Whittle, with contributions by D. L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey, were published in 1877. The published collections of his songs are "The Charm" (1871); "The Song Tree" (1872); "The Joy" (1873); and "Gospel Songs" (1874).

BLISS, Porter Cornelius, journalist, b. in Erie co., N. Y., 28 Dec., 1838; d. in New York city, 2 Feb., 1885. He was a son of the Rev. Asher Bliss, for many years missionary to the Indians on the reservations in western New York. He studied at Hamilton and Yale, and in 1860 travelled through Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia to investigate the condition of the remnants of Indian tribes, and in 1861 became private secretary to James Watson Webb, appointed minister to Brazil. In 1862 Mr. Bliss was commissioned by the Argentine government to explore the Gran Chaco, where he spent eight months in learning the Indian dialects and investigating the antiquities. The results were published by the government. He edited for a short time, at Buenos Ayres, the "River Plate Magazine," and then went to Paraguay, where he became private secretary of the U. S. minister, Charles A. Washburne, in 1866. President Lopez commissioned him to write a history of Paraguay; but while he was engaged in this work the war between that country and Brazil began, he fell under suspicion, and was thrown into prison, where he was tortured to compel him to confess that he had been a Brazilian spy. At the end of three months (December, 1868) he was released on the demand of the U. S. government, supported by the presence of an American squadron. He went to Washington, was a translator in the war department, edited the "Chronicle" for a year and a half, and was then (July, 1870) appointed secretary of legation in Mexico, which office he held for four years. During that time he made archæological explorations, and wrote much on the condition of Mexico and its opportunities for American enterprise. By his sole personal exertions he saved from execution three American officers in the army of Diaz, who had been captured and condemned by a court-martial. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Bliss came to New York, and for the next three years he was at work on "Johnson's Cyclopædia." After that he edited a weekly called "The Library Table," wrote a history of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and in 1879 went to South America as a correspondent of the New York "Herald." He was for two years president of the philological society, and was an enthusiastic student of oriental antiquities.

BLISS, William Wallace Smith, soldier, b. in Whitehall, N. Y., in August, 1815; d. in East Pascagoula, Miss., 5 Aug., 1853. He was a son of Capt. John Bliss (West Point, 1811), and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833. After serving in the Cherokee war of 1833–'4, he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point from 1834 till 1840, and then became assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the western military departments, 1842 till 1845. During the Mexican war he was chief of staff to Gen. Taylor, and took an active part in the engagements of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. In appreciation of his conduct as a soldier, the state of New York presented him with a gold medal, and for gallant services he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. From 4 March, 1849, till 9 July, 1850, he was private secretary to President Taylor, whose youngest daughter he married. Subsequent to the death of Taylor he was adjutant-general of the western division, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., from 19 Nov., 1850, till his death.

BLITZ, Antonio, prestidigitateur, b. in Deal, Kent, England, 21 June, 1810; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Jan., 1877. At the age of thirteen years he began his career in Hamburg, Germany. After travelling for two years in northern Europe, he returned to England, appearing first in Dover in December, 1825. He then visited Ireland and Scotland. In 1834 he came to the United States, and, after performing in New York, travelled throughout the country. Later he visited Canada and the West Indies. On his return from the south he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he resided until his death. His experiences have been related in "Fifty Years in the Magic Circle" (Hartford, 1871), written by himself.

BLOCK, or **BLOK, Adriaen,** navigator. Within three years after the discovery of Hudson river (1610) Block visited Manhattan (now New York) bay, making a successful voyage and bringing back to Amsterdam a cargo of rich furs and two sons of native sachems. In 1614, encouraged by an ordinance of the states-general favoring explo-

ration, he brought out another ship, the "Tiger," one of a fleet of five equipped by merchants for trading, and again visited Manhattan. The "Tiger" was accidentally burned in port, but Block and his crew built a yacht of sixteen tons, named the "Unrest," with which he explored the neighboring waters. First of all Europeans, he dared the perilous passage of Hell Gate, and, sailing eastward through Long Island sound, discovered the "River of Red Hills" and the "Freshwater," known to us respectively as the Housatonic and the Connecticut. The latter he explored as far as the site of Hartford. Still pushing eastward, he named "Roode Eiland"—the red island, from the color of the clay on parts of the coast. The island had, however, been previously discovered by English navigators. He discovered Block island, which bears his name. He sailed as far north as Nahant, and then, leaving the "Unrest," first of American-built yachts, at Cape Cod to be used in the fur trade, he returned to Holland in one of the ships that accompanied him in the westward voyage.

BLODGET, Lorin, physicist, b. near Jamestown, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 25 May, 1823. He was educated at Jamestown Academy and at Geneva (now Hobart) College. In November, 1851, he became assistant at the Smithsonian Institution in charge of researches on climatology, and at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Cleveland in 1853, he presented seven papers on atmospheric physics. These early contributions were among the first ever published in this country on that subject, and were of value in establishing the science. From 1852 till 1856 he was associated with the engineers on the Pacific railroad surveys, and directed the determination of altitudes and gradients by means of the barometer. The latter part of this period was spent in the war office, to which he had been transferred. In 1857 he published "The Climatology of the United States and of the Temperate Latitudes of the North American Continent," which was the most valuable contribution on that subject ever issued in this country. It was extensively circulated, and 500 copies sent to Europe were disposed of in six months. The book was highly complimented by Humboldt. In 1863 he was placed in charge of the financial and statistical reports of the treasury department, and in that capacity published several volumes of official reports. From 1865 till 1877 he was U. S. appraiser-at-large of customs, and during 1874–'5 he was special assistant of the treasury department. While connected with the government service he wrote reports on finance, revenue, industrial progress, and census of industry. From 1858 till 1865 he was secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and from 1859 till 1864 the editor of the "North American," published there. His publications include 150 bound volumes and 350 pamphlets, with thousands of editorial articles. The most important of these are probably the accounts of his researches on climatology, and were published by the government. His "Commercial and Financial Resources of the United States" (1864) was circulated to the extent of over 30,000 copies, was reprinted in Nuremberg, Germany, and did much to sustain the credit of the United States in the money markets of the old world. The industrial census of Philadelphia has been taken four times by him, and he has resided in that city since 1857.

BLODGET, Samuel, inventor, b. in Woburn, Mass., 1 April, 1724; d. in Haverhill, Mass., 1 Sept., 1807. He participated in the French and Indian war, was a member of the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, and afterward became a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Hillsborough, N. H. In 1783, with a machine of his own invention, he raised a valuable cargo from a ship sunk near Plymouth, and then went to Europe for the purpose of engaging in similar enterprises. He met with discouragement in Spain, and his proposition in England to raise the "Royal George" was unsuccessful. On his return to the United States he established a duck factory in 1791, and in 1793 removed to New Hampshire, where he began the canal that bears his name, around Amoskeag falls in the Merrimack. He expended a large sum of money on this enterprise without being able to complete the work, and, becoming financially embarrassed, was for a time imprisoned for debt. See "Massachusetts Historical Collections" (new series, vol. iv.).

BLODGETT, Foster, politician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 15 Jan., 1826; d. in Atlanta, 12 Nov., 1877. He became mayor of Augusta in 1859, and was re-elected in 1860, but was defeated in 1861. During the civil war he was captain of the Blodgett artillery, from Augusta. After the war he joined the republican party and was appointed postmaster of Augusta in 1865, but was removed from that office in 1868, and reinstated in 1869. In 1867 he was made president of the Union Republican Club of Augusta, and during the same year he was again chosen mayor. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, and in 1870 claimed to have been chosen U. S. senator from Georgia, but failed to secure his seat, as the senate decided in favor of the claims of Thomas M. Norwood.

BLOEDE, Marie, author, b. of a noble family in Silesia, in 1821; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 March, 1870. Her brother, Friedrich von Sallet, was a poet of merit and an intense liberal in his political views, who died in 1843. His sister shared his poetical gifts and his liberal sympathies. She married early, and in opposition to the wishes of her family, Dr. G. Bloede, and in the revolution of 1848 her husband, foremost in the liberal ranks, was arrested, tried, and condemned to death, at Dresden, but escaped to the United States. Her poems and articles, both in English and German, attracted attention. Her husband, as the editor of the "New-Yorker Demokrat," a daily republican paper, received assistance from her literary labors.

BLOMMAERT, Samuel, colonial patroon, b. about 1590; d. about 1670. He was one of the directors of the Amsterdam chamber, and, in company with Samuel Godyn, a fellow-director, bargained with the natives for a tract of land reaching from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of Delaware river. This was in 1629, three years before the charter of Maryland, and is the oldest deed for land in Delaware. Its water-front nearly coincides with the coast of Kent and Sussex cos. The purchase was ratified in 1630 by Peter Minuit and his council at Fort Amsterdam (New York). A company—including, besides the two original proprietors, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, De Laet, the historian, and David Pietersen De Vries—was formed to colonize the tract, and a ship of eighteen guns was fitted out to bring over the colonists and subsequently defend the coast, with incidental whale-fishing to help defray expenses. A colony of more than thirty souls was planted on Lewes creek, a little north of Cape Henlopen, and its governorship was intrusted to Gillis Hosset. This settlement antedated by several years any in Pennsylvania, and the colony at Lewes practically laid the foundation and defined the singularly limited area of the state of Delaware, the major part of which was

included in the purchase. A palisaded fort was built, with the "red lion, rampant," of Holland affixed to its gate, and the country was named Swaanendael, while the water was called Godyn's bay. The estate was further extended, on 5 May, 1630, by the purchase of a tract twelve miles square on the coast of Cape May, opposite, and the transaction was duly attested at Fort Amsterdam. The existence of the little colony was short, for the Indians came down upon it in revenge for an arbitrary act on the part of Hosset, and it was destroyed, not a soul escaping to tell the tale. According to acknowledged precedent, occupancy of the wilderness served to perfect title; but before the Dutch could reoccupy the desolated site at Lewes, the English were practically in possession.

BLONDIN, Émile Gravelet, funambulist, b. in France, about 1830. In 1855 he was engaged by William Niblo to perform with the Ravel troupe in New York, and was subsequently part proprietor of a circus. On 30 June, 1859, he accomplished the remarkable exploit of crossing the Niagara river on a tight rope, and afterward crossed with a man on his back, and performed similar feats in other parts of America and Europe. The rope on which he crossed, a short distance below the falls, at a height of 150 feet from the water, was 1,300 feet long and 3¼ inches in diameter.

BLOODGOOD, Delavan, surgeon, b. in Springville, Erie co., N. Y., 20 Aug. 1831. He was graduated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1852, studied medicine in the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city, Michigan University, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D., and entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon 13 March, 1857. In his first cruise, in the steam frigate "Merrimac," of the Pacific squadron, he volunteered his services when a supposed epidemic broke out among the employés of the Pacific steam navigation company at Tobago. At the beginning of the civil war he was on duty in the gulf of Mexico, and afterward in Hampton Roads, receiving promotion as surgeon, 24 Jan., 1862. He was subsequently attached to the West India flying squadron when yellow fever broke out on board, and to the Carolina blockading squadron when a severe epidemic of small-pox occurred. He was ordered to the "Jamestown" at Panama in February, 1867, and was one of the few survivors of the virulent epidemic of yellow fever that raged among the men. He was promoted, 22 Aug., 1884, to medical director, and assigned to the naval laboratory in Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLOODGOOD, Simeon De Witt, merchant and author, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1799; d. in New York city, 14 July, 1866. He wrote "The Sexagenary, or Reminiscences of the American Revolution" (Albany, 1833), and a treatise "On Roads" (1838), and contributed largely to the periodical press. A few months before his death he was appointed consul-general for the United States of Colombia.

BLOODWORTH, Timothy, statesman, b. in 1736; d. near Washington, N. C., 24 Aug., 1814. He was for thirty years a member of the legislative assembly of North Carolina; member of the continental congress in 1786–'7; a member of congress in 1790 and 1791; U. S. senator, 1795–1801, and afterward collector of the port of Wilmington. He was brought up in poverty, followed by turns the callings of farmer, smith, preacher, doctor, wheelwright, and politician, and was noted for his benevolence.

BLOOMER, Amelia Jenks, reformer, b. in Homer, N. Y., 27 May, 1818. She married, in 1840, Dexter C. Bloomer, a lawyer, and resided in Seneca Falls, N. Y., where she wrote frequently on the enfranchisement of women, and on 1 Jan., 1849, issued the first number of "The Lily," a semi-monthly publication, devoted to temperance and woman's rights, which attained a circulation of 4,000. In 1853 she removed with her husband to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where she continued the publication of "The Lily," and was also associate editor of the "Western Home Journal," a literary weekly. In 1855, on account of her husband's business interests, they removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where it was impracticable, for lack of manufacturing and postal facilities, to continue the publication of the paper, which she therefore sold to Mary B. Birdsall. She advocated women's rights on the lecture platform as well as in the columns of her paper, and took a prominent part in the movement for woman suffrage. She also lectured on temperance in the principal cities of the northwest, and adopted and publicly recommended a sanitary dress for women, known as the Bloomer costume, which was first introduced by Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Gerrit Smith. It consisted of skirts reaching just below the knee and Turkish trousers. In the winter of 1855 Mrs. Bloomer addressed the territorial legislature of Nebraska on the subject of conferring the ballot on women. She took part in organizing the Iowa state suffrage association, and was at one time its president, but in later years withdrew entirely from public life.

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Woodbridge, N. J.; d. in Burlington, N. J., 3 Oct., 1823. He studied law until the beginning of the war of independence, when he was made a captain in Dayton's regiment, the 3d New Jersey, in 1776, and served through the war, attaining the rank of major. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and, after practising for some time at Burlington, became attorney-general of the state. He was governor of New Jersey in 1801–'12, was brigadier-general during the war of 1812–'5, was a representative in congress during 1817–'21, and chairman of a committee on revolutionary pensions. He was a firm republican in politics, and a brave soldier.

BLOSSOM, Thomas, pioneer, d. in Plymouth, Mass., in the summer of 1633. He was a deacon of the church of Plymouth, and a correspondent of Gov. Bradford, who speaks of him as one of "our ancient family in Holland." The church records describe him as being "a holy man and experienced saint," and one "competently accomplished with abilities."

BLOT, Pierre, cook, b. in France about 1818; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 26 Aug., 1874. He aimed at popularizing good cookery and effecting economy in the preparation of food, published a series of magazine articles in which he imparted practical information and discountenanced the consumption of game and fish out of season, and wrote a book on cookery, entitled "What to Eat, and how to Cook it" (New York, 1863), containing over a thousand recipes. He also lectured on that subject, established schools of instruction in the art, and engaged in business enterprises in Brooklyn and New York, partly with the view of carrying into effect his views on the preparation of food.

BLOUNT, William, statesman, b. in North Carolina in 1744; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 21 March, 1800. He was a son of Jacob Blount, who was a member of the provincial assemblies of 1775–'6. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the old congress in 1782–'3 and 1786–'7, member of the assembly from Newbern in 1780 and 1784, a signer of the federal constitution in 1787, and in

1790 was appointed governor of the territory south of the Ohio. Chosen president of the convention to form the state of Tennessee in 1796, he was its representative in the U. S. senate in 1796, but was expelled in July, 1797, for being concerned in a conspiracy to deliver New Orleans to Great Britain, and for having instigated the Creeks and Cherokees to assist the British in conquering the Spanish territory of Louisiana. The proceedings against him increased his popularity in Tennessee, and he was elected to the state senate, and chosen president of that body.—His brother, **Thomas,** soldier, was b. in Edgecombe co., N. C., in 1760; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Feb., 1812. He volunteered in the revolutionary army at sixteen, became deputy paymaster-general in 1780, and, with the rank of major, commanded a battalion of North Carolina militia at Eutaw Springs. He became a major-general of militia, and was a representative in congress in 1793–'9, 1805–'9, and 1811–'2. He again sat in congress, being elected as a democrat. —Another brother, **Willie,** governor of Tennessee, was b. in North Carolina in 1767; d. near Clarksville, Tenn., 10 Sept., 1835. He was secretary to his brother William while the latter was territorial governor of Ohio, and afterward removed to Montgomery co., Tenn., and was soon returned to the legislature. He was governor of the state from 1809 till 1815.

BLOW, Henry T., statesman, b. in Southampton co., Va., 15 July, 1817; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1875. He went to Missouri in 1830, and was graduated at St. Louis university. He then engaged in the drug business and in lead-mining, in which he was successful. Before the civil war he took a prominent part in the anti-slavery movement, and served four years in the state senate. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Venezuela, but resigned in less than a year. He was a republican member of congress from 1863 till 1867, and served on the committee of ways and means. He was minister to Brazil from 1869 till 1871, and was appointed one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia in 1874.

BLOWERS, Sampson Salters, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 March, 1742; d. in Halifax, N. S., 25 Oct., 1842. He was a grandson of Rev. Thomas Blowers, minister, of Beverly (1701–'29), was graduated at Harvard in 1763, and studied law under Gov. Hutchinson. With Adams and Quincy he was engaged as junior counsel, in 1770, in the defence of the British soldiers concerned in the Boston massacre. Being a loyalist, he went to England in 1774, but returned in the spring of 1778 to his native city, and after a short imprisonment went to Halifax, where he successfully pursued his profession. In 1785 was appointed attorney-general and speaker of the house of assembly; and in 1795 was appointed a justice of the supreme court, having had for some years a seat in the council. In 1799 he became chief justice of Nova Scotia, with the presidency of the council, which offices he resigned in 1833.

BLUNT, Edmund March, author, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 20 June, 1770; d. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 2 Jan., 1862. He was a bookseller, and published the Newburyport "Herald." In 1796 he published his first "American Coast Pilot," which is still in use and has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. About thirty editions of this work, which describes all the ports of the United States, with sailing directions, lists of lighthouses, and other knowledge important to seamen, have been issued. He also published "Stranger's Guide to N. Y. City" (1817), and numerous nautical books and charts.—His son, **Joseph,** lawyer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., in February, 1792; d. in New York city, 16 June, 1860, first came into notice by writing on the Missouri question in 1820. Soon afterward he wrote an article on the Laybach circular, published in the "North American Review," which attracted the attention of politicians. He was long a leading whig and protectionist, was one of the first members of the republican party, and drew up the original resolutions of the republican state convention at Saratoga in 1854. Mr. Blunt declined the commissionership to China offered him by President Fillmore. He was appointed district attorney not long before his death. He edited the "American Annual Register" (1827–'35), and published "Historical Sketch of the Formation of the American Confederacy" (New York, 1825); "Speeches, Reviews, and Reports" (1843); "Merchants' and Shipmasters' Assistant" (1829 and 1848).—Another son, **Edmund,** hydrographer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 23 Nov., 1799; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 Sept., 1866, manifested in early life a taste for practical mathematics, and when scarcely seventeen made the first accurate survey of New York harbor. In 1819–'20 he made the first survey of the Bahama banks and the shoals of George and Nantucket, and in 1824 surveyed the entrance of New York harbor from Barnegat to Fire Island. In 1825–'6 he ran the line of levels from the river San Juan to the Pacific ocean for a canal on the Nicaragua route. In 1827–'30, as a private enterprise, he surveyed Long Island sound from New York to Montauk Point. On the organization of the U. S. coast survey in 1832 he was appointed first assistant, holding that place till the time of his death. In 1855–'6 he furnished the points to determine the exterior line of New York harbor. While he was on the coast survey his attention was directed to the inferiority of the lights in the American lighthouses, and he was the proposer and advocate of the introduction of Fresnel's system of signal-lights. He also invented the dividing-engine. He was a partner of his brother in the firm of E. & G. W. Blunt, nautical publishers, of New York.—Another son, **George W.,** hydrographer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 11 March, 1802; d. in New York city, 19 April, 1878, was a sailor from fourteen to nearly twenty-one years of age. From 1822 till 1866 he was a publisher of charts and nautical books in New York. From 1819 till 1826 he was engaged in marine surveys on the Bahama banks and New York harbor, neither of which had been recently surveyed. In 1834 he called the attention of the government to the superiority of the French light-houses, as his brother Edmund did in 1838, and the result was the establishment in 1856 of the present light-house board, and the adoption of the French system. In 1845 he was one of a committee to organize the present system of pilotage for New York. He was appointed a pilot commissioner in that year, and continued to be one, except during six months, to the time of his death. In 1857 he was made a harbor commissioner to protect the harbor of New York. He was for five years a trustee of the seaman's retreat, and in 1852–'4 a commissioner of emigration. He published "Atlantic Memoir," "Sheet Anchor," "Pilot Laws and Harbor and Quarantine Regulations of New York" (New York, 1869), and "Plan to Avoid the Centre of Violent Gales" (1867), and prepared several editions of the "American Coast Pilot."

BLUNT, James G., soldier, b. in Hancock co., Me., in 1826; d. in Washington, D. C., in 1881. From his fifteenth to his twentieth year he was a sailor. He was graduated at the Starling medical

college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1849, and practised medicine in Darke co. until 1856, when he settled in Anderson co., Kansas. He took a prominent part in the contest over the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state. In July, 1861, he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Kansas volunteers. He commanded the cavalry in Gen. James Lane's brigade, and on 8 April, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the military department of Kansas. On 22 Oct., 1862, in the battle of Old Fort Wayne, his Kansas and Cherokee troops routed the confederate force concentrated at Maysville, on the western border of Arkansas. On 28 Nov. he attacked and defeated Marmaduke's forces at Cane Hill, Ark. On 7 Dec., 1862, he encountered and defeated, with the aid of Gen. Herron, the confederates under Hindman at Prairie Grove, and thereby checked the advance of the southern troops into Missouri. On 28 Dec. he captured Fort Van Buren on Arkansas river. He was promoted to be major-general, 29 Nov., 1862. In June, 1863, being relieved of the command of the department of Kansas, he took the field with the army of the frontier. On 16 July, 1863, he defeated Gen. Cooper at Honey Springs; and on 28 Oct., 1864, at Newtonia, Mo., with the assistance of Gen. Sanborn's cavalry, his troops gave the final blow to Price's invasion of Missouri. During the latter part of the war he was military commandant of the district of south Kansas. After he was mustered out he settled in Leavenworth, Kansas.

BLYDEN, Edward Wilmot, negro author, b. in St. Thomas, West Indies, 3 Aug., 1832. His parents were of pure negro blood, of decided character and strong religious feeling. Young Blyden received the rudiments of an education in the secular schools of the island; but the stimulus for higher training came from the late Rev. J. P. Knox, of Newtown, L. I., who was temporarily in charge of the Reformed Dutch church at St. Thomas. At the instance of this gentleman, young Blyden came to New York in 1845, seeking entrance into some American college. But so hostile to negroes was the feeling in the schools of the country that he gave up his purpose, and was about returning to his island home. At this juncture the New York colonization society offered him a free passage to Liberia, West Africa, which country he reached in January, 1850. He at once entered the Alexander high school, then under the charge of the Rev. David Wilson, and began acquiring a classical education with a view to the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He was graduated at this school in 1858, and soon afterward became its principal. Very early in life Dr. Blyden developed a decided talent for languages, and he has since become distinguished in that branch of learning. At the age of ten, during a brief residence in Venezuela, he acquired the Spanish language. At the Alexander high school he became proficient in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and to these he added French and Italian at a later period. In 1876 he undertook Arabic, and went to the Orient to improve his knowledge of that language. His attainments have placed him in many responsible positions in the young republic of Liberia. As a preacher and teacher he has filled the positions respectively of Presbyterian pastor, principal of the Alexander high school, professor, and in 1880 president, of Liberia college, commissioner to the general assembly of the American Presbyterian church in 1861, and again in 1880. At the age of nineteen he was editor of the "Liberia Herald," and since then he has been government commissioner to the colored people of the United States. He has held the offices of secretary of state and of the interior several times. Twice he has been appointed minister to the court of St. James. He has published "Liberia's Offering" and "From West Africa to Palestine" (1873). His contributions to periodicals include "The Negro in Ancient History," "Liberia, its Status and its Field," "Mohammedanism and the Negro Race," "Christianity and the Negro Race," "Islam and Race Distinctions," and "Africa and the Africans."

BLYTHE, James, clergyman, b. in Mecklenburg co., N. C., 28 Oct., 1765; d. near Hanover, Ind., 20 May, 1842. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney in 1789, studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Hall, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Pisgah, Ky., 25 July, 1793. When the Kentucky academy, for which he had secured contributions in the eastern states, was merged into the university of Transylvania, he was called to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1805. In 1812 he began the publication of the "Evangelical Record and Western Review," which only reached the second volume. He was president of Transylvania college for several years, but resigned about 1818 and established a seminary for young ladies, continuing his connection with the college as professor of chemistry in the medical department, and filling at the same time a pastoral charge as associate pastor of the church in Lexington. In 1832 he accepted the presidency of South Hanover college, which he resigned in 1836. He was subsequently pastor of the New Lexington church.

BLYTHE, Samuel, British naval officer, b. in 1784; d. 4 Sept., 1814. He commanded the brig "Boxer," which engaged the American cruiser "Enterprise," commanded by Lieut. Burrows, off Portland, Me., on 4 Sept., 1814. Capt. Blythe's ship, having been riddled with shot, was captured and taken into Portland. The commanders of both vessels fell at the first exchange of shots, and were buried side by side with military honors in Portland. Their death was made the subject of one of Longfellow's tenderest poems.

BOARDMAN, David Sherman, lawyer, b. in 1768; d. in New Milford, Conn., 2 Dec., 1864. He was graduated at Yale in 1793, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and soon took a high rank in the profession. For several years he was chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut. Judge Boardman was a friend of Fitz-Greene Halleck, and also of the poet's father.

BOARDMAN, Elijah, senator, b. in New Milford, Conn., 7 March, 1760; d. in Boardman, Ohio, 8 Oct., 1823. After receiving a classical education, he turned his attention to business pursuits, and was very successful. For several terms he was a member of the lower branch of the Connecticut legislature, and for some time a member of the executive council. In 1821 he was elected to the U. S. senate from Connecticut, and served in the 17th congress. His death occurred at Boardman, Ohio, a town in which he was largely interested.

BOARDMAN, George Dana, missionary, b. in Livermore, Me., 8 Feb., 1801; d. in Burmah, 11 Feb., 1831. He was the son of a clergyman, was graduated at Waterville in 1822, studied at Andover theological seminary, and was ordained in the Baptist church, with the intention of becoming a missionary, at West Yarmouth, Me., 16 Feb., 1825. He married Sarah Hall, 4 July, and on the 16th sailed for Calcutta, where he arrived 2 Dec.,

1825. After acquiring the Burman language, he entered upon his labors at Maulmain in May, 1827, and planted a mission, which became the central point of all the Baptist missions in Burmah. In April, 1828, he established a mission at Tavoy, where he soon afterward baptized Ko-mah-byn, a Karen convert, whose labors were very successful among his countrymen. On 5 Feb., 1828, he set out on a tour among the Karen villages, and met with such success that he determined on a systematic course of itinerary labor. On these trips he was usually accompanied by Ko-mah-byn or some other convert. His exertions occasioned the loss of his health and brought on his early death by consumption. His widow married the Rev. Adoniram Judson, the missionary. See "Memoir of George Dana Boardman," by the Rev. A. King (Boston), and "G. D. Boardman and the Burman Mission" (Boston, 1875).—His son, **George Dana,** clergyman, b. in Tavoy, Burmah, 18 Aug., 1828, was graduated at Brown in 1852, and at Newton theological institution in 1855, and in that year became pastor of the Baptist church in Barnwell, S. C. But his views on the slavery question impelled him to exchange his charge in 1856 for a church in the north. He was pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Rochester, N. Y., until 1864, and after that of the 1st church in Philadelphia. Besides review articles, sermons, and addresses, he has published "Studies in the Creative Week" (New York, 1878); "Studies in the Model Prayer" (1879); "Epiphanies of the Risen Lord" (1879); and "Studies in the Mountain Instruction" (1880).

BOARDMAN, Henry Augustus, clergyman, b. in Troy, N. Y., 9 Jan., 1808; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 June, 1880. He was graduated at Yale in 1829 with the highest class honors, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1830. He was a leading member in Presbyterian societies, and pastor of the 10th Presbyterian church of Philadelphia from 1833 till 1876, when he became pastor emeritus. His published works include "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin" (Philadelphia, 1839); "Hints on Cultivating the Christian Temper"; "On High-Church Episcopacy"; "Correspondence with Bishop Doane on the Oxford Tracts" (1841); "The Prelatical Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession Examined" (1844); "The Importance of Religion to the Legal Profession" (1849); "The Bible in the Family" (1851); "The Bible in the Counting-House" (1853); "Vanity of a Life of Fashionable Pleasure"; "Discourse on the Low Value set upon Human Life in the United States" (1853); "The Great Question, Will you Consider the Subject of Personal Religion?" which passed through many editions (1855); "Discourse on the American Union" (1858); "The Christian Ministry not a Priesthood"; "The Book" (1861); and "Earthly Suffering and Heavenly Glory" (1875). Passages from his writings were published under the title "A Handful of Corn" (New York, 1884).

BOARMAN, Charles, naval officer, b. in Maryland; d. in Martinsburg, W. Va., 13 Sept., 1879. He was appointed a midshipman from the District of Columbia, and, after attending the naval school at the navy-yard in Washington, he was ordered to the sloop "Erie," and then attached, during the war of 1812, to the brig "Jefferson" on Lake Ontario. He was commissioned as lieutenant, 15 March, 1817; as commander, 9 Feb., 1837; as captain, 29 March, 1844, commanding the flagship "Brandywine" in the Brazil squadron from 1844 till 1850, and the navy-yard at Brooklyn from 1852 till 1855. During the civil war he was on special service. He was retired with the rank of commodore on 4 April, 1867, and made a rear-admiral on the retired list, 15 Aug., 1876.

BOBADILLA, Francisco (bo-bah-deel'-ya), Spanish official; d. 29 June, 1502. He was sent to Santo Domingo to re-establish order and to put an end to dissensions, arriving in 1500. He soon ordered Columbus and his brother sent to Spain as prisoners in chains. When they arrived at Cadiz, Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand disapproved of Bobadilla's action, reinstated Columbus in his honors and emoluments, and immediately sent Nicolás de Obando to replace Bobadilla. Under his administration disorders had multiplied to an alarming extent. Columbus landed again in Hispaniola on the very day that Bobadilla and several of his supporters started for Spain. Their fleet was hardly out of sight when it was wrecked by a hurricane, and Bobadilla perished.

BOCOCK, Thomas S., politician, b. in Buckingham co., Va., in 1815. He received a classical education at Hampden-Sidney, studied law, and began practice at Appomattox Court-House, Va., was state's attorney in 1845–'6, sat for several terms in the house of delegates, was elected to congress as a democrat in 1846, and sat for seven successive terms, until the ordinance of secession was enacted. In 1861 he was elected to the confederate congress. He had been a candidate for speaker in the 36th federal congress, and was elected speaker of the confederate house of representatives on its permanent organization, 18 Feb., 1862.

BODEGA Y QUADRA, Juan Francisco (bo-day'-gah), South American navigator, b. in Lima, Peru; d. in 1794. He won a high rank in the Spanish navy; was chief officer at San Blas, exploring the coasts of California, and constructed a special chart of them, which was engraved and published in Mexico.

BODISCO, Waldemar de, b. in Russia; d. at Jordan Alum Springs, Va., 31 July, 1878. He came to this country at an early age with his uncle, the Russian minister at Washington, and was graduated at Georgetown college. For nearly twenty years he was secretary of the Russian legation at Washington, in 1866 and 1869 acted as chargé d'affaires, and was appointed Russian consul-general at New York in 1871, holding that office at the time of his death.

BODMER, Karl, artist, b. in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1805. He travelled in America in 1832–'4 with Maximilian, prince of Wied, and executed the copper-plates in the atlas accompanying the latter's "Journey through North America" (1838–'43). He also drew a series of water-colors, reproduced and published in 1836 under the name of "Costumes et personnages indiennes." He resided subsequently in Paris and in Germany, painting pictures of animal life, and etching.

BODWELL, Joseph R., governor of Maine, b. in Methuen, Mass., 18 June, 1818. He is the son of a farmer, opened quarries, in 1852, on an island in Penobscot bay, and organized the Bodwell, and, in 1870, the Hallowell granite company. He served twice in the legislature, and in 1886 was elected governor by the republicans.

BOEHLER, Peter (bay-ler), Moravian bishop, b. in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, 31 Dec., 1712; d. in London, England, 27 April, 1775. He was graduated at Jena, and in 1736 became a tutor. On 16 Dec., 1737, he was ordained a Moravian minister by Count Zinzendorf, founder of the brotherhood. In 1738 he was sent as a Moravian evangelist to the negro population of Carolina and Georgia; but on his way thither he was detained for several months in England, and became acquainted with

John and Charles Wesley, and a number of awakened students at Oxford. His influence upon John Wesley formed and directed, to a considerable extent, the religious convictions of the founder of Methodism, and it is recorded in Wesley's published journal that Boehler was the person through whose instrumentality Wesley was brought to believe in Christ. Having reached Georgia, Boehler devoted himself to evangelistic labors among the negroes and Oglethorpe's colonists, and subsequently in the German settlement in South Carolina. When the Moravian colony, in consequence of the war with Spain, was broken up in 1740, he led the remnant to Pennsylvania, and there established the settlement of Bethlehem. On the Delaware river Boehler was met by Count Zinzendorf, Nitschman, the first bishop of the renewed Unitas Fratrum, and the elders David Nitschman and Arma, who had come to America on a mission to the Indians. He accompanied them in their perilous undertaking, and underwent severe toils and privations. In 1741 he returned to Europe, and two years later brought a large colony of Moravians to America. For several years he officiated as pastor of the Moravians at Bethlehem, and came to be recognized as one of the superintendents of the sect. As the church expanded, the community of Nazareth was founded by Boehler near the original settlement. In 1745 he again went to Europe, where, on 10 Jan., 1748, he was consecrated to the episcopacy at Herrnhut and given the oversight of the churches in England, Ireland, Wales, and America. After discharging the duties of his office in various parts of Germany and England, he arrived in 1753 a third time in America, where he assisted in superintending the Moravian churches until 1764, when he was called to Germany to take his seat in the directory, which stood at the head of the whole Unitas Fratrum. He died while on an official visit to the English churches. Bishop Boehler is highly esteemed, even at the present day, both among Wesleyans and Methodists; the former, as a visible token of what he did for John Wesley, have built a memorial chapel in London, known as the Peter Boehler chapel. See T. P. Lockwood's "Memorials of the Life of Peter Boehler" (London, 1868).

BOEHM, Henry (bame), clergyman, b. in Conestoga, Pa., 8 June, 1775; d. near Richmond, Staten Island, 28 Dec., 1875. His grandfather, Jacob (b. in Switzerland in 1693), having become a disciple of the Baptist Menno, came to America in 1715 and settled in Lancaster, Pa., then a colony of Mennonites. Martin, father of Henry, was in early life a licensed preacher among the Mennonites, but afterward joined the Moravian Brethren, and finally became a Methodist. In 1791 the Methodists built a chapel on land given by his uncle. In this building, known as Boehm's Chapel, Henry first heard Bishop Asbury preach in 1799. His own life as an itinerant began in 1800, on the eastern shore of Maryland. In 1803 he made a short tour with the bishop as his travelling companion, and in 1808 and the four succeeding years accompanied the bishop, who was feeble and rheumatic, in all his travels. Speaking German as well as English, Boehm often preached to the German colonists in various parts of America. He journeyed about 40,000 miles with Bishop Asbury, and during his entire itinerary travelled on horseback more than 100,000 miles. He was appointed presiding elder of the Schuylkill district by Bishop Asbury, who made him one of his executors. He also made tours with Bishops George and McKendree. In 1842 he was placed on the supernumerary list and stationed on Staten Island, where he continued to preach for many years. Father Boehm, as he was called, was seventy-four years in the ministry, and at the time of his death was the oldest Methodist preacher in America. A special service was held 8 June, 1875, in celebration of his hundredth birthday. He published a volume of "Reminiscences of Sixty-four Years in the Ministry" (New York, 1865), of which a new edition was published in 1875, with additional chapters and notes by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakeley and others, with a preface by Boehm, dated July, 1875.

BOERNSTEIN, Henry (bairnstine), journalist, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 4 Nov., 1805. His parents removed in 1813 to Lemberg, where he received at the university a medical education. After serving in the Austrian army, he was some years connected with the stage in Vienna; became manager of the German opera at Paris in 1842, and a playwright, and came to the United States in December, 1848. In March, 1850, he became editor and proprietor of the "Anzeiger des Westens," published in St. Louis.

BOERUM, Simon, patriot, b. of Dutch parents in New Lots, Kings co., N. Y., 29 Feb., 1724; d. at his house at Brooklyn Ferry, 11 July, 1775. He was a farmer, and for twenty-five years county clerk. He was a patriotic member of the New York general assembly from 1761 till 1775, and of the continental congress of 1774 and 1775. See "Life of Simon Boerum," by Franklin Burdge (1876); also an account of the defeat of Galloway's plan, in the "Magazine of American History" for April, 1879.

BOGARDUS, Abraham, photographer, b. in Fishkill, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1822. He received his early education at the Newburg Academy, and at the age of fourteen became a dry-goods clerk in New York. After several years' experience in this line he was induced to take lessons in making daguerreotypes from George W. Prosch, and, finding this occupation agreeable, he opened in 1846 a gallery in New York. At first progress was very slow, and frequently he found it impossible to make more than two pictures a week. Later the photograph was invented, and he at once began the production of this kind of pictures. His business increased rapidly, and frequently orders amounting to one hundred dozen photographs were received during a single day. Numerous improvements in the preparations of solutions, processes, and apparatus have been devised by him, and he has published many articles on the technicalities of his business in the photographic journals. Mr. Bogardus was active in the establishment of the national photographic association in 1868, and was elected its president by acclamation at that time, and for the ensuing five years. His presidential addresses are valuable contributions to the literature of the art.

BOGARDUS, Everardus, clergyman, b. in Holland; drowned in Bristol channel, 27 Sept., 1647. He came to New Amsterdam in 1633, and was the second minister in the colony. He publicly accused Gov. Van Twiller, whom he had accompanied from Holland, of mal-administration, and in consequence was himself charged with unbecoming conduct, and was about to depart for Holland in order to defend himself, but was detained by Gov. Kieft. In 1642 a new church was built for him. The following year he warned Gov. Kieft against making war upon the Indians, and in 1645 denounced him for drunkenness and rapacity. Kieft brought the clergyman to trial, but the dispute was compromised. When Kieft returned to Holland, after the arrival of Stuyvesant in 1647, Bogardus sailed in the same vessel, to answer

charges brought against him, before the classis in Amsterdam. The vessel entered Bristol channel by a mistake, and struck upon a rock, going down with eighty persons, among them Bogardus and Kieft. —His wife, **Annetje Jansen,** corrupted into **Anneke Jans,** b. in Holland about 1600; d. in the village of Beverwyck, N. Y., 19 March, 1663. She first came to America in 1630, with her first husband, Roelof Jansen, of Waterland, who had been sent out by Patroon Van Rensselaer as assistant steward at Albany. They afterward removed to New Amsterdam, among the earliest Dutch settlers. Here, in 1636, they obtained from Gov. Wouter Van Twiller a grant of sixty-two acres of land, the present boundaries of which are the North river, Christopher street, Bedford street, West Houston street, Sullivan street, Canal street, West Broadway, Bar-

clay street, Broadway, and Fulton street, around to the river again. Shortly afterward Jansen died, leaving Anneke with four children. In 1638 she married Everardus Bogardus. After the death of Dominie Bogardus, Anneke, again a widow, with four additional children, continued to reside in the city, and in 1654 she obtained from Gov. Stuyvesant a patent in her own name of the farm above mentioned. In her will she named as her sole heirs Sarah Roelofson, Katrina Roelofson, Jannettys and Rachel Hartgers (two children of her deceased daughter Frytie), and John Roelofson, her children by her first husband, and William, Cornelius, Jonas, and Peter Bogardus, children of the second marriage. On 27 Aug., 1664, the grant of land was confirmed by the English government, as may be found recorded in the office of the secretary of state at Albany in the "Patent Book," pp. 28–30. In 1670 part of the land, a salt meadow north of Canal street, was sold at public auction; but the sale was never carried out, on account of some alleged flaw in the title. In 1671 five of the heirs conveyed the whole farm (or *bouwery*) to Col. Francis Lovelace, then governor of the province of New York. But one of the sons, Cornelius, did not join in this conveyance, and therefore his heirs have always claimed that they have a right to their share of the property. In 1705 the estate, then known as the "King's Farm," was leased or granted by the colonial authorities under Queen Anne to Trinity church; and, in spite of numerous contests, that corporation has continued to enjoy all the benefits and revenues of the vast property to this day. Nicholas Brower, one of the heirs, brought a suit in ejectment in 1750, claiming that the title was not in Queen Anne. He was nonsuited by default, renewed his suit in 1760, and was again beaten. In 1807 Col. Malcolm, who had married an heir, brought an unsuccessful suit in the New York supreme court, to recover a part of the property. In 1830 three other heirs had a similar experience. Chancellor Walworth in 1834 dismissed a suit brought by Jonas Humbert. In 1847 Cornelius Brower brought nine suits, all of which were dismissed. In these Vice Chancellor Sanford, after examining every fact on both sides, decided that, waiving all other points, the church had acquired a perfectly valid title by undisputed possession longer than the limitation at which title might be gained by possession in 1705, when the land came to the church. The accompanying view represents New York at that time.

BOGARDUS, James, inventor, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 14 March, 1800; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1874. He received the ordinary school education afforded by his native town, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and soon became skilled as a die-sinker and engraver. His inventive ability was first manifested by an eight-day, three-wheeled chronometer clock, for which he received the highest premium at the first fair of the American institute, after which he produced an eight-day clock with three wheels and a segment of a wheel, which struck the hours, and, without dial-wheels, marked the hours, minutes, and seconds. In 1828 he invented the "ring flier" for cotton-spinning, which afterward came into general use, and in 1829 devised an eccentric mill, in which the grinding-stones or plates run in the same direction with nearly equal speed. In 1831 he made an engraving-machine with which gold watch-dials could be made, turning imitation filigree works, rays from the centre, and the figures in relief, all by one operation. The steel die from which the gold medal of the American institute is struck, and other beautiful medallions, were made with this machine. He also invented the transfer-machine for producing bank-note plates from separate dies, which is now in general use. In 1832 he invented the first dry gas-metre, and in 1836, by giving a rotary motion to the machinery, he made it applicable to all current fluids. While in England, in 1836, he produced a medallic engraving-machine, with which portraits of the queen, Sir Robert Peel, and numerous other distinguished persons were engraved, and he also agreed to construct in London a machine for engine-turning that would copy all kinds of known machine engraving, but could not imitate its own work. The British government in 1839 offered a reward for the best plan of manufacturing postage-stamps, and that submitted by him was selected from among 2,600 competing designs, and it is still in use. His later inventions include a machine for pressing glass, appliances for shirring India-rubber fabrics, and for cutting India-rubber into fine threads. Besides improvements in drilling-machines and in eccentric mills, he patented in 1848 a sun-and-planet horse-power, and a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion. His factory in New York city, built in 1847 entirely of cast-iron, five stories high, was the first building so constructed in the United States, and probably the first in the world. His success in this undertaking led to his engaging in the business of erecting iron-ware buildings throughout the country. He invented a pyrometer of great delicacy, and a deep-sea sounding-machine, which can be used without a line and is very accurate, and also made numerous improvements in the manufacture of tools and machinery.

BOGARDUS, Robert, lawyer, b. in 1771; d. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1841. He practised law in New York for nearly fifty years. In the war of 1812 he was, from July, 1813, till June, 1815, colonel of infantry. He was also a member of the New York state senate.

BOGART, Elizabeth, poet, b. in New York city about 1806. She was a daughter of the Rev. David S. Bogart, and contributed to periodicals, chiefly the New York "Mirror," under the pen-name of "Estelle," her first pieces appearing in 1825. Specimens of her poetry are reprinted in Griswold's "Female Poets of America." She wrote two prize stories, entitled "The Effect of a Single Folly" and "The Forged Note," evincing constructive ability; but "He Came too Late," and other poems, were her most admired productions.

BOGART, William Henry, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1810. His early life was passed in Albany, his later at Aurora, N. Y. He wrote a life of Daniel Boone and "Who Goes There?" a book of historical reminiscences; but his chief work was done as the "Sentinel" correspondent of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," and the New York "World," in reviving the taste for American antiquarian history, especially of the colonial period of New York. He contributed a monograph on Cornelius and William H. Vanderbilt to the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" for April, 1886.

BOGGS, Charles Stuart, naval officer, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 28 Jan., 1810. He is a nephew of Capt. James Lawrence, and entered the navy as midshipman on 1 March, 1826. He was promoted a lieutenant 6 Sept., 1837, was in the "Princeton," of Com. Conner's squadron, during the Mexican war, was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, and commanded the boat expedition that destroyed the "Truxtun" after her surrender to the Mexicans. He was promoted commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and assigned to the U. S. mail steamer "Illinois," which he commanded three years. He then became light-house inspector for California, Oregon, and Washington territory. In 1861 he was ordered to the gun-boat "Varuna," of Farragut's gulf squadron. In the attack on Forts St. Philip and Jackson, in April, 1862, he destroyed six of the confederate gun-boats, but finally lost his own vessel, which steamed ahead of the fleet and engaged the confederate squadron above the forts. She was attacked by two rams and run into the banks of the river and there sank, causing, however, the destruction of her antagonists, which were both burned. He returned to Washington as bearer of despatches, and was ordered to the command of the new sloop-of-war "Juniata." He was promoted to the rank of captain on 16 July, 1862, and was made a commodore, 25 July, 1866. He commanded the steamer "De Soto," of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1867–'8. In 1869–'70 he was assigned to special duty, and prepared a report on the condition of steam-engines afloat. On 1 July, 1870, he received promotion to the rank of rear-admiral, and was appointed light-house inspector of the 3d district. He was placed on the retired list in 1873.

BOGGS, L. W., pioneer, b. in Kentucky in 1798; d. in California in 1861. He was governor of Missouri in 1836, and took a prominent part in the expulsion of the Mormons. In 1846 he migrated to California, and in the years 1847–'9 was alcalde of the Sonoma district, where he gained reputation for his energy and ability in a trying position during the period of the interregnum.

BOGLE, James, painter, b. in Georgetown, S. C., in 1817; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Oct., 1873. He came to New York in 1836 and entered the studio of Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph and the founder of the national academy of design. Mr. Bogle, confining himself to portrait painting, soon achieved distinction in that department. In 1850 he was elected an associate of the national academy, and in 1861 an academician. For many years his pictures occupied annually a prominent position at the academy; but he exhibited only at rare intervals in the later years of his life, when the state of his health compelled him to live in the south. He executed portraits of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Chief-Justice Jones, Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, De Witt Clinton, and Rev. Dr. Budington. Among his later pictures were portraits of Gen. John A. Dix and Henry J. Raymond.

BOGY, Lewis V., senator, b. in St. Genevieve, Mo., 9 April, 1813; d. in St. Louis, 20 Sept., 1877. He was descended from the early French settlers of the region, received a common-school education, was for some years a clerk, afterward studied law in Illinois and Kentucky, was graduated at the Lexington law school, Ky., in 1835, and began practice in St. Louis. He was several times elected to the legislature, and in 1867–'8 was commissioner of Indian affairs. He was interested in the development of the mineral resources of the state, and was a projector of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, of which he was president for two years. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat in 1873, and served on the committees on Indian affairs, land claims, and education and labor.

BOHLEN, Henry, soldier, b. in Bremen, Germany, 22 Oct., 1810; killed near Rappahannock Station, Va., 22 Aug., 1862. He came to the United States when young, and settled as a liquor merchant in Philadelphia, acquiring wealth in that trade. In 1861 he became colonel of the 75th Pennsylvania (German) volunteers, and was attached to Gen. Blenker's command, was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862, and served under Frémont in western Virginia, distinguishing himself at the battle of Cross Keys, 8 June, when Gen. Frémont attacked "Stonewall Jackson" and drove him from a strong position beyond Harrisonburg. He was also specially commended for his services in the Shenandoah valley under Gen. Sigel. He covered the retreat of the army of Virginia across the Rappahannock, and fell while directing the movements of his brigade in a skirmish near that river. He led his brigade across the river to attack a detachment of Longstreet's division, but was assailed by superior numbers, and re-crossed under cover of the batteries.

BOHORQUES, Juan (bo-or'-kes), Mexican prelate, b. in the city of Mexico late in the 16th century; d. in 1633. He was rector of the college of St. Louis in Puebla, filling several high ecclesiastical offices in Mexico, and representing his country in the Cortes at Madrid and his ecclesiastical province at Rome. Philip III. of Spain caused Bohorques to be appointed bishop of Caracas in 1610, but soon afterward he was placed in charge of the bishopric of Oaxaca, Mexico, which he administered until his death.

BOHORQUES, Pedro (bo-or'-kes), Spanish soldier, d. in 1667. He served in the army of Peru and made the Indians believe that he was a descendant of the Incas and must reinstate the Peruvian kingdom. He set out to discover the *Paititi*, a kind of El Dorado, also called *Jurac Guari* ("the white palace"), which was said to be at the borders of Guallago river. He found only a very poor Indian town belonging to the *Pelados* ("hairless," meaning extremely poor), so called on account of their utmost misery. They proclaimed him sovereign; but he soon grew weary of his miserable kingdom, disappeared from it, and then was made a prisoner by Spanish troops. He was sentenced to death and executed in the city of Lima.

BOISE, James Robinson, educator, b. in Blandford, Hampden co., Mass., 27 Jan., 1815. He was graduated at Brown in 1840, became a tutor of Latin and Greek in that college the same year, and in 1843 professor of Greek, which chair he held until 1850. From 1852 to 1868 he was professor of Greek in the university of Michigan, and after 1868 in the university of Chicago. He published in Chicago Xenophon's "Anabasis," with English notes, the first six books of Homer's "Iliad," "Greek Syntax," a "Manual of Gesture," and other text-books, and in 1884 "Notes Critical and Explanatory on St. Paul's Epistles."

BOKER, George Henry, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Oct., 1823. He is the son of a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, was graduated at Princeton in 1842, and studied law, but did not practise. In 1847, after his return from a tour in Europe, he published "The Lesson of Life, and other Poems," followed in 1848 by a tragedy called "Calaynos," which was successfully brought out on the stage in England. He next produced in succession the tragedies of "Anne Boleyn" (1850), "Leonor de Guzman," and "Francesca da Rimini." Among his other plays are "The Betrothal" and "The Widow's Marriage." In 1856 he published in Boston two volumes of "Plays and Poems." Among his individual poems, "The Ivory-Carver," "The Podesta's Daughter," "Song of the Earth," "A Ballad of Sir John Franklin," and "Dirge for a Soldier," are noteworthy. During the civil war he wrote many patriotic lyrics, collected in a volume and published under the title of "Poems of the War" (Boston, 1864). Later works were "Street Lyrics," "Königsmark, and other Poems" (1869), and "The Book of the Dead" (1882). In the autumn of 1871 he was appointed by President Grant U. S. minister to Turkey, and in 1875 was transferred to the more important mission of Russia. He returned to Philadelphia in 1879. Mr. Boker's dramas are classical in form, and his sonnets and other lyrical poems greatly admired. He has also written vigorous and eloquent prose, especially the stirring appeals contained in the reports of the union league club, of which he was secretary from the time of its establishment until recently, when he was elected its president. His latest work is a volume of sonnets which appeared in 1886.

Geo. H. Boker

BOLIVAR, Gregorio, Spanish missionary. Early in the 16th century he preached the gospel for twenty-five years among the Indians of Mexico, Peru, and other regions where European civilization had not yet reached. He belonged to the Franciscan order, and left a curious work entitled "Memorial de Arbitrios para la Separación de España."

BOLIVAR, Simon, the liberator, leader in the struggle for South American independence, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, 24 July, 1783; d. in San Pedro, near Santa Martha, 17 Dec., 1830. His father was Juan Vicente Bolivar y Ponte, a wealthy proprietor of Peru, of noble descent, as was also his mother, Maria Concepcion Palacios y Sojo. Losing his parents early, young Bolivar was brought up by his uncle, the Marquis de Palacios. After receiving a liberal education at home, he spent several years in the study of law at Madrid, and in travel, mostly in the south of Europe. He remained some time in Paris, and was a witness of the closing scenes of the revolution. Returning to Madrid, he married, in 1801, a daughter of Don N. Toro. Embarking for America with the intention of devoting himself to the care of his estate, Bolivar lost his young wife, who died of yellow fever. He again visited Europe to assuage his sorrow, in 1804, and spent five years in Paris. On his return to Venezuela, in 1809, he passed through the United States, where he had the opportunity of observing the working of free institutions. He soon afterward joined in the revolutionary movement in South America, and, having taken part in the uprising in Caracas of 19 April, 1810, he received a colonel's commission from the junta, and was sent with Luis Lopez Mendes to Great Britain to purchase arms and solicit the protection of the government, returning in 1811 with a cargo of arms.

After the declaration of Venezuelan independence, 5 July, 1811, he joined the insurgent forces, was attached to Gen. Miranda's staff in September as lieutenant-colonel, and was placed in command of the important fortress of Puerto Cabello. He lost that place, the strongest fortified post in the country, through a revolt of the Spanish prisoners of war in the citadel. The fortress was reoccupied by the Spaniards under Monteverde, the Spanish troops regained possession of the province, and Miranda, on the authority of the congress, signed the treaty of Victoria, restoring Venezuela to Spanish rule, 25 July, 1812. Bolivar, with other officers, who attributed their failure to the inactivity of Miranda, apprehended the latter at La Guayra, and delivered him up to the Spanish authorities. Hearing of important movements in New Granada, Bolivar went from Curaçao, where he had taken refuge, to Carthagena, and obtained a commission to operate against the royalist forces on Magdalena river. He set out in January, 1813, with 300 men, enlisted for the expedition from refugees at Carthagena. Manuel Castillo accompanied him with 500 grenadiers, detailed for the expedition by the president of Carthagena, but soon decamped with his force. Bolivar and his cousin Ribas advanced up the river, driving the Spaniards out of Tenerife, Mompox, and other places as far as the valley of Cucuta on the Venezuelan border. He then determined to endeavor to rekindle the revolution in Venezuela and risk another encounter with Monteverde, and Bolivar and Ribas were commissioned as generals by the congress of New Granada, sitting at Santa Fé de Bogota. Amid many discouragements he pressed forward with his small force, not exceeding 500 men, and reached Merida and Truxillo, important towns in western Venezuela, where he succeeded in raising the population in his support. Dividing his force into two columns, Bolivar marched upon Caracas at the head of one division, while Ribas proceeded with the other by another route. Recruits flocked to the revolutionary standard as they advanced into Venezuela. Incensed at the cruel methods of warfare practised by the royalists, Bolivar, on 13 Jan., 1813, issued his famous proclamation of war to the death (guerra á muerte). Ribas

met Gen. Monteverde at Lostaguenas and inflicted upon him a crushing defeat, following upon reverses at Niquihao, Betisoque, Carache, Barquisemeto, and Varinas. Gen. Monteverde was compelled to fall back upon Puerto Cabello and shut himself up in the fortress with the remnant of his army. Gen. Fierro, governor of Caracas, signed a capitulation at Victoria, and on 4 Aug., 1814, Bolivarentered Caracas at the head of the liberating army. Gen. Mariño had recovered from the royal troops the eastern part of the province, and assumed the title of dictator of eastern Venezuela. Bolivar was honored with a triumphal entry into the capital, proclaimed himself dictator and liberator of the western provinces of Venezuela, set up a body-guard, and established the "Order of the Liberator." The enthusiasm of the people was dampened by this display of courtly pomp, and by the arrogance of Bolivar's officers, while the royalists concentrated their forces and applied all their efforts to regaining possession of Venezuela. Several sanguinary battles were fought, in which the revolutionists were at first successful. Public dissatisfaction impelled Bolivar, on 1 Jan., 1814, to call together a junta of influential citizens of Caracas and offer to resign the dictatorship into their hands, but the assembly, by its decision on the following day, insisted upon his retaining the supreme military and civil authority. The Spanish general Boves, collecting a large force for a decisive encounter, marched, in June, 1814, from Calabozo upon La Puerta, where the united forces of Bolivar and Mariño were encamped. The revolutionary army was split up into three divisions as the Spanish army came up, and on 11 June Boves inflicted upon the patriots a ruinous defeat near Cura, and well-nigh annihilated their army, killing 1,500. The Spaniards then took Caracas, and defeated Bolivar a second time at Aragua.

Bolivar escaped to Cumana with some of his officers, and sailed thence to Carthagena, proceeding thence to Tunja, where the revolutionary congress was sitting, and offered his services to the confederated provinces of New Granada. Notwithstanding his misfortunes and the detractions of his numerous enemies, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the federal republic, and ordered to march against Cundinamarca, the president of which province refused to acknowledge the authority of the central government and the union of the provinces. He liberated Cundinamarca, and took possession of Santa Fé de Bogota. He appeared before that city in December, 1814, with 2,000 men, carried the suburbs by storm, and forced the leaders of the defection to capitulate. For this service he received the thanks of congress, which immediately made Sante Fé the seat of government. Bolivar was then sent to recapture Santa Marta, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, being the only sea-port in New Granada in their possession. Castillo, the commandant in Carthagena, refused to supply the troops with arms and ammunition ordered from the citadel, whereupon Bolivar led his forces against that city, laid siege to it, and remained there till May. Meanwhile, Gen. Morillo had arrived from Spain with large reënforcements, debarked on the island of Margarita, 25 March, 1815, relieved the Spanish garrison in Santa Marta, and soon afterward captured Carthagena.

Bolivar, on 10 May, 1815, embarked with about a dozen of his officers for Kingston, Jamaica, where he looked for assistance. While he remained in Jamaica, for eight months, New Granada was overrun by Morillo's troops, though the patriots in Venezuela and Gen. Arismendi in the island of Margarita held their ground against the Spaniards. In Kingston, Bolivar narrowly escaped being murdered by a hired assassin, who stabbed his secretary instead of him. From Kingston he went to Port au Prince, in Hayti. On his promising to emancipate the slaves, President Pétion, of Hayti, furnished him with four negro battalions. At Cayes he met Admiral Brion, who had arrived from England with a corvette and a supply of arms and military stores for the patriots. Bolivar gathered a force, enlisted from patriot refugees, and with it and his negro troops sailed for Margarita, 16 April, 1816, for the purpose of aiding Arismendi. The Spaniards occupied only the single spot of Pampatar on the island. With the approval of Gen. Arismendi, upon Bolivar's promise to call a national congress as soon as his power should be established in Venezuela, a junta was summoned in the cathedral of La Villa del Norte, which proclaimed Bolivar commander-in-chief of the forces of Venezuela and New Granada. Landing at Carripano on 1 June, he issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves. Mariño and Piar withdrew the forces under their command, in order to undertake an expedition on their own account against Cumana, leaving Bolivar with about 650 men. He sailed for the mainland in thirteen vessels, seven of which were armed, landed at Ocumare on 3 July, and marched toward Valencia. His force was increased through the enrolment of liberated slaves to about 800 men. Not far from Ocumare he met a Spanish detachment commanded by Gen. Morales, and was beaten and compelled to reëmbark. He sailed first to the island of Buen Ayre, and then to Cumana; but, being coldly received by Piar and the other generals, who threatened to try him by court-martial for cowardice and desertion, he returned to Aux Cayes. A few months later a majority of the superior Venezuelan officers united in requesting Bolivar to resume the chief command. Collecting another band at Aux Cayes, he landed a second time on the island of Margarita, on 31 Dec., 1816. Arms, munitions of war, and provisions were supplied by the president of Hayti. On 2 Jan., 1817, he was joined by Arismendi, and proclaimed martial law and the union of the civil and military power in his person. Five days later Arismendi's troops were surprised in an ambush by the Spaniards. Bolivar fled to Barcelona, where he was joined by the patriot troops that escaped and by re-enforcements sent by Louis Brion, with arms and ammunition. He soon collected a new force of 1,100 men. Morillo advanced against him with a strong division of royalist troops. The two

forces met on 16 Feb., 1817, and a desperate battle ensued, lasting three days, at the end of which the Spaniards were defeated and retired in disorder. During their retreat they were set upon and entirely cut to pieces by the llaneros of Paez. While Bolivar pursued his victories in the west, Piar, the negro leader, wrested from the Spaniards the provinces of Guiana, his land force being supported by Brion's fleet of gun-boats. On 15 April, ten days after Bolivar had left that city in search of new recruits, Barcelona was captured by the Spaniards, who slaughtered the garrison, comprising the entire force that he had collected up to that time; but a new army was enlisted, and by the middle of July the royalists had evacuated all the provinces. On 20 July, while Bolivar was absent, Piar, Zea, Mariño, Arismendi, and the other military chiefs summoned at Angostura a provincial congress, which recorded a decision to vest the executive powers in a triumvirate, consisting of Bolivar and two associates. On hearing of this action, Bolivar hastened to Angostura, and, supported by Brion, dissolved the congress, suppressed the powers of the triumvirate, and proclaimed a supreme council of the nation, consisting of himself as chief with Louis Brion and Antonio Francisco Zea as assistants, the former being the director of the military, and the latter of the political department. Piar, who assailed the character of Bolivar, stigmatizing him as a "Napoleon of retreat," was arrested and tried by a council of war, presided over by Brion, on a charge of conspiring against the whites, plotting against the life of Bolivar, and aiming at the supreme power. He was convicted, condemned to death, and shot on 16 Oct., 1817. Warned by the fate of Piar, Mariño desisted from his rivalry with Bolivar and wrote an abject letter, throwing himself upon the mercy of the liberator. Bolivar had an army of 9,000 well-armed, equipped, and provisioned troops, double the Spanish force in the country; yet the patriot forces were so scattered that in the campaign that followed they were beaten in detail a dozen times, and by the end of May, 1818, were driven from the provinces north of the Orinoco. Defection and discontent were rife. Bolivar retired to Angostura, where he fell in with Santander, a citizen of New Granada, who informed him that the people of that colony were prepared for a general revolt, and begged for assistance in invading the country. Bolivar aided him to carry out that project; and English, French, German, and Polish officers flocked to Angostura and offered their services to Bolivar, while supplies, vessels, arms, and volunteers came from England. On the advice of Dr. Roscio, Bolivar summoned, on 15 Feb., 1819, a national congress at Angostura, and was soon in a position to put 14,000 men in the field and resume the offensive. At the opening of the congress he submitted a detailed exposition of his views of government, and offered to surrender his powers into the hands of the congress, which, however, requested him to retain the supreme authority until the independence of the country should be completely established.

Bolivar then reorganized the army and decided upon a bold strategical plan to march over the Cordilleras, unite with Santander's guerrillas, seize Bogota, and drive the Spaniards out of New Granada, after first inducing them to concentrate their forces in Venezuela by a diversion in the coast provinces of that country. On 24 Feb., 1819, he left Angostura with the army, after nominating Zea president of the congress and vice-president of the republic during his absence. By the bold and successful manœuvres of Paez, Morillo and La Torre were routed at Achaguas, a victory that resulted in the occupation of the province of Barima, leaving the way open into New Granada. Bolivar's daring and original plan of campaign was entirely successful. He marched his army, a third part of his troops consisting of Englishmen and other foreigners, through the difficult passes of the Andes in June, encountered and defeated the enemy on 1 July in the province of Tunja, entered the town of Tunja on 23 July after a sharp battle on the adjoining heights, and decided the fate of Bogota and of all New Granada on 7 Aug. by the victory of Boyaca. On 12 Aug. the liberator made his triumphal entry into Santa Fé. All the provinces of New Granada rose against the Spaniards, who shut themselves up in the fortified town of Mompox. After organizing a government in Bogota and leaving Gen. Santander as commander-in-chief, Bolivar returned to Montecal, in Venezuela, where he had ordered the patriot leaders to assemble with their forces, arriving there on 3 Nov., 1819. Morillo had fallen back before the attacks of Paez from San Fernando de Apure to San Carlos; but internal discord prevented Bolivar from following up these victories and crushing the Spanish force, now reduced to 4,500, with his army of 9,000 men. In October, 1819, the congress at Angostura compelled Zea to resign, and elected Arismendi in his place. Bolivar, upon hearing of this, marched upon Angostura with his foreign legion, restored Vice-President Zea, and arrested Arismendi and exiled him to the island of Margarita. He then proclaimed the republic of Colombia, securing the enactment of a fundamental law on 17 Dec., 1819, for the union of the states of Venezuela and New Granada under his presidency, with a common congress and a single constitution. The seat of government was transferred provisionally to Rosario de Cucuta, on the border-line between the two provinces. The absence of the foreign legion and the patriot commander gave Morillo an opportunity to collect re-enforcements, and the Spaniards were encouraged furthermore by the news of a formidable expedition about to start from Spain under O'Donnell; but an insurrection in Spain prevented the sending of O'Donnell's expedition. Bolivar took the field again, and on 20 Jan., 1820, returned to San Fernando de Apure. The republican army was now larger and better appointed than at any previous time, and gained important advantages over the royalists. By autumn, fifteen of the twenty-two provinces of New Granada had joined the government of Colombia, while the Spaniards still retained only Carthagena and the fortified posts on the isthmus of Panama. In Venezuela the government of the republic was effective in six out of the eight provinces. On 25 Nov., 1820, Bolivar, probably in the hope of avoiding further bloodshed, concluded with Morillo at Truxillo an armistice of six months. On 17 Dec., Gen. Morillo embarked for Spain, leaving Gen. Miguel de la Torre in command of the Spanish forces.

On 10 March, 1821, Bolivar notified Gen. La Torre that hostilities would be resumed at the expiration of thirty days. The Spaniards were strongly intrenched at Carabobo, southwest of Valencia, but had not brought up all their forces. Paez with his 3,000 llaneros, and the British legion, 1,100 strong, turned the enemy's position through a side-path and threw them into complete confusion, when Torre retreated with the remnant of his army to Puerto Cabello. This victory, which occurred on 24 June, 1821, virtually ended the war in Venezuela, and Bolivar entered Caracas on 29 June. By the end of the year Puerto Cabello was the only

post still held by the Spaniards. In New Granada the powerful fortress of Carthagena surrendered to Gen. Santander on 21 Sept., 1821. The naval battle of Maracaibo, in August, 1823, and the capitulation of Puerto Cabello in July, 1824, were necessary to drive the Spaniards from their last foothold. Yet after the decisive victory of Carabobo the republicans were masters of the country and free to attend to its political organization. The congress of Colombia assembled in Cucuta in May, 1821, and on 30 Aug., 1821, the constitution of the republic of Colombia was adopted with the general approval of the people. Bolivar was acclaimed the president of the new republic, notwithstanding his protests. Although he had sacrificed his enormous private fortune in the cause of independence, he renounced his claims to the annual salary of 50,000 dollars due him as president since 1819, and also to his share in the public property distributed among the generals and soldiers of the republic. The Spaniards were still in possession of the provinces of Ecuador and Peru, and Bolivar determined to effect the liberation of the whole country. At the head of his army he marched upon Quito, the chief place in Ecuador, whither the Spaniards had retired after being driven from the isthmus of Panama. A severe battle was fought at Pichincha, which was won for the republicans through the able strategy of Gen. Sucre, Bolivar's colleague. Bolivar entered Quito in June, 1822, and incorporated Quito, Pasto, and Guayaquil in the Colombian republic. Then, in response to an appeal from San Martin, the patriot leader in Peru, he left the direction of the government to the vice-president, Santander, and marched upon Lima, which was evacuated by the royalists at the approach of the Colombian army. He made a triumphal entry into the Peruvian capital on 1 Sept., 1823, and on 10 Feb., 1824, the congress of Lima made him dictator of Peru and authorized him to employ all the resources of the country. He tendered his resignation as president of Colombia, but was continued in that office by the vote of a large majority of the congress. The intrigues of the opposing factions in Peru forced Bolivar to retire to Truxillo, whereupon Lima was reoccupied by the Spaniards under Canterac. By June, Bolivar had organized another army, which routed the advance guard of the royalist force, and, pushing forward, defeated Canterac on the plains of Junin, 6 Aug., 1824. After this decisive victory Bolivar returned to Lima to reorganize the government, while Sucre pursued the Spaniards on their retreat through upper Peru, and shattered their forces in the final victory of Ayachuco on 9 Dec., 1824. The Spaniards were reduced to the single post of Callao, in Peru, from which they could not be dislodged until more than a year later. On 10 Feb., 1825. Bolivar convoked a constituent congress and resigned the dictatorship of Peru; but that body, on account of the unsettled state of the country, decided to invest him with dictatorial powers for a year longer. Congress voted him a grant of a million dollars, which was declined.

A convention of the provinces of upper Peru was held at Chuquisaca, in August, 1825, which detached that territory from the government of Buenos Ayres and constituted it a separate state, called, in honor of the liberator, Bolivia. Bolivar was declared perpetual protector of the new republic, and was requested to prepare for it a constitution. He returned to Lima after visiting upper Peru, and thence sent a project of a constitution for Bolivia, which was presented to the congress of that state on 25 May, 1826, accompanied by an address in which he defined the forms of government that he conceived to be most expedient for the newly established republics. The Bolivian code, copied in some of its features from the *code Napoléon*, contained a provision for vesting the executive authority in a president for life, without responsibility to the legislature, and with power to nominate his successor. This proposal excited the apprehensions of a section of the republicans in Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela, New Granada, and even in Buenos Ayres and Chili. The tendencies that Bolivar had manifested in the direction of political consolidation caused the alarm to spread beyond the confines of the territory affected by the new code, and he was suspected of a design to weld the South American republics into an empire and to introduce the Bolivian code and make himself perpetual dictator. Peru, as well as Bolivia, adopted the new code; but from this time the population of the republics were divided into angry factions on questions raised by that instrument, and a long and bitter struggle ensued between the centralists, or Bolivarists, and the federalists, the military rivals of Bolivar uniting with the latter party. A serious trouble occurred in Venezuela during the absence of the president. Paez, vice-president of that republic, having been accused of arbitrary conduct in the enrolment of the militia, refused to obey the summons of the senate, and, encouraged by a strong separatist party in the northern provinces, openly rebelled against the central government. Bolivar confided affairs in Peru to a council nominated by himself, with Santa Cruz for its chief, and hastened to the scene of the disturbances, leaving Lima in September, and reaching Bogota on 14 Nov., 1826. On 23 Nov. he issued a decree from Bogota assuming the extraordinary powers conferred upon the president in case of rebellion, and hastened to Venezuela to stop the spilling of blood, reaching Puerto Cabello on 31 Dec. The following day he issued a proclamation declaring a general amnesty. In an interview with Paez he confirmed him in his command, and, fixing his headquarters at Caracas, checked the disturbances in the northern departments. In 1826 Bolivar and Santander were re-elected president and vice-president of Colombia for the term beginning in January, 1827. In February, Bolivar, in order to silence his detractors and prove that he was free from ambitious designs and interested motives, insisted on resigning the presidency and retiring into private life. Santander urged him to retract his decision, declaring that the agitations of the country could only be dispelled through the influence and authority of the liberator, while in the congress there was a majority of his supporters, and a resolution was carried requesting him to continue in the presidency. He accordingly withdrew his resignation, and repaired to Bogota to take the oath of office; but before doing so he issued a proclamation calling a national convention to be held at Ocaña in March, 1828. Another decree granted a general amnesty, and a third proclaimed the establishment of constitutional order throughout Colombia.

Shortly after the departure of Bolivar from Lima, the Bolivian code was adopted as the constitution of Peru, and under it the liberator was elected, on 9 Dec., 1826, president for life. A few weeks later, while he was restoring order in Venezuela, a counter-revolution was effected in Peru by the third division of the Colombian auxiliary army, then stationed at Lima. This consisted of veteran troops under Lara and Sands, who had hitherto been the liberator's most efficacious instruments, not only in conquering the independ-

ence of the South American republics, but in imposing his own ideas of government on the states he had created, but who now became infected with the growing republican reaction against centralized power, and were filled with distrust toward Bolivar. Six weeks after the adoption of the Bolivian code the Peruvian republicans hostile to Bolivar, with the support of the Colombian troops cantoned in Lima, deposed the council appointed by Bolivar, abolished the Bolivian code, and organized a provisional government. Gen. Lamar was chosen president of Peru, and the Colombian troops departed from her soil. Those stationed in Bolivia were expelled, with the aid of the Peruvians, and after a brief war a treaty was concluded between Colombia and Bolivia, by which the boundaries of the latter were extended to their original limits, its debt was separated from that of Colombia, and its complete independence and equality were recognized. The third division sailed from Callao on 17 March, 1827, and in April landed in southern Colombia. Bolivar, who was in the north, prepared to march against the rebellious soldiery; but the latter made no attempt to carry the revolution into Colombia, and quietly submitted to Gen. Ovando. The congress of Ocaña met on 2 March, 1828. A new constitution, giving the executive stronger and more permanent authority, was submitted. When it was found that the majority was opposed to its adoption, the friends of Bolivar vacated their seats, leaving the body without a quorum. From his country-seat in the neighborhood of Ocaña, Bolivar published an address, which, while reprehending the proceeding of his partisans, appealed to the country to support him in introducing stability and order. Popular conventions in Bogota, Caracas, and Carthagena called upon the liberator to adopt extraordinary means to establish tranquillity and security, and in August, 1828, he was invested by popular elections with dictatorial powers. The anti-Bolivar republicans entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the president. Vice-President Santander and the other leaders of the party were implicated in this crime. Bolivar was attacked in his bedroom in Bogota, 25 Sept., 1828, but escaped by leaping from the balcony and hiding from the murderers. The chief instigators were tried. Santander was convicted and condemned to banishment, and Gen. Padilla expiated with a felon's death his part in the plot. This occurrence prompted Bolivar to exercise more arbitrary powers, a course that augmented the popular suspicions of his aims and motives and the aversion to a military dictatorship. A decree was issued from Bogota, 27 Aug., 1828, by which Bolivar assumed unlimited authority in Colombia. It was at a time when party passion in Colombia was inflamed to an extraordinary degree that Peru, in 1829, declared war against the dictator of Colombia. Bolivar, in a new address to the people of Colombia, asked them to indicate their desires regarding the revision of the constitution. While he was marching against the Peruvians, an assembly in Caracas, on 25 Nov., 1829, condemned him for ambitious designs, declared the separation of Venezuela from Bolivia, and elected Paez president. In Colombia the senate adhered to the liberator; but insurrections broke out in various places. In January, 1830, Bolivar for the fifth time resigned the presidency, but was again confirmed in his position by the general voice. He then undertook to compel Paez and the Venezuelan disunionists to submit to the Colombian congress. The congress, however, now contained a majority made up from his opponents, and it voted to accept his proffered resignation, granting him a pension of 3,000 dollars on condition of his residing abroad. The patriot leader sent in his final resignation to congress on 27 April, 1830, and left Bogota on 9 May with the intention of embarking for England from Carthagena; but his adherents induced him to remain in the country, and made ineffectual attempts to restore him to power. Suffering from the malady of which he died, he went to Santa Marta to visit the bishop of that see, who was his friend, and there breathed his last. In accordance with an act of the congress of New Granada, his remains were removed in 1842 to Caracas, where a monument was erected in his honor. In 1858 the city of Lima erected an equestrian statue of Bolivar, who was described in the inscription as the "liberator of the Peruvian nation." A statue of him, the gift of the government of Venezuela, was erected in 1883 in Central park, New York city. There is also a fine statue of him in Santa Fe de Bogata.

It was Bolivar's hope and ambition to unite the South American republics into a strong confederation. The congress that met at Panama in 1827, with the object of establishing an international code for the Latin republics, was set on foot by him. The example of Napoleon led him into acts too arbitrary and a policy too autocratic to please the independent temper of his compatriots. During the faction fights that prevailed in his lifetime he was a mark for virulent calumnies; but succeeding generations of South Americans have paid due honor to his memory. His lack of judgment and of coolness in the battle-field betrayed his military incapacity, and brought him at times into contempt and disrepute; yet the pertinacity and patience with which he clung to the cause of independence through every danger and discouragement revealed a noble order of courage. His sacrifices and sufferings, voluntarily undergone for the sake of the cause in which he engaged, are sufficient to disprove the charges brought against him of ignoble ambition and egotism. Of the accounts that have been published of the life of Bolivar, the "Histoire de Bolivar," by Gen. Ducoudrey-Holstein, continued down to his death by A. Viollet (Paris, 1831), was written with a hostile animus, and is full of baseless calumniation and misrepresentation. The "Vida del Libertador Simon Bolivar" (New York, 1866) is, on the other hand, an indiscriminate panegyric. See also "Memoirs of Gen. John Miller (in the Service of the Republic of Peru)"; Col. Hippisley's "Account of his Journey to the Orinoco" (London, 1831). The publication of the correspondence of Bolivar, including his messages, manifestoes, and proclamations, preceded by his life, was begun in New York, and the first two volumes, containing the life, written in Spanish, by Felipe Larrazabal, appeared in 1871.

BOLL, Jacob, naturalist, b. in Switzerland; d. in Wilbarger co., Texas, 29 Sept., 1880. He was a pupil of Louis Agassiz, and was employed by Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, to go to Texas and examine the fossiliferous and iron deposits of that state, with a view to determining their geological character. He had been engaged in these studies six years when he died. Mr. Boll made many important discoveries in the formations that he explored. He was an expert naturalist, and a most successful collector in many departments of natural history.

BOLLAN, William, lawyer, b. in England; d. in Massachusetts in 1776. He was educated for

the legal profession in England, removed to Massachusetts about 1740, settled in Boston, married a daughter of Gov. Shirley in 1743, and became advocate-general. In 1745 he was sent to London as agent of the colony, to secure from the government the repayment of £183,649 advanced by Massachusetts for the Cape Breton expedition, in which mission he succeeded after three years. He was sent to England a second time as agent for the colony, but was dismissed by the general court in 1662, because of his connection with the deposed governor, and of his adherence to the episcopal form of worship. He still acted as agent of the council, and his popularity in the colony was restored when he obtained from Alderman Beckford in London, and sent over to Massachusetts in 1769, thirty-three letters of Gov. Bernard and Gen. Gage calumniating the colonists, for which act he was denounced by Lord North in parliament. In 1775 he wrote in favor of conciliatory measures toward the colonies. John Hancock declared, in the Massachusetts house of representatives, that there was no man to whom the colonies were more indebted. He published numerous political tracts relating chiefly to American affairs, among which the most important were "The Importance of Cape Breton truly Illustrated" (London, 1746); "Coloniæ Anglicanæ Illustrati" (1762); "The Ancient Right of the English Nation to the American Fishery Examined and Stated" (1764); "The Mutual Interests of Great Britain and the American Colonies Considered" (1765); "The Importance of the Colonies in North America and the Interests of Great Britain with regard to them Considered" (1766); "Freedom of Speech and Writing upon Public Affairs Considered" (1766); "Epistle from Timoleon" (1768); "Continued Corruption of Standing Armies" (1768); "The Free Briton's Memorial, in Defence of the Right of Election" (1769); and "A Supplemental Memorial, on the Origin of Parliaments, etc." (1770). As agent for the council of the province of Massachusetts, he offered "A Petition to the King in Council, Jan. 26, 1774, with Illustrations intended to Promote the Harmony of Great Britain and her Colonies."

BOLLER, Alfred Pancoast, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Feb., 1840. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1861. He has been connected as assistant engineer with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (1862), Philadelphia and Erie Railroad (1864), and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad (1866); as chief engineer with the Hudson River Railroad (1866), Westside and Yonkers Railroad (1880), Yonkers Rapid Transit Commission (1881), Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company (1882), Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company (1882), and Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad (1885); and he has held consulting relations with the Zaza railroad in Cuba (1877), Department of Public Parks, New York (1883), and with other corporations. For some years he has been engaged in business as a contractor, and has made a specialty of bridge construction. The double-track bridge over the Hudson river at Albany, the Eighth avenue bridge over the Harlem, the Madison avenue bridge over the same river, the Croton lake bridge, the Central avenue bridge, Newark, N. J., the great gas-holder tanks of the Bay State Gas Company, in Boston, the tunnel under the light-house grounds, Staten Island, and all of the locomotive turn-tables on the West Shore Railroad, were built under his supervision. He is a member of the American institutes of civil engineers and mining engineers, and is the author of various reports on bridge construction and of a "Practical Treatise on the Construction of Iron Highway Bridges" (New York, 1877).

BOLLES, Edwin Cortlandt, microscopist, b. in Hartford, Conn., 19 Sept., 1836. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1855, after which he studied theology and became a Universalist clergyman. His attention has been largely devoted to microscopy, in which science he has achieved eminence. From 1870 to 1875 he was professor of microscopy in St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y., and since 1870 has lectured on that subject in Tufts college at College Hill, Mass. He has contributed articles on his specialty to periodicals, and published sermons. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the university of St. Lawrence in 1860, and that of S. T. D. from Tufts college in 1881. He is a member of several scientific societies, to whose proceedings he has contributed papers.

BOLLES, John A., lawyer, b. in Eastford, Conn., 16 April, 1809; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 May, 1878. He was graduated at Brown in 1829, admitted to the bar in Boston in 1833, and in 1843 chosen secretary of state under Gov. Marcus Morton. He was a member of the harbor and back bay commission in 1852. From 1862 till 1865 he served as judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. John A. Dix, who was his brother-in-law. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865, and appointed naval solicitor the same year.

BOLLMAN, Eric, physician, b. in Hoya, Hanover, in 1769; d. in Jamaica, W. I., 9 Dec., 1821. He studied medicine at Göttingen, and practised in Carlsruhe and in Paris, where he settled at the beginning of the French revolution. He accompanied Count Narbonne, who fled to England in 1792, and in London fell in with Lally-Tollendal, who induced him to go to Austria and endeavor to find out where Gen. Lafayette was kept in confinement. He established himself as a physician in Vienna. Learning that Lafayette was a prisoner at Olmütz, he formed a plan to rescue him with the assistance of Francis Kinlock Huger, a young American. Communicating with the prisoner through the prison surgeon, the two fell upon his guards while he was taking exercise in a carriage, and succeeded in getting him away on a horse; but he rode in the wrong direction and was recaptured. Dr. Bollman escaped to Prussia, but was handed over to the Austrian authorities, who kept him in prison for nearly a year, and then released him on condition that he should leave the country. He came to the United States and was well received; but in 1806 was implicated in Aaron Burr's conspiracy and was Burr's agent in New Orleans. In 1814 he returned to Europe, and, after another visit to the United States, took up his residence in London. He published "Paragraphs on Banks" (2d ed., Philadelphia, 1811); "Improved System of the Money Concerns of the Union" (1816); and "Strictures on the Theories of M. Ricardo."

BOLTON, Henry Carrington, chemist, b. in New York city, 28 Jan., 1843. He was graduated at Columbia in 1862, and then studied chemistry in Paris under Wurtz and Dumas, in Heidelberg under Bunsen, in Göttingen under Wohler, and in Berlin under Hofmann. In 1866 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen, his thesis being on the "Fluorine Compounds of Uranium." He then spent some years in travel, and from 1872 till 1877 was assistant in quantitative analysis in the Columbia School of Mines. In 1874 he was called to the chair of chemistry in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, which

he resigned in 1877, when he became professor of chemistry and natural science in Trinity College. The celebration of the centennial of chemistry at Northumberland, Pa., the home of Joseph Priestley, who discovered oxygen in 1774, was suggested and brought about by Dr. Bolton. Among his investigations, that of the action of organic acids on minerals is perhaps the most important; but most of his work has been literary, and his private collection of early chemical books is not surpassed in the United States. Dr. Bolton is a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was its general secretary in 1878 and 1879, and vice-president of the chemical section in 1882. For several years he was corresponding secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences. He has been a large contributor to chemical literature, and his numerous papers may be found in the "American Chemist," "Proceedings of the New York Academy of Sciences," "Chemical News" (London), and similar periodicals. In 1883 he began the annual preparation of a "Record of the Progress of Chemistry" for the annual reports of the Smithsonian institution. Among his compilations are "Literature of Uranium" (1870, revised ed., 1886); "Literature of Manganese" (1877); and an extensive "Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, 1665–1882" (Smithsonian institution, Washington, 1885). He is the author of "Student's Guide in Quantitative Analysis" (New York, 1879), and has edited several minor chemical text-books.

BOLTON, Sarah Knowles, author, b. in Farmington, Conn., about 1840. Her maiden name was Knowles. She married Charles E. Bolton, a merchant and philanthropist. She has written extensively for the press, was one of the first corresponding secretaries of the Woman's national temperance union, was for three years associate editor of the Boston "Congregationalist," and travelled for two years in Europe, studying profit-sharing, female higher education, and other social questions. Her published works are "Orlean Lamar, and other poems" (New York, 1863); "The Present Problem," a novelette (1874); "How Success is Won" (Boston, 1884); "Lives of Poor Boys who became Famous" (New York, 1885); "Girls who became Famous" (1886); "Social Studies in England" (Boston, 1886); and a collection of short stories under the title "Stories from Life" (New York, 1886). She presented a paper on "Employers and Employed" to the Social science association. She was engaged in 1886 on a joint collection of poems by herself and her son, CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.

BOLTON, Sarah Tittle, poet, b. in Newport, Ky., 18 Dec., 1815. Her father, Jonathan B. Barrett, removed to Indiana. At sixteen she wrote verses for a newspaper, and married the editor, Nathaniel Bolton. In 1855 her husband was appointed consul at Geneva, and during the two years that she spent abroad she wrote letters to American newspapers. She has contributed many short poems to periodicals, among them "Paddle Your Own Canoe" and "Left on the Battlefield." A volume of her poems was published in New York in 1865, and a complete collection, with a life by Jonathan W. Gordon (Indianapolis, 1886).

BOMBERGER, John Henry Augustus, clergyman, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 13 Jan., 1817. He was graduated at Marshall college in 1837, and at Mercersburg theological seminary in 1838; was ordained a minister of the German Reformed church the same year, was a pastor at Waynesborough, Pa., in 1840–'5, at Easton, Pa., in 1845–'54, and in the 1st Reformed church of Philadelphia from 1854 till 1870, when he became president of Ursinus college, at Collegeville, Pa. He translated six volumes of Herzog's "Protestant Theological and Ecclesiastical Encyclopædia," condensed into two volumes (Philadelphia, 1856–'8), and published "Five Years at Race Street Church, Philadelphia" (1859).

BOMFORD, George, military officer, b. in New York in 1780; d. in Boston, Mass., 25 March, 1848. He entered West Point from New York, was graduated in 1805, and became lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He served as assistant engineer on the fortifications of New York harbor in 1805–'8, being promoted first lieutenant, 30 Oct., 1806, then on the defences of Chesapeake bay from 1808 till 1810, and as superintending engineer of the works on Governor's island from 1810 till 1812. During the war of 1812–'5 with Great Britain he served in the ordnance department, with the rank of major on the staff, was appointed assistant commissary-general of ordnance, 18 June, 1812, and attached to the corps of engineers, 6 July, 1812. He introduced bomb cannons, made on a pattern of his own invention, which were called columbiads, a form of heavy gun combining the qualities of gun, howitzer, and mortar. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 9 Feb., 1815, and was continued on ordnance duty, though attached to the artillery after the reorganization of the army in 1821. On the organization of the ordnance corps he was promoted colonel, and appointed chief of ordnance, 30 May, 1832. He was in command of the ordnance corps and bureau at Washington until 1 Feb., 1842, when he became inspector of arsenals, ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, in which duty he continued until his death. The cannons invented by him were further developed by Dahlgrén, but were superseded by the Rodman type about the beginning of the civil war. In July, 1841, he conducted experiments to ascertain the expansive force of powder in a gun by firing bullets through tubes inserted in the sides.—His son, **James V.,** soldier, b. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 5 Oct., 1811, was graduated at West Point in 1832, and served as first lieutenant in the military occupation of Texas, and as captain in the war with Mexico. He was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the capture of San Antonio, and the battle of Churubusco, receiving the brevet of major, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, distinguished himself at the storming of Chapultepec, and was present at the capture of Mexico. Serving on frontier duty in Texas at the beginning of the civil war, he was promoted major, 17 Oct., 1860, and was prisoner of war from 9 May, 1861, till 9 April, 1862. On 10 Jan., 1862, he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and, after his return to his regiment, was engaged in the movements of Gen. Buell's army in Alabama and Kentucky. At the battle of Perryville he served as chief of staff to Gen. McCook, and received the brevet of colonel for meritorious services in that action. He was retired from active service 8 June, 1872.

BONAPARTE, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent, prince of Canino and Musignano, ornithologist, b. in Paris, 24 May, 1803; d. there, 30 July, 1857. He was the eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, and in 1822 married a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain. Soon afterward he settled with his father-in-law in Philadelphia, and during his residence in the United States studied the orni-

thology of the country. In 1828 he removed to Italy, in the revolution of 1848 was a leader of the republican party in Rome, and in 1849 was chosen vice-president of the constituent assembly. After the occupation of Rome by French troops, he returned to France, but was expelled by order of Louis Napoleon. Permitted to return to Paris in 1850, he became in 1854 director of the Jardin des Plantes. He published in the United States a supplement to Wilson's "Ornithology," entitled "American Ornithology, or History of the Birds of the United States" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1825–'33), containing more than 100 new species discovered by himself; also "Observations on the Nomenclature of Wilson's 'Ornithology,'" printed in the "Journal" of the academy of Philadelphia; a "Synopsis of the Birds of the United States" in the "Annals" of the lyceum of New York; a "Catalogue of the Birds of the United States" in the "Contributions" of the Maclurian lyceum of Philadelphia; and other papers on the same subject. In Italy he was the originator of several scientific congresses, and lectured and wrote extensively on American and European ornithology and other branches of natural history. He published "Specchio Comparativo delle Ornithologie di Roma e di Filadelfia" (Pisa, 1827), presenting a comparison between birds of the latitude of Philadelphia and Italian species; "Iconografia della Fauna Italica" (Rome, 1833–'41), an elaborate illustrated work on the fauna of Italy; "List of the Birds of Europe and North America" (1838); "Conspectus Generum Avium" (Leyden, 1850); "Revue critique de l'ornithologie Européenne" (Brussels, 1850); in collaboration with H. Schlegel, "Monographie des loxiens" (Leyden, 1850); and, after his return to Paris, "Catalogue des oiseaux d'Europe" (Paris, 1856); also a descriptive catalogue of pigeons and one of parrots, prepared in conjunction with M. de Pouancé and published after his death. His "Memoirs," written by himself, appeared in New York in 1836.

BONAPARTE, Jerome, king of Westphalia, b. in Ajaccio, Corsica, 15 Nov., 1784; d. in Villegenis, near Paris, 24 June, 1860. He entered the navy in 1800, and in 1803, during a visit to the United States, married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, without the consent of his family. This marriage was declared null by Napoleon in 1806. He was promoted to rear-admiral by Napoleon in 1806, and in the same year was transferred to the army, becoming a general of brigade. His corps gained some successes in Silesia in 1807, and in July of that year his brother placed him on the throne of the new kingdom of Westphalia. He married the princess Catherine of Würtemberg, in August, 1807, and reigned till the expulsion of the French from Germany in October, 1813. After Napoleon's return from Elba, Jerome joined him, and commanded a division at Waterloo, winning the special praise of Napoleon for his gallantry there. After living in exile at Trieste, Rome, and Lausanne, he returned to France in 1847, and became a field-marshal in 1850.—His wife, **Elizabeth Patterson,** b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 Feb., 1785; d. there, 4 April, 1879. Her father, William Patterson, emigrated from Ulster to America when a lad, pushed his way in business, became the owner of a line of clipper ships, and, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, only excepted, was the wealthiest citizen of Maryland. At a ball at the house of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in the autumn of 1803, Capt. Jerome Bonaparte was introduced to Miss Patterson. They were mutually pleased; but her father, foreseeing that his daughter's marriage with a youth with such brilliant prospects would prove distasteful to the first consul, forbade the courtship, and sent his daughter to Virginia. The lovers contrived to correspond, and in a short time became engaged, and Jerome went so far as to procure a marriage license. The match was postponed until 24 Dec., 1803, when Jerome would have passed his nineteenth birthday. All legal formalities were carefully complied with; the contract was drawn up by Alexander Dallas, afterward secretary of the treasury, and the vice-consul of France, the mayor of Baltimore, and many other dignitaries witnessed the ceremony, which was solemnized by Archbishop Carroll. Joseph and Lucien advised Jerome to become an American citizen, and took steps to procure him a provision enabling him to live there in accordance with his rank. From first to last Napoleon remained obdurate. Jerome received a message from his brother to the effect that if he left the "young person" in America, his youthful indiscretion would be forgiven; if he brought her with him, she should not put a foot on French territory. Capt. Bonaparte and his wife sailed in March, 1805, on one of Mr. Patterson's ships, reached Lisbon, and found a French frigate there to prevent her landing. Jerome left his young wife and went to Paris to plead her cause with the emperor, while the vessel proceeded to Amsterdam. At the mouth of the Texel two men-of-war awaited her, and Elizabeth Bonaparte was forced to seek an asylum in England. Pitt sent a regiment to Dover to prevent mischief, so great was the multitude that thronged thither to witness her landing. A few days later her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born, 7 July, 1805, at Camberwell. Here she continued to reside, constantly receiving messages and letters from Jerome, protesting his fidelity and affection. Napoleon applied to Pius VII. to dissolve the marriage, which the pontiff steadfastly refused; but a decree of divorce was passed by the imperial council of state. On condition of her going to America, the emperor

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offered Madame Bonaparte a pension during her life of 60,000 francs a year, "provided she does not take the name of my family," and after some time she consented to return to America, hoping thus to conciliate her imperial brother-in-law. When Jerome was admitted to Napoleon's presence, the emperor upbraided him rudely, and concluded: "As for your affair with your little girl, I do not regard it." As a reward for his desertion, Jerome was created a prince of the empire, and was promoted admiral. He received subsequently the rank of general. In 1806 he was made by the senate successor to the imperial throne in the event of Napoleon's leaving no male heir, and in 1807 was created king of Westphalia. On 12 Aug., 1807, he married Catherine Frederica, princess of Würtemburg. By his second marriage he had three children, of whom the surviving son, Prince Napoleon, is dynastic heir to the imperial throne. Madame Bonaparte employed every means to maintain the legality of her marriage and the legitimacy of her son. When Napoleon III. mounted the throne, a formal trial was granted her. Jerome, the father, appealed to the council of state to forbid "Jerome Patterson" to assume the name of Bonaparte. Nevertheless, the council decreed that the son of Madame Elizabeth Patterson was entitled to the name of Bonaparte, although he could not be recognized as a member of the imperial family. After the death of Jerome she brought suit for a share in his estate; but documentary proofs, the fact that the validity of her marriage had been sustained by the church, and the zeal and eloquence of her advocate, Berryer, did not prevent an adverse decision, probably inspired by the imperial court. Her son was, however, recognized by official decree as a legitimate child of France. Jerome Bonaparte, the son, refused to sue for the hand of a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, as his mother desired, and married Miss Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. Alienated by her proud and ambitious temper both from her son and her father, Madame Bonaparte passed much of her time in Europe, where her unfortunate position attracted sympathy and attention. She inherited a part of her father's wealth in the form of real property in Baltimore, which rose in value and made her a millionaire. She became penurious and misanthropic, but retained her noble manner and brilliant conversational powers. She passed many winters in Florence, and counted with pride royal and distinguished persons among her acquaintance. After the downfall of the second empire and the death of Napoleon III., she actively put forward the claims of her grandson, Col. Bonaparte, who had served with distinction in the French army, and hoped to see him called to the regency, or perhaps to the imperial throne.—**Jerome Napoleon,** Madame Bonaparte's son, b. in Camberwell, England, 7 July, 1805; d. in Baltimore, where he had passed his life, 17 June, 1870. He was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and studied law, but did not practise. He was never naturalized as an American citizen, and cultivated terms of intimacy with his father and the French court. His management of his inherited fortune and the property that came to him by marriage made him one of the richest residents of Baltimore. He left two sons, who inherited his and their grandmother's wealth.—The elder, **Jerome Napoleon,** b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1832, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1852, and served on the Texas frontier. He resigned from the service on 16 Aug., 1854, and was appointed a lieutenant of dragoons in the French imperial army. He served through the Crimean war, distinguishing himself at Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaia, and the siege of Sebastopol, and received the decoration of the Medjidie order from the sultan of Turkey, the Crimean medal from the queen of England, and became a knight of the legion of honor. Being then transferred to the chasseurs d'Afrique, he served as lieutenant, and afterward as captain in that corps in the Algerian campaign of 1857, and in several actions against the Kabyles. In the Italian campaign against Austria he served with distinction in the battles of Montebello and Solferino and in various skirmishes, receiving French and Italian decorations. He was promoted to the rank of chef d'escadron in 1865, and in 1867 transferred to the empress's dragoon guards.—The younger grandson of Madame Bonaparte, **Charles Joseph,** b. in Baltimore, Md., 9 June, 1851, was graduated at Harvard in 1871, and at the Harvard law school in 1874, was admitted to practice, and has attained a respectable rank at the Baltimore bar.

BONAPARTE, Joseph, king of Spain, b. in Corte, Corsica, 7 Jan., 1768; d. in Florence, Italy, 28 July, 1844. He was the elder brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, became an advocate in Corsica, and was an early supporter of the French revolution. He was military commissary of Napoleon's army in Italy in 1796, French minister to Rome in 1797, and afterward member of the council of five hundred, of the tribunate, and of the council of state in Paris. By his shrewd statecraft and engaging manners he rendered his brother effective assistance in his political schemes. He negotiated the treaty of peace with the United States in 1800, the treaty with Germany in 1801, and the treaty with Great Britain at Amiens in 1802. He was sent with an army to Naples in February, 1806, and entered the city and assumed, in obedience to Napoleon's commands, the title of king. In 1808 he reluctantly exchanged the throne of Naples for that of Spain. His rule being regulated by his brother's policy and not by his own well-meaning impulses, he was twice driven out of Madrid by hostile armies, and twice reinstated, but in June, 1813, was defeated by Wellington at Vittoria, and soon afterward left Spain. In January, 1814, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the empire in the absence of Napoleon, and in March he consented to the capitulation of Paris. When Napoleon returned in 1815, Joseph went to Paris and exerted himself to obtain the support of his influential friends for a restoration of the empire under constitutional guarantees. He had a single interview with his brother after the battle of Waterloo, arranged to meet him in the United States, and sailed for New York from Royan, 25 July, 1815, under the assumed name of Comte de Survilliers. He bought a mansion in Philadelphia, and a country-seat near Bordentown, N. J. An act to enable him to hold real estate was passed by the legislature of New Jersey in 1817, and when he acquired a summer-place on the edge of the Adirondack forest a similar law was enacted by the New York assembly. He was accompanied to the United States by his two daughters and the prince of Canino, husband of the elder daughter, Zénaïde; but his wife, who was the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles and sister of the queen of Sweden, remained an invalid in Europe. His benevolence and hospitality, his affable and courtly manners, and his knowledge and taste, made him a general favorite. He endeavored to advance the claims of Napoleon II. after the revolution of July, 1830, and in 1832, when the duke of Reichstadt fell ill, he went to Europe, but remained in England upon hearing of

his nephew's death. He returned to the United States in 1837, but remained only two years. Obtaining permission in 1841 to reside in Italy, he passed the remainder of his life in Florence. The confidential letters that passed between him and Napoleon I. were published in "Mémoires et correspondance politique et militaire du roi Joseph," by A. du Casse. See also "Mémoires," by Miot de Melito, and "Biographical Sketch of Joseph Bonaparte" (London, 1833).

BONARD, Louis, miser, b. in Rouen, France, in 1809; d. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1871. Of his life previous to his coming to the United States in 1851 nothing is known. During his residence in New York city he occupied, in squalor and wretchedness, a room six by eight feet in dimensions on an obscure street. Heavy wooden bars were fastened across the solitary dingy window, and bars and bolts protected the door. The room was devoid of furniture, save a broken table, a mattress lifted from the floor by a few boards supported by bricks, and a trunk. There was no fire and no place for one. On 14 Feb., a few days before his death, he sent a message to Henry Bergh, of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whom he had never met, and desired to make his will. In it was revealed that he had property to the value of $150,000, all of which was devised to Mr. Bergh's society. The trunk was filled with gold and silver watches in alternate layers, together with a large quantity of jewelry and diamonds. Bonard's remains were buried in Greenwood cemetery and a suitable memorial erected over them.

BOND, Henry, physician and genealogist, b. in Watertown, Mass., 21 March, 1790; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 May, 1859. He was a grandson of Col. William Bond, of the revolutionary army, who died near Ticonderoga, 31 Aug., 1776. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1813, studied medicine, and practised in Concord, N. H., and from November, 1819, till his death, in Philadelphia. For several years he was president of the Philadelphia board of health. Besides numerous contributions to medical and other journals, he published a remarkably thorough genealogical work entitled "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass., including Waltham and Weston" (Boston, 1856).

BOND, John R. S., journalist, b. in Ohio in 1822; d. in Chillicothe, Ohio, in December, 1872. He was the son of a pioneer of Ohio. In his youth he travelled on horseback through the wilderness to Kankakee river, and then in a skiff down that river and the Mississippi to St. Louis. He owned at different times as many as eight western newspapers, was the founder of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," and at the time of his death was editor of the Scioto 'Gazette."

BOND, Shadrack, governor of Illinois, b. in Maryland; d. in Kaskaskia, Ill., 13 April, 1832. He received a liberal education and removed to Kaskaskia, then in Indiana territory, was a member of the legislature of the territory of Illinois, and was its first delegate to congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1812, till 18 April, 1814. In 1814 he was appointed receiver of public moneys, and when Illinois became a state he was elected its first governor, serving from 1818 till 1822.

BOND, Thomas, physician, b. in Maryland in 1712; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1784. He was a distinguished practitioner of Philadelphia, delivered the first clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania hospital, and was associated with Dr. Franklin and Dr. John Bartram, the botanist, in a literary society of that city.

BOND, Thomas Emerson, journalist, b. in Baltimore, Md., in February, 1782; d. in New York, 14 March, 1856. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and Baltimore, practised with success in Baltimore, and was called to a chair in the medical college of Maryland, which after a few years he resigned on account of failing health. For many years he was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. During the controversy carried on from 1816 till 1830 over reform in church government, which resulted in the secession of the opponents of the episcopate and advocates of lay representation in 1830 and the formation of the Methodist Protestant church, he took a prominent part in the discussion. In 1827 he published an appeal to Methodists, directed against the proposed changes, in 1828 a "Narrative and Defence of the Church Authorities," and in 1831 and 1832 he defended the polity of Episcopal Methodism in a journal printed in Baltimore called the "Itinerant," of which he was editor. He subsequently edited for twelve years the "Christian Advocate and Journal," the leading Methodist organ, of which he assumed charge in 1840. He contributed important articles to the "Methodist Quarterly."—His son, **Thomas Emerson,** journalist, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1813, d. in Harford co., Md., 18 Aug., 1872, early became a local Methodist preacher, and also studied medicine and took his degree in Baltimore. His father was editor of the Baltimore "Christian Advocate and Journal," and young Bond became his efficient assistant, distinguished for humor and sarcastic power. In 1860, pending the difficulties that culminated in the civil war, he joined the southern Methodist church, and gave his abilities to the cause of the south. After the close of the war he was one of the originators of the "Episcopal Methodist," the organ of the southern church, but subsequently severed his connection with that paper and established another journal in the same interest. After publishing that for a short time he consolidated it with the "Southern Christian Advocate," published simultaneously in Baltimore and St. Louis, of which he was associate editor.—Another son, **Hugh L.,** jurist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Dec., 1828, was graduated at the university of the city of New York in 1848, returned to Baltimore, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised in Baltimore. He took part in the Know-nothing movement. In March, 1860, he was appointed judge of the Baltimore criminal court, and on 5 Nov., 1861, was elected by the people to that office, which he held during the trying times of the war. After the massacre of national soldiers on 19 April, 1861, when the city authorities decided that no more northern troops should be allowed to pass through Baltimore, he charged the grand jury that those who took part in the riot were guilty of murder. The police commissioners made an order forbidding the display of any flag; but the seventy-five loyalists that were arrested under this order for raising the national standard were discharged on habeas corpus by Judge Bond. In later years, when several military commissioners undertook to sit in Baltimore and try citizens for offences against the United States, he charged the grand jury to indict the officers on these commissions, because they had no jurisdiction over persons not in the military service of the government, especially when the civil courts were open. Shortly before the close of his term, Gov. Swann claimed the right to remove the police commissioners and appoint others, and when the *de facto* commissioners fortified the station-houses, and armed the police

to defend their right to the office, authorized his appointees to raise followers sufficient to put the resisting commissioners out, and called upon President Johnson to send federal troops to interfere. Judge Bond told Gen. Grant, who came to investigate the situation, that the *de facto* commissioners would obey a written order from the president brought by a single soldier bearing the U. S. flag; but that, if the federal authorities declined to interfere, he would arrest the Swann commissioners, and hold them to bail to keep the peace, which was accordingly done. After the emancipation of the slaves under the revised constitution of 1864, the slave-holders took advantage of an old apprentice law, and had the children of the free negroes brought to the probate courts and apprenticed to themselves. Judge Bond decided that these apprentices were held in involuntary servitude, and released, on habeas corpus, all that were brought before him. He was a prominent member of an association for the education of colored people, to which his friend, Sec. Stanton, transferred all the federal barracks in Maryland for the purpose of building school-houses. With assistance from the freedmen's aid societies, schools were established in all the counties of the state, and Judge Bond visited every locality, and made speeches intended to overcome the prejudices of the people against the schools, which frequently broke out into violence. He lost his seat on the bench in 1868, when the democrats obtained political ascendency in the state, and resumed the practice of law in Baltimore. On 13 July, 1870, President Grant nominated him judge of the 4th circuit of the U. S. court, which includes the states of Maryland, the two Virginias, and the two Carolinas. In 1871 he conducted, at Raleigh, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., many trials of ku-klux conspirators, more than 100 of whom he sentenced to the penitentiary.

BOND, William Bennett, Canadian bishop, b. in Truro, Cornwall, England, in 1815. At an early age he emigrated to Newfoundland, and in 1841 was ordained a priest of the church of England. Under the direction of Bishop Mountain, of Quebec, he organized many mission stations in the eastern townships of Canada East, and finally took charge of the parish of St. George's, Montreal. He maintained his connection with this parish for thirty years, successively becoming archdeacon of Hochelaga and dean of Montreal, and in 1879 bishop of Montreal. Bishop Bond is president of the theological college of the diocese of Montreal, and is an LL. D. of McGill university.

BOND, William Cranch, astronomer, b. in Portland, Me., 9 Sept., 1789; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 29 Jan., 1859. He was the son of a watchmaker, and was brought up to that trade, but at the same time studied astronomy and conducted observations in a private observatory that he built in Dorchester. In 1815 he went to Europe to carry out a commission for Harvard university with reference to a contemplated observatory. In 1838 the U. S. government commissioned him to conduct a series of astronomical and meteorological observations in connection with the exploring expedition to the South sea. He superintended the erection of the Harvard observatory in 1839 and became its director. The result of his observations was published in the "Annals of the Observatory of Harvard College." Those on Saturn and the fixed stars gave him an extensive reputation. He was associated with his son, George Phillips, in the discovery of the eighth satellite of Saturn and of the single moon of Neptune, and was also one of the earliest astronomers that employed photography to record the aspects of heavenly bodies.—His son, **George Phillips,** astronomer, b. in Dorchester, Mass., in 1825, d. in Cambridge, Mass., 17 Feb., 1865, was graduated at Harvard in 1845, and in February, 1859, was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory of Harvard college. Among other works he wrote "A Treatise on the Construction of the Rings of Saturn," in which their fluid nature was first established; another on the "Elements of the Orbits of Hyperion and the Satellite of Neptune," having participated in the discovery of both. He published papers also on the nebula of Andromeda, on various comets, and on stellar photography. The royal astronomical society of London voted a gold medal to Mr. Bond for a work on the Donati comet (Cambridge, 1862).

BONDI, Jonas, Jewish rabbi, b. in Dresden, Saxony, 15 July, 1804; d. in New York, 11 March, 1874. He received a thorough secular and theological education at Prague, but did not enter upon the active duties of the ministry until his call to New York in 1859 as rabbi of a synagogue. At the expiration of his term he engaged in literary pursuits, contributing to the "Occident," of Philadelphia, and establishing in New York the "Hebrew Leader," which he edited until his death. Dr. Bondi was earnest and eloquent as a speaker and writer in the German language, regarded as an authority on Talmudical and rabbinical questions, and belonged to the conservative school of Jewish thought. He was prominently connected with Jewish charitable organizations.

BONHAM, Milledge L., soldier, b. in South Carolina, 6 May, 1815. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1834, admitted to the bar at Columbia in 1837, and settled and began practice in Edgefield. In the Mexican war he commanded a battalion of South Carolina volunteers. From 1848 till 1850 he was state solicitor for the southern circuit, in 1856 elected to congress as a state-rights democrat, and in 1858 re-elected. On 21 Dec., 1860, he left congress with the other members of the South Carolina delegation. He was a commissioner from South Carolina to Mississippi, and detailed as major-general to command the South Carolina troops. He entered the confederate army with the rank of brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. He was then elected a representative from South Carolina in the confederate congress, and served until he was elected governor of that state for the term 1862–'4. In 1864 he returned to the confederate army, and served until the close of the war. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention held in New York in 1868.

BONNER, Robert, publisher, b. near Londonderry, Ireland, 28 April, 1824. His parents were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He came to the United States and learned the printer's trade. In 1839 he was employed in the office of the Hartford "Courant," where he gained the reputation of being the most rapid compositor in Connecticut. In 1844 he removed to New York, and in 1851 purchased the "Ledger," at that time an insignificant sheet. By printing the most popular class of interesting stories, he gave the paper a wide circulation, which was further extended by the contributions of Fanny Fern, Edward Everett, Henry Ward Beecher, and other eminent authors and clergymen. He has made large gifts of money to Princeton college, and to various charities. To gratify his taste for fast horses, he has purchased several of the most celebrated trotters in the world, but withdrawn them from the race-course. Among his horses are

Peerless, Dexter, and Maud S., which he purchased, with a record of 2.09¼, afterward reduced to 2.08¾, from William H. Vanderbilt for $40,000.

BONNER, Sherwood. See McDowell, Kate.

BONNEVILLE, Benjamin L. E., explorer, b. in France about 1795; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 12 June, 1878. He was appointed to West Point from New York, was graduated in 1815, became lieutenant of artillery, and in 1820 was engaged in the construction of a military road through Mississippi. He became a captain of infantry in 1825, and in 1831–'6 engaged in explorations in the Rocky mountains and in California. His journal was edited and amplified by Washington Irving, and published under the title of "Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West" (Philadelphia, 1837). He was promoted major, 15 July, 1845, and fought through the Mexican war, taking part in the march through Chihuahua, in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Churubusco, where he was wounded, the battle of Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. For gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel on 7 May, 1849, and to the grade of colonel on 3 Feb., 1855. He was commandant at Santa Fé in 1856–'7, commanded the Gila expedition in 1857, resumed command of the department of New Mexico in 1858, and on 9 Sept., 1861, was retired from active service for disability. During the civil war he served as superintendent of recruiting in Missouri, and from 1862 till 1865 as commandant of Benton barracks in St. Louis. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for long and faithful services. At the time of his death he was the oldest officer on the retired list.

BONNEVILLE, C. de, French engineer, b. in Lyons about 1710; d. about 1780. He served as captain of engineers in the beginning of the seven years' war in Prussia, and afterward in America, until the close of the war in 1763. During his stay in America he studied the productions of the country and the manners of the inhabitants, and, besides other works, published in 1771 "De l'Amérique et des Américains."

BONNYCASTLE, Sir Richard Henry, English soldier, b. in 1791; d. in 1848. He served in Canada during the war in 1812, became a captain of engineers in 1825, and took part in the capture of Fort Castine and the occupation of the Maine coast east of Penobscot. He commanded the engineers in Canada West during the rebellion of 1837–'9, was knighted for services in the defence of Kingston in 1838, was subsequently commander of engineers in Newfoundland, and in 1848 was made lieutenant-colonel. Most of his life was passed in British North America. He published "Spanish America" (London, 1818; Philadelphia, 1819); "The Canadas in 1842" (London, 1842); "Canada and the Canadians in 1846" (London, 1846); and "Canada as it Was, Is, and May be," edited by Sir J. E. Alexander (1846).—His brother, **Charles,** mathematician, b. in Woolwich, England, in 1792; d. in Charlottesville, Va., in October, 1840. He was a son of John Bonnycastle, professor of mathematics at Woolwich military academy, and assisted his father in the preparation of mathematical text-books, besides contributing to cyclopædias and periodicals. At the organization of the University of Virginia, in 1825, he came over to take the professorship of natural philosophy, which he exchanged in 1827 for that of mathematics. He published treatises on "Inductive Geometry" (Philadelphia, 1832); "Algebra" (New York); "Mensuration" (Philadelphia); and various papers on scientific subjects.

BONPLAND, Aimé, French traveller, b. in La Rochelle, France, 22 Aug., 1773; d. in Santa Anna, Uruguay, 11 May, 1858. He studied medicine in Paris, was surgeon on a war vessel, afterward studied under Corvisart, and became intimate with Alexander von Humboldt, whom he accompanied in the explorations described in "Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent." The collections made during his five years' travels in Mexico, Colombia, and the Orinoco and Amazon valleys were presented by him to the French government, which rewarded him with a pension, and appointed him superintendent of the gardens at Malmaison. He collected and classified about 6,000 plants, for the most part previously unknown, which he afterward described in "Plantes equinoxiales" (Paris, 1806–'10). After endeavoring to persuade Napoleon to retire to the United States, he departed for Buenos Ayres in 1816, taking with him a number of European plants. In Buenos Ayres he was appointed professor of natural history, but this office he soon resigned in order to explore the central parts of South America. In Paraguay he was arrested as a spy in 1821 by order of Dr. Francia, and was a prisoner for ten years, during which period he devoted his services as a physician gratuitously to the poor. On regaining his liberty he settled at San Borje, in Corrientes, where the government of the province presented him with an estate. In 1853 he removed to Santa Anna, where he gave his attention to the cultivation of the orange-tree, which he introduced, as well as to scientific research. His principal work was "Nova Genera et Species Plantarum" (Paris, 1815–'29).

BONVOULOIR, M. de, diplomatic agent, born and died in France during the 18th century. He was the secret envoy of Vergennes, the French minister of state, through whom the negotiations were opened in 1775 that resulted in French intervention for American independence. He is described as a man of remarkable prudence and judgment. He had been in Santo Domingo, and returned home about July, 1775, by way of the colonies, then in revolt against Great Britain. Visiting Philadelphia, New York, Providence, and Boston, he was well qualified to express an opinion regarding the state of affairs in America. At this time De Guines, French ambassador to the court of St. James, became aware of a faction in England that favored war with France, on the ground that the colonies would thereby be driven back to their old allegiance, through a fear that Canada would be regained by the French. Bonvouloir, who was well known to De Guines, offered a perfectly trustworthy medium, and was sent to America, at the suggestion of the French minister of state, with verbal instructions to learn what he could of public sentiment, and so far as possible eradicate the idea of jealousy regarding the reannexation of Canada. He reached America just as the leading spirits—Franklin, Harrison, Jay, and the rest—were in secret conclave on the very problem that he came to solve. Seeking an introduction to Franklin, he had several conferences with the committee, and conducted his part of the delicate negotiations with consummate tact and wisdom. His written reports to the French minister were prudent and truthful, and speedily brought about deliberations of the most momentous character, resulting in the material aid afforded by France to the struggling

American colonies. See Trescot's "Diplomacy of the Revolution" (New York, 1852).

BOOKER, George William, lawyer, b. in Patrick co., Va., 14 Dec., 1821; d. in Martinsville, Va., 4 June, 1883. He studied law and taught school, soon after his admission to the bar became a justice of the peace in Henry co., and from 1857 till 1862 was the presiding justice of Henry co. court. During the civil war he was an unconditional union man. In 1865 he was elected to the house of delegates of the legislature of Virginia, and in 1868 received the nomination of state attorney-general. This office he resigned, and was elected as a conservative to congress, where he served from 31 Jan., 1870, till 3 March, 1871. He was elected to the state legislature in November, 1873, and, after serving for two years, retired entirely from public life.

BOOMER, George Boardman, soldier, b. in Sutton, Mass., 26 July, 1832; killed at Vicksburg, Miss., 22 May, 1863. He removed to St. Louis at an early age and became a bridge-builder. The town of Osage Rock, on Osage river, was laid out and partly built by him. He was present, as colonel of the 22d Missouri volunteers, at the surrender of Island No. 10, and distinguished himself at the battle of Iuka, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the second brigade of Gen. Quinby's division of MacPherson's corps at the battle of Champion Hills with conspicuous gallantry, and was recommended for promotion. While leading his brigade in an assault upon the works on the east side of the city of Vicksburg he was killed by a sharp-shooter.

BOONE, Daniel, pioneer, b. in Bucks co., Pa., 11 Feb., 1735; d. in Missouri, 26 Sept., 1820. Among the immigrants that landed, 10 Oct., 1717, at Philadelphia was George Boone, of Exeter, England, who came with his wife and eleven children, bought land near Bristol, Bucks co., Pa., and joined the society of Friends. His son, Squire Boone, married Sarah Morgan, and Daniel was their son. Squire Boone, who was a farmer, moved, about 1748, to Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin, in North Carolina. Daniel's education was very limited; he could read and write, but beyond that all he knew related to the fields, the woods, the net, the rifle, and hunting. He was a hunter born, and loved the solitude of the forest. Strong, brave, lithe, inured to hardship and privation, he traced his steps through the pathless forest, sought out the hiding-places of panther, bear, and wolf, and was the match of any Indian in the sagacity with which he detected the footsteps of the red man. About 1755 he married Rebecca Bryan and set up his own log-cabin, but, displeased with the encroachments of civilization on his solitude, and incited by the glowing accounts brought by John Finley, who had penetrated into the unknown regions of Kentucky, formed a company of six kindred spirits, and, bidding adieu to his family and the comforts of home, on 1 May, 1769, set out on his perilous journey of exploration. After numerous adventures with the Indians, having become intimately acquainted with the character of the country, established an enviable reputation for sagacity and integrity on important frontier service assigned to him by Lord Dunmore in the campaign against the Indians, usually called "Lord Dunmore's War," and constructed a strong fort on the left bank of Kentucky river, which he named "Boonesborough," he determined to bring his wife and family to the new home. Some of his neighbors joined him, and he conducted the party, numbering upward of thirty, safely to "Boonesborough" without having encountered any other difficulties than such as are common to this passage. On one occasion Boone, with an armed party of thirty men, had gone for a supply of salt to a place called "Salt Licks," nearly 100 miles north of Boonesborough, and was captured, with twenty-seven of his men, by a band of more than 100 Indian warriors led by two Frenchmen. They carried them first to Old Chillicothe, on the Miami, and then to Detroit, where they surrendered for a ransom all their prisoners except Boone; him they took back to Old Chillicothe, where the great Blackfish, a renowned Shawanese chief, adopted him into his family under an imposing but painful ceremonial; all his hair, except a tuft three or four inches in diameter on the crown of the head, was plucked out; that tuft was allowed to grow to the length of the "war-lock," dressed with feathers and ribbons; an ablution in the river was supposed to cleanse him from the taint of white blood; a coat of paint on his face, and a solemn charge from Blackfish, completed the rite. After a prolonged and anxious residence among them, during which he was kindly treated, he discovered their intention of marching upon Boonesborough, and resolved, at the peril of certain death in the event of recapture, to attempt his escape and save his family and friends. Chased by 450 Indians, he performed that daring feat in the forty-third year of his age, and thus simply records it: "On the 16th [of June], before sunrise, I departed in the most secret manner, and arrived at Boonesborough on the 20th, after a journey of 160 miles, during which I had but one meal." At the fort he learned that his wife and children, despairing of ever seeing him again, had returned, and safely reached her father's home in North Carolina. The Indians assailed the fort, but were repelled with loss, and retreated. Boone then, in the autumn of 1778, rejoined his family on the Yadkin, and returned with them to Kentucky in 1780. The country, though well settled, was still unsafe, and, soon after his return, Boone and his brother, Squire, were surprised by Indians; Squire was killed and scalped, and Daniel had a narrow escape. A sanguinary engagement, called the "Battle of the Blue Licks," took place in 1782, in which Boone's two sons fought at his side. One of them was killed, and the other severely wounded. Boone was full of expedients, and on one occasion extricated himself from four armed Indians by blinding them with tobacco-dust. Kentucky was admitted into the union, 4 Feb., 1791, and in the survey of the state the title to Boone's land was disputed. The case was decided against him, and, stung to the quick by the wrong, he had again to seek a new home, which he established at Point Pleasant, between the Ohio and the Great Kanawha; but in 1795 he removed to Missouri, then a Spanish possession, and received not only the ap-

pointment of commandant of the Femme Osage district, but a grant of 8,000 acres. The Spanish possessions passed into the hands of Napoleon, who sold them to the United States, and, in the survey that followed, the Spanish grant of Boone's lands was pronounced invalid. An appeal to the legislature of Kentucky, and another to congress, resulted in a grant by the latter of 850 acres. Boone was then seventy-five years of age, hale and strong. The charm of the hunter's life clung to him to the last, and in his eighty-second year he went on a hunting excursion to the mouth of Kansas river. He had made his own coffin and kept it under his bed, and after his death they laid him in it to rest by the side of his wife, who had passed away seven years before. On 13 Sept., 1845, their remains were removed to the cemetery near Frankfort, Ky., a few miles from the fort of Boonesborough, by the concurrent action of the citizens of Frankfort and the legislature of Kentucky.—His son, **Enoch,** b. in Boonesborough, Ky., in 1777; d. 8 March, 1862, was the first white male child born in Kentucky. Daniel Boone's wife, with her daughters, went to live with her husband in his palisaded fort in June, 1776, and while there gave birth to this son; but after Boone's capture, on 7 Feb., 1778, his family returned to North Carolina.

BOONE, Thomas, colonial governor of New Jersey and South Carolina. He was appointed governor of New Jersey in 1760, was succeeded by Thomas Hardy the following year, and was appointed governor of South Carolina in 1762. He incensed the people of that colony by interfering with the elective franchise, claiming the exclusive right to administer the oath, and assuming the power to reject members whom the house had declared to be regularly elected. The representatives in the legislature, led by Laurens, Gadsden, Lynch, Pinckney, and the Rutledges, refused to hold any intercourse with him. In 1763 he was superseded by William Bull.

BOONE, William Jones, P. E. bishop, b. in Walterborough, S. C., 1 July, 1811; d. in Shanghai, China, 17 July, 1864. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1829, studied law with Chancellor De Saussure, and admitted to the bar in 1833; but soon afterward went to the theological seminary of Virginia to prepare for orders. Intending to devote himself to missionary life and work, he went through a course of medical study, and received the degree of M. D. from the South Carolina medical college. He was ordained deacon in Charleston, S. C., 18 Sept., 1836, and priest the year following. Dr. Boone was appointed missionary to China, and sailed for that country in July, 1837. In 1844 he was elected missionary bishop to China, the first one appointed by the American Protestant Episcopal church, and was consecrated in Philadelphia, 25 Oct., 1844. At the close of the year he returned and spent the last twenty years of his life at his post of duty, excepting two visits to the United States, in 1852 and 1857, for the benefit of his health. He returned to the east from his last visit to the United States in December, 1859, and occupied himself with the new mission in Japan. Bishop Boone was noted for scholarship in the Chinese language and literature, and did eminent service in securing an accurate version of the Holy Scriptures and of the Prayer-Book into that difficult tongue. He began his translation of the Prayer-Book in 1846, and in 1847 was appointed one of the committee of delegates from the several missions to recast the translation of the Bible, a work on which he was already engaged.—His son, **William Jones,** P. E. bishop, b. in Shanghai in 1847, obtained his early education from members of the China mission, after which he came to the United States, and was graduated at Princeton in 1865. He studied theology at the divinity school in Philadelphia, spent two years in the Alexandria seminary, and then went abroad for a year of further study. He was appointed missionary to China in 1869, and reached Shanghai in January, 1870. He was ordained deacon in Petersburg, Va., in 1868, and priest in the English church, at Hankow, China, in 1870. Having been appointed missionary bishop, he was consecrated in Shanghai, 28 Oct., 1884, by Bishop Williams, of Yedo, and Bishops Moule and Scott, English missionary bishops in China.

BOORMAN, James, merchant, b. in Kent co., England, in 1783; d. in New York city, 24 Jan., 1866. He accompanied his parents to the United States when about twelve years of age, was apprenticed to Divie Bethune, of New York, and entered into partnership with him in 1805. Afterward, in connection with John Johnson, he formed the firm of Boorman & Johnson, which almost entirely controlled the Dundee trade, and dealt largely in Swedish iron and Virginia tobacco. Mr. Boorman was one of the pioneers in the construction of the Hudson river railroad, and was for many years its president. He was also one of the founders of the Bank of Commerce. He retired from active business in 1855. The institution for the blind, the Protestant half-orphan asylum, the southern aid society, and the union theological seminary were among the recipients of his bounty.

BOOT, John Fletcher, Cherokee preacher, b. about 1796; d. 8 Aug., 1853. He was a brave warrior and a member of the Cherokee national council. In 1825 he was converted to Christianity, and in 1827 licensed to preach. He was subsequently ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in Nashville, Tenn., and later received ordination as elder in Lebanon. He preached effectively in the Cherokee tongue.

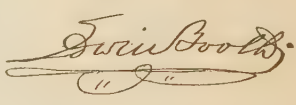
BOOTH, Benjamin, writer on book-keeping. He was an American merchant, who became clerk in a store in New York about 1759, and when he rose to the chief clerkship introduced a system of book-keeping of his own invention which he employed also in his own business. He was a retail merchant in New York until the war of independence interfered with his business, when he retired and went to England. There he made known his system of keeping accounts in a volume entitled "A Complete System of Book-Keeping by an Improved Method of Double Entry, containing also a New Method of stating Factorage Accounts, adapted particularly to the Trade of the British Colonies" (London, 1789). It was written humorously, with fanciful entries, under the names of noted persons, to illustrate the new method.

BOOTH, James Curtis, chemist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 July, 1810. He was educated at classical schools in Philadelphia, then at Hartsville seminary, and was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1829, after which he spent a year at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, where he afterward received the degree of Ph. D. In 1832 he went to Germany, and studied chemistry in Wöhler's private laboratory in Cassel, at a time when there were no laboratories in Germany arranged for the regular reception of students. He spent some time under G. Magnus in Berlin, then in Vienna, and afterward devoted himself until 1835 to studying technical chemistry at various places in Germany and England. In 1836 he established in Philadelphia a laboratory, the first of its

kind in the United States, for instruction in chemical analysis and chemistry applied to the arts. A course under Dr. Booth was considered essential to those who followed chemistry, and many of his students have become well known. Among these are J. F. Frazer, Thos. H. Garrett, his present partner, R. S. McCulloh, Campbell Morfit, Clarence Morfit, and R. E. Rogers. During the same year (1836) he became professor of applied chemistry at the Franklin institute, and for nine successive winters he continued his lectures, making three full courses of three years each. In 1849 he was appointed melter and refiner of the U. S. mint in Philadelphia, a place which he has since retained. His published papers cover topics in the entire domain of analytical and technical chemistry. His larger works include the first and second "Annual Report of the Delaware Geological Survey" (Dover, 1839); "The Memoirs of the Geological Survey of the State of Delaware" (Dover, 1841); "Encyclopædia of Chemistry," in the preparation of which he was assisted by Martin H. Boyé, R. S. McCulloh, and Campbell Morfit (Philadelphia, 1850); and a report on "Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts" (Washington, 1852). He was president of the American chemical society in 1884 and 1885.

BOOTH, Junius Brutus, actor, b. in London, 1 May, 1796; d. 3 Nov., 1852. His father, Richard Booth, the son of a silversmith of Bloomsbury, after studying law, having become imbued with republican ideas, embarked with a cousin to volunteer in the cause of American independence, but was taken prisoner and carried back to England. He practised his profession with success, lived in affluence in Bloomsbury, and was known as a scholar, but unpopular on account of his republicanism. It was one of his eccentricities to insist upon his friends paying reverence to a portrait of Washington in his drawing-room. Junius Brutus, the eldest son, received a classical education, essayed painting, sculpture, and poetry, was induced for a time to work in his father's office with a view of becoming a solicitor, and then, evincing a preference for naval life, was commissioned as a midshipman to Capt. Blythe's brig "Boxer"; but, when that vessel was ordered to Nova Scotia, the father, unwilling that his son should serve against the United States, dissuaded him from joining the ship. After appearing as an amateur in a small London theatre, he announced his intention of becoming an actor, and, against his father's wishes, made an engagement, and played subordinate parts, in Peckham, Deptford, and in 1814 made a professional tour through Holland and Belgium. A few critics and influential friends, who recognized his talents, seconded his efforts to secure a London engagement; but he was forced to accept an offer to play in the Worthing and Brighton theatres for the season of 1815. He left there in October, having finally secured a contract with the management of Covent Garden theatre. But, as he was announced for inferior parts instead of for Richard III., he returned to Worthing, and gained a triumph as a substitute for Edmund Kean in the character of Sir Giles Overreach, captivating an audience that was at first indignant at the young actor's presumption. He continued to play at Worthing, and found influential admirers, who prevailed upon the manager, Harris, to give him a trial as Richard III. at Covent Garden, where he appeared in that character on 17 Feb., 1817, and delighted the metropolitan audience. Before the third performance, after a quarrel with the manager, he was induced by Kean, of the Drury lane company, to enter into an engagement with the rival theatre, where he was announced to play Iago to Kean's Othello; but he soon learned with chagrin that in entrapping him into signing the articles Kean designed only to prevent rivalry by robbing the new favorite of the opportunity to appear in leading parts. Booth, when made aware of this, signed an agreement with the proprietors of Covent Garden theatre, who apprised him of legal flaws in the Drury lane contract. The town was divided into Boothites and Keanites, and Booth's reappearance at Covent Garden as Richard was the occasion of a riotous tumult, which was renewed on subsequent evenings. He played Richard and Sir Giles Overreach alternately, and then Posthumus in "Cymbeline," appeared as Othello at Woolwich, afterward as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest" at Covent Garden, acted with applause, in July, 1818, at Glasgow and Edinburgh, strolled through the provinces, gave Shylock in the Jewish dialect at Covent Garden during the succeeding autumn, and in the winter entered into an engagement with the Coburg theatre, where he acted Richard, Horatius, and Brutus. In April, 1820, he appeared again at Covent Garden as Lear, which was recognized as one of his finest parts. In August, 1820, he performed with Kean at Drury lane, playing Iago, Edgar in "King Lear," and Pierre. In the winter, while Kean was in the United States, he acted Lear, Cassius, and the part of an Indian chief at Drury lane theatre. On 18 Jan., 1821, Mr. Booth married Mary Anne Holmes, and after a wedding tour they sailed for the West Indies, but stopped at Madeira, and took passage thence for the United States, landing at Norfolk, Va., 30 June, 1821. On 6 July, Booth appeared in Richmond. His freedom from vanity and calculating self-interest was evinced in his sudden arrival unheralded in the United States. After a triumphant appearance in New York and in southern cities he seriously entertained the idea of retiring from the stage and spending his days in quiet as a light-house keeper. His first appearance in New York was at the Park theatre on 5 Oct., 1821. In the summer of 1822 he purchased, in Harford co., Md., twenty-five miles from Baltimore, a retreat in the midst of woods, to which he always afterward retired when not occupied on the stage, and where he carried on amateur farming with the help of a few slaves. Thither his father, the constant admirer of America, came the same year to pass his remaining days. In 1825 he again visited London with his family, and when the Royalty theatre was burned lost his entire wardrobe. After he returned to the United States he began an engagement at the Park theatre, New York, on 24 March, 1827, in which he acted Selim in the "Bride of Abydos" at his benefit. In June he appeared in the part of Pescara in "The Apostate," a character written for him by Shiel. In 1828 he undertook the management of the Camp street theatre in New Orleans, and, while playing Richard III. to packed houses, studied French parts, and afterward personated characters in several French dramas, astonishing the audience with the purity of his accent and his familiarity with the peculiarities of French acting. The manager of the Théâtre d'Orléans persuaded him to take the part of Orestes in Racine's "Andromaque," in which he greatly pleased the French-speaking public. In September, 1831, in New York, he played Pierre in "Venice Preserved," and Othello to Forrest's Jaffier and Iago. The same year he took the lease of the Adelphi theatre in Baltimore. While his theatre was undergoing repairs he took the Holiday street theatre. During the season he ap-

peared in several new characters, such as Roderick Dhu, Selim, Richard II., Penruddock, Falkland in "The Rivals," and Luke in "Riches." In January, 1832, he appeared in the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in "Sertorius," a new play, by the Philadelphia lawyer, David Paul Brown. The death of two of his children robbed him for a time of his reason, and after his recovery an engagement, made with the actor Hamblin, for Richmond, was renewed for the Bowery theatre, New York. He next played in New Orleans and Mobile, and on a tour through the west, during which, and from that time forth, his mental disorder, slight attacks of which had occurred in earlier years, returned with increasing frequency and severity. As he grew older his partial insanity was aggravated by intemperance. After playing Shylock for eight nights to crowded houses at the National theatre, New York, and visiting Baltimore and Philadelphia, he sailed, in October, 1836, for Europe with his family, played Richard and Iago at Drury lane theatre, and in Birmingham, where he was prostrated with the news of the death of his favorite son, Henry Byron, in London, from small-pox. He immediately returned to the United States, and in the autumn of 1837 performed at the Olympic in New York, afterward sailed for the south on a professional tour, and during the voyage attempted suicide in a moment of aberration. On the same trip his nose was broken, impairing the beauty of his face and his rich tones of voice; but in the course of two years he regained the strength and scope of his vocal organs. During the last ten years of his life he spent much of his time with his family, residing in Baltimore, and only visiting his farm in the heat of summer. He played when and where he pleased, often in small, out-of-the-way theatres, but made annual visits to New Orleans and Boston, where he was an established favorite. In 1850 and the succeeding season he played at the National theatre, New York, and made his last appearance in that city on 19 Sept., 1851. In 1851 he performed several parts at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1852, with his son Edwin (Junius Brutus had previously gone thither), he went to California, playing to crowded houses in San Francisco with Edwin in companion characters. Leaving his sons, he returned to the east with the intention of retiring completely from the stage. Arriving at New Orleans in November, he performed six nights with his usual ability, but contracted a cold, and during his passage up the Mississippi river remained in his state-room, suffering from fever and dysentery, and died for lack of medical care. See Asia Booth Clarke's "The Elder and the Younger Booth" in the American Actor Series (Boston, 1882); Genest's "History of the Stage"; and "Booth Memorials," by his daughter Asia (New York, 1866).—His son, **Edwin,** actor, b. in Bel Air, Md., 13 Nov., 1833, was named Edwin Thomas, in compliment to his father's friends, Edwin Forrest and Thomas Flynn. When a boy he received instruction from different teachers in the immediate neighborhood of his home; but this tuition was neither continuous nor thorough. He was thoughtful and studious, and made much of his limited opportunities. He was reticent and singular, profound and sensitive, and the eccentric genius of the elder Booth found in him an object of peculiar sympathy. The father and son were fondly attached to each other from the first, and while Edwin was yet very young his father made a companion of him in professional journeys. It was in the course of one of these tours that Edwin Booth made his first regular appearance upon the stage, at the Boston Museum, on 10 Sept., 1849. The play was Cibber's version of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," and the youth came forward in the little part of Tressil. At first the elder Booth opposed his son's choice of the stage, but ultimately he relinquished his opposition. The boy persevered, and presently, still acting in his father's train, he appeared at Providence, R. I., at Philadelphia, and at other places, as Cassio in "Othello," and as Wilford in "The Iron Chest"—the latter impersonation being deemed particularly good. Edwin Booth continued to act with his father for more than two years after the advent at the Boston Museum. His first appearance on the New York stage was on 27 Sept., 1850, at the National theatre, Chatham street, as Wilford. At the same theatre, in 1851, his father being ill, he suddenly and promptly took the place of the elder tragedian, and for the first time in his life enacted Richard III. This effort, remarkably successful for a comparative novice, was hailed as the indication of great talent and as the augury of a brilliant future. In the summer of 1852 he accompanied his father to San Francisco, where his elder brother, J. B. Booth, Jr., had already established himself as an actor and a theatrical manager, and where the three now acted in company. Other cities were visited by them, and the elder Booth remained in California for about three months. One night, at Sacramento, seeing Edwin dressed for Jaffier in "Venice Preserved," he said to him: "You look like Hamlet; why don't you play it?" a remark that the younger Booth has had good reason to remember, for no actor has ever played Hamlet so often or over so wide a range of territory. Just as the name of Junius Brutus Booth is inseparably associated with Richard III., so the name of Edwin Booth is inseparably associated with Hamlet. In October, 1852, the father and son parted for the last time. The California period of Edwin Booth's professional career lasted from the summer of 1852 till the autumn of 1856, and included a trip to Australia. The young actor at first played parts of all kinds, and he had a severe experience of poverty and hardship. Soon, however, he began to display uncommon merit, and thereupon to attract uncommon admiration. One of his earliest and best successes was obtained as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest." For a time, indeed, he travelled in California, conveying his wardrobe for this piece in a trunk fashioned and painted to resemble a chest made of iron. His trip to Australia, in 1854, was made with a dramatic company that included the popular actress Miss Laura Keene as leading woman. Previous to this he had, in his brother's theatre at San Francisco, acted Richard III., Shylock, Macbeth, and Hamlet, had made an extraordinary



impression, and acquired abundant local popularity. At this time his acting began to receive thoughtful attention from learned and critical authorities. He stopped and acted at the Sandwich islands on his return voyage from Australia to San Francisco, and reappeared there at the Metropolitan theatre, then (1855) managed by Miss Catherine Sinclair (Mrs. Edwin Forrest, who had left her husband and obtained a divorce from him), and he was then and there the original representative in America of Raphael in "The Marble Heart." In 1856 he took leave of California, being cheered on his way by several farewell testimonial benefits, organized and conducted by one of his earliest and best friends, Mr. M. P. Butler, of Sacramento, and his steps were now turned toward the cities of the east. He first appeared at the Front street theatre, Baltimore, and then made a rapid tour of all the large cities of the south, being everywhere well received. In April, 1857, he appeared at the Boston theatre as Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and his great success on this occasion, always regarded by him as the turning-point in his career, determined him to persist in the resolute endeavor to win the first place as a tragic actor. His career since then has been marked by many vicissitudes of personal experience and by fluctuations of fortune, but it has been one of lofty endeavor and of continuous advancement. On 14 May, 1857, he came forward in New York, at Burton's Metropolitan theatre, as Richard III., and in the following August he was again seen there in a round of great characters, all of which he acted with brilliant ability and greatly to the public satisfaction. On 7 July, 1860, he married Miss Mary Devlin, of Troy, N. Y., an actress, whom he had met three years before at Richmond, Va., with whom he shortly afterward made a visit to England. Their only child, a daughter. Edwina, was born in Fulham, 9 Dec., 1861. After their return to America, Mrs. Booth, sinking under a sudden illness, died at Dorchester, Mass., on 21 Feb., 1863. While in England, Booth appeared at the London Haymarket theatre, under the management of J. B. Buckstone, enacting Shylock, Sir Giles, and Richelieu. The latter part, with which, almost as much as with Hamlet, his name is identified, he had first assumed at Sacramento, Cal., in July, 1856. His performance of it was much admired in London, and also at Liverpool and Manchester, where he afterward acted. On returning to America, Booth soon became manager of the Winter Garden theatre, New York, which had been Burton's Metropolitan, but which Dion Boucicault had leased, refitted, and renamed. Here Booth appeared on 29 Dec., 1862, and with this house he was associated until 23 March, 1867, when it was destroyed by fire. A particular record of his proceedings at this theatre would make a volume. Here he effected magnificent productions of "Hamlet," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richelieu," and other plays, and here he accomplished the remarkable achievement of running "Hamlet" for one hundred consecutive nights, an exploit that was commemorated by the public presentation to him, on 22 Jan., 1867, of a gold medal, suitably inscribed, and offered in behalf of leading citizens of New York. In recent days such an artistic feat would not be so difficult of accomplishment; at that time it was an extraordinary exploit. Booth's brother-in-law, the celebrated comedian John S. Clarke, was his partner in the management of the Winter Garden theatre, and they associated with themselves an old journalist and theatrical agent, William Stuart (real name, Edmund O'Flaherty), formerly of Galway, Ireland, but then an exile. Clarke & Booth were also associated in the management of the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, from the summer of 1863 till March, 1870, when the interest of the latter was purchased by the former. The hundred-night run of "Hamlet" extended from 21 Nov., 1864, till 24 March, 1865. On 23 April, 1864, for the benefit of the fund for erecting a Shakespeare monument in Central park, Booth produced "Romeo and Juliet," and enacted Romeo. In April, 1865, an appalling tragedy compelled Edwin Booth to leave the stage, and it was then his wish and purpose never to return to it; but business obligations constrained him, and he appeared at the Winter Garden on 3 Jan., 1866, as Hamlet, and was received with acclamation by a great audience. "Richelieu" was revived that year, on 1 Feb., with much splendor of scenic attire. An equally fine revival was made, on 28 Jan., 1867, of "The Merchant of Venice." On 23 March the theatre was burned down. On 8 April, 1868, the corner-stone was laid of Booth's theatre, at the south-east corner of 23d street and 6th avenue, New York, and on 3 Feb., 1869, Booth opened the new house with "Romeo and Juliet," Romeo being played by himself and Juliet by Miss Mary McVicker. This lady was the daughter of Mrs. Runnion, who became the wife of James H. McVicker, of Chicago, a prominent actor and manager, and the child's name was changed from Runnion to McVicker. Booth married her on 7 June, 1869, and she died in New York, in 1881, leaving no children. Booth's theatre had a career of thirteen years, and its stage was adorned with some of the grandest pageants and graced by the presence of some of the most renowned actors that have been seen in this century. Its story, however, ended in May, 1882, when it was finally closed, its career ending with a performance of Juliet by Madame Modjeska. After this it was torn down, and a block of stores has been built upon its site. Booth's theatre was managed by Edwin Booth until the spring of 1874, when it passed out of his possession. During his reign therein as manager he accomplished sumptuous and noble revivals of "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Winter's Tale," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," "Brutus," and other plays, and he presented on his stage a series of miscellaneous attractions of an equally reputable order. His stock company at one time included Lawrence Barrett, Edwin L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mark Smith, Edwin Adams, A. W. Fenno, D. C. Anderson, D. W. Waller, Robert Pateman, Mrs. Emma Waller, Bella Pateman, and others—one of the ablest dramatic organizations ever formed in America. Among the stars who acted at his theatre were Joseph Jefferson, Kate Bateman, James H. Hackett, Charlotte Cushman, John S. Clarke, John E. Owens, and James H. McVicker. Booth's theatre was almost invariably a prosperous house; but it was not economically managed, and for this reason, and this alone, it eventually carried its owner into bankruptcy. Edwin Booth then began his career over again, and in course of time paid his debts and earned another fortune. In 1876 he made a tour of the south, which was in fact a triumphal progress. Thousands of spectators flocked to see him in every city that he visited. In San Francisco, where he acted for eight weeks, he drew upward of $96,000, a total of receipts till then unprecedented on the dramatic stage. In 1880, and again in 1882, he visited Great Britain, and he acted with brilliant success in London and other

cities. He went into Germany in the autumn of 1882, and was there received with extraordinary enthusiasm. In 1883 he returned home and resumed his starring tours of America. Booth has acted many parts in his day, but of late years his repertory has been limited to Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Othello, Iago, Wolsey, Richard III., Shylock, Richard II., Benedick, Petruchio, Richelieu, Payne's Brutus, Bertuccio (in "The Fool's Revenge," by Tom Taylor), Ruy Blas, and Don Cæsar de Bazan. He has published an edition of these plays, in fifteen volumes, the text cut and adapted by himself for stage use, with introductions and notes by William Winter (Boston, 1877–'8).

BOOTH, Mary H. C., poet, b. in Connecticut in 1831; d. in New York city, 11 April, 1865. She married a journalist, and went to reside in Milwaukee, Wis., about 1850. She lived in Zurich, Switzerland, several years for the benefit of her health, and while there corresponded with American journals. In 1864, just before her return to the United States, she published a volume of poetry, partly original and partly translated, entitled "Wayside Blossoms among Flowers from German Gardens" (Milwaukee). She reached New York in the last stage of consumption, but succeeded, before her death, in preparing a revised edition of her poetry (Philadelphia, 1865).

BOOTH, Mary Louise, author, b. in Millville, now Yaphank, N. Y., 19 April, 1831. She was descended on her father's side from John Booth, who came to America about 1649, while her mother was the granddaughter of a refugee of the French revolution. She showed precocious talents, and at an early age became a contributor to various journals. In 1845 and 1846 she taught in her father's school at Williamsburg, L. I., but gave up that pursuit on account of her health, and devoted herself to literature. Besides writing tales and sketches for newspapers and magazines, she translated from the French "The Marble-Worker's Manual" (New York, 1856) and "The Clock and Watch Maker's Manual." She translated Mery's "André Chenier" and About's "King of the Mountains" for "Emerson's Magazine," which also published original articles from her pen. She next translated Victor Cousin's "Secret History of the French Court; or, Life and Times of Madame de Chevreuse" (1859). The same year appeared the first edition of her "History of the City of New York," which was the result of great research. After its publication Miss Booth assisted O. W. Wight in making a series of translations of the French classics, and she also translated Edmund About's "Germaine" (Boston, 1860). During the civil war she engaged in the patriotic task of translating the writings of eminent Frenchmen in favor of the cause of the union, and these were published in rapid succession: Gasparin's "Uprising of a Great People" and "America before Europe" (New York, 1861), Edouard Laboulaye's "Paris in America" (New York, 1865), and Augustin Cochin's "Results of Emancipation" and "Results of Slavery" (Boston, 1862). For this work she received praise and encouragement from President Lincoln, Senator Sumner, and other statesmen. During the entire war she maintained a correspondence with Gasparin, Cochin, Henri Martin, Laboulaye, Montalembert, and other European sympathizers with the union. She also translated at that time the Countess de Gasparin's "Vesper," "Camille," and "Human Sorrows," and Count Gasparin's "Happiness." Documents forwarded to her by French friends of the union were translated and published in pamphlets, issued by the union league club, or printed in the New York journals. Miss Booth's next undertaking was a translation of Henri Martin's "History of France." The two volumes treating of "The Age of Louis XIV." were issued in 1864, and two others, the last of the seventeen volumes of the original work, in 1866 under the title of "The Decline of the French Monarchy." It was intended to follow these with the other volumes from the beginning, but, although two others were translated by Miss Booth, the enterprise was abandoned for lack of success, and no more were printed. Her translation of Martin's abridgment of his "History of France" appeared in 1880. She also translated Laboulaye's "Fairy Book," and Macé's "Fairy Tales." An enlarged edition of the "History of the City of New York" was printed in 1867, and a second revised edition, brought down to date, in 1880. Miss Booth has been editor of "Harper's Bazar" since its establishment in 1867.

BOOTH, Newton, senator, b. in Salem, Indiana, 25 Dec., 1825. He was graduated at Asbury University in 1846, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850 at Terre Haute. Subsequently he removed to California, and engaged in business as a wholesale grocer in Sacramento. In 1857 he returned to Terre Haute, where he practised his profession until 1860, when he again went to California. He was elected to the state senate in 1863, and in 1871 to the governorship on an independent ticket. This office he resigned in 1875, when he was elected to the U. S. senate as an anti-monopolist. He took his seat on 9 March, 1875, and served until 3 March, 1881. Subsequently he engaged in commercial occupations in California.

BOOTT, Elizabeth, artist, b. in Cambridge, Mass. She studied painting on the continent of Europe, ending her studies in Paris with Couture, remained in that city, and devoted herself mainly to figure-painting. She sent a portrait to the Philadelphia centennial exhibition. Some of her pictures were exhibited in Boston in 1877; and at the mechanics' fair in Boston in 1878 she exhibited "Head of a Tuscan Ox" and "Old Man Reading." At the national academy exhibition of 1886 she had "Hydrangias" and "Old Woman Spinning."

BORDA, Jean Charles, French navigator, b. in Dax, 4 May, 1733; d. in Paris, 20 Feb., 1799. He was a teacher of mathematics, and when a young man served in both the army and navy. He commanded the ship "Solitaire" with great distinction during the American war of independence, rose to the rank of major-general of marines, and by his scientific knowledge was of great service to the Count d'Estaing. He was chosen a member of the academy in 1756, and contributed valuable papers to it on the subjects of projectiles and the construction of ships. In 1771 he was employed by the government on an expedition to ascertain the value of chronometers in determining longitudes. In 1771, 1774, and at a later period, he made voyages to America for scientific purposes, of which he published an account. He was one of the commissioners, with Delambre and Mechain, to determine an arc of the meridian as a basis for the metric system of weights and measures, and was sent on several expeditions to decide this question. He founded the school of naval architecture in France, and invented an instrument for measuring the inclination of the magnetic needle. His corrections of the seconds pendulum are still in use; but his reputation rests principally on his improvement of the reflecting circle, on which instrument he published a work (2 vols., Paris, 1787). He also published several able treatises on hydraulics, wrote

on mathematics and navigation, and constructed logarithmic tables for the centesimal division of the quadrant.

BORDEN, Enoch R., journalist, b. in 1823; d. in Trenton, N. J., 16 May, 1870. For twenty years before his death he was editor of the "Daily State Gazette," except while serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Newell and as secretary to the New Jersey state senate in 1865–'6. Under the administration of President Fillmore he held an appointment in the public document department, and afterward in the pension agency at Washington.

BORDEN, Gail, inventor, b. in Norwich, N. Y., 6 Nov., 1801; d. in Borden, Texas, 11 Jan., 1874. His parents were of New England descent, and in 1814 they emigrated from New York, settling in Covington, Ky., and later in Madison, then in the territory of Indiana. In 1822, finding his health impaired, he removed to Mississippi, where he taught, and also filled the positions of county surveyor and U. S. deputy surveyor. In 1829 he went to Texas. He was elected delegate to the convention that, in 1833, petitioned the Mexican government for separation, and he was also in charge of the official surveys of the colony, compiling the first topographical map of Texas. The land office at San Felipe was under his charge up to the time of the Mexican invasion. In 1835, with his brother, Thomas H., he established the "Telegraph and Texas Land Register" at San Felipe, which was afterward transferred to Houston, and was the first and only newspaper published in Texas during the war for the independence of that colony. After the establishment of the republic of Texas he was appointed by President Houston first collector of the port of Galveston. That city in 1837 had not been laid out, and its first surveys were made by him. From 1839 till 1857 he was agent of the Galveston city company, a corporation owning several thousand acres of land on which the city is now built. About 1849 his attention was drawn to the need of more suitable supplies for emigrants crossing the plains, and after some experimenting he produced the "pemmican," which Dr. Kane carried with him on his Arctic expedition. The "meat biscuit," the most simple, economical, and efficient form of portable concentrated food, was invented by him. This article gained for him the "great council medal" at the world's fair, London, 1852, and he was elected an honorary member of the London Society of Arts. Meeting with opposition from the army contractors, he was unsuccessful in the manufacture of his biscuit, and lost his entire means. He then removed to the north and turned his attention to the preservation of milk, and in 1853 applied for a patent for "producing concentrated sweet milk by evaporation in vacuo, the same having no sugar or other foreign matter mixed with it," but failed of securing it until 1856. Later, the New York Condensed Milk Company was formed, and works were established at Brewster's station, N. Y., and at Elgin, Ill. During the civil war his condensed milk was extensively used in the army and navy. Condensed meat-juices were then experimented upon, and he produced an extract of beef of superior quality, which at first he made in Elgin, but afterward established his factory at Borden, Texas. Later, he produced excellent preparations of condensed tea, coffee, and cocoa, and in 1862 patented a process by means of which the juice of fruit—such as apples, currants, and grapes—could be reduced to one seventh of its original bulk. Mr. Borden acquired great wealth from his patents, and was very liberal in the use of his money.

BORDEN, Simeon, inventor, b. in Freetown, now Fall River, Mass., 29 Jan., 1798; d. in Fall River, 28 Oct., 1856. He acquired a rudimentary education in the district school at Tiverton, L. I., and pursued by himself the study of geometry and applied mathematics. Without serving any apprenticeship, he made himself a thorough workman in wood and metals. He also practised surveying with success, constructing his own compass. In 1828 he took charge of a machine-shop in Fall River. He devised and constructed, in 1830, an apparatus for measuring the base line of the trigonometrical survey of Massachusetts, which was found to be more accurate and convenient than any instrument of the kind then in existence. The apparatus, fifty feet in length, was enclosed in a tube, and was accompanied by four compound microscopes, the tube and microscopes being mounted on trestles, and adjusted so as to move in any desired direction. Mr. Borden assisted in fixing the base line, and in the subsequent triangulation in 1834 the state authorities appointed him superintendent of the survey, which he completed in 1841. This work, the first geodetic survey accomplished in America, is described in the ninth volume of the "American Philosophical Transactions." Its accuracy was subsequently established by the U. S. coast survey. Mr. Borden was employed as surveyor in the case of Rhode Island *v.* Massachusetts, tried before the U. S. supreme court in 1844. After the case was decided he surveyed and marked the boundary-line between the two states. He engaged later in the construction of railroads, and in 1851 published a volume entitled "A System of Useful Formulæ, adapted to the Practical Operations of Locating and Constructing Railroads." In 1851 he accomplished the engineering feat of stringing a telegraph wire, suspended on masts 220 feet high, across the Hudson river from the Palisades to Fort Washington, a distance of more than a mile.

BORDLEY, John Beale, agricultural writer, b. in Annapolis, Md., 11 Feb., 1727; d. in Philadelphia, 26 Jan., 1804. He was a lawyer by profession, was prothonotary of Baltimore co. in 1753–'66, judge of the provincial court in 1766 and of the admiralty court in 1767–'76, and a commissioner to fix the boundary-line between Maryland and Delaware in 1768. He was one of the few members of the provincial councils who sympathized with the movement for independence. Removing to Philadelphia in 1793, he established there the first agricultural society in the United States. By his experiments upon his estate in Wye island, Chesapeake bay, and by his writings, he was instrumental in diffusing a knowledge of the art of husbandry. He published "Forsyth on Fruit-Trees, with Notes"; "On Rotation of Crops" (1792); "Essays and Notes on Husbandry and Rural Affairs, with Plates" (1799–1801); and "A View of the Courses of Crops in England and Maryland" (1784).

BOREMAN, Arthur Ingraham, governor of West Virginia, b. in Waynesburg, Pa., 24 July, 1823. While he was a child his father removed to western Virginia. He received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began practice at Parkersburg. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1855, and re-elected for each successive term until the beginning of the civil war. He was a member of the extra session of the legislature in 1861, and a vigorous opponent of secession. Of the Wheeling convention of unionists of the northwestern counties, called in June, 1861, for the purpose of reor-

ganizing the government of Virginia, he was made president. In October, 1861, he was elected a judge of the circuit court, and in 1863 governor of the newly constituted state of West Virginia. He was twice re-elected, but during his third term of office resigned, as he had been elected to the U. S. senate, in which he held a seat from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1875.

BORGELLA, Jérôme-Maximilien, president of Hayti, b. in Port au Prince, 6 May, 1773; d. in September, 1842. His mother being a colored woman, Borgella could not legally use the name of his father, who was white; but he obtained that right on the proclamation of equality, 4 April, 1792. After receiving some education he entered a carpenter's shop to learn that trade in 1786, and three years later joined the mulatto insurgents and fought against the negroes and the whites; but the negroes under Toussaint prevailed, and Borgella suffered persecution. When Napoleon I. sent troops to Hayti to put down the insurrection, Borgella served in the French army for some time, but returned to the revolutionary party and distinguished himself by his bravery and his generosity toward the vanquished, many of these being saved by him when Dessalines ordered the slaughter of the whites. He took an active and important part in the civil wars during the early period of the republic, of which he was appointed president by the assembly as successor of Rigauld, who died 18 Sept., 1811. Borgella afterward filled the highest offices in the army, in the chambers, and in several departments of the government, during Boyer's administration.

BORGESS, Caspar H., R. C. bishop, b. in Addrup, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, in 1826. When eight years old he came to the United States. He pursued his classical and philosophical studies in Philadelphia and at St. Charles seminary, finished his theological course in St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, and was ordained in 1848. He was stationed for ten years at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1859 appointed rector of St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, where he remained until he was promoted to the see of Detroit. He was consecrated titular bishop of Caledonia in 1870, and succeeded to the bishopric of Detroit in 1871.

BORIE, Adolph E., secretary of the navy, b. in Philadelphia in 1809; d. there, 5 Feb., 1880. He was a descendant, on the mother's side, of a family of refugees from Santo Domingo, of whom a large number settled in Philadelphia. In 1826 he was graduated at the Pennsylvania university, and went to Paris to complete his education. After spending several years abroad he returned to the United States and entered upon mercantile pursuits, was for many years a member of the firm of McKean, Borie & Co., and acquired a large fortune in the East India trade. In 1862, when the first union league of the country was formed in Philadelphia, Mr. Borie was one of its founders and its vice-president. He gave large sums toward the enlistment and care of soldiers during the civil war, but took no part in politics. On 5 March, 1869, he became a member of the cabinet appointed by President Grant, as secretary of the navy, which office he resigned, 22 June, 1869. He accompanied Gen. Grant during a part of his tour around the world in 1877–'8.

BORJA, Ana, daughter of the duke de Gandía, and wife of count de Lemos, viceroy of Peru, b. about 1635; d. in Madrid, 23 Sept., 1706. She arrived at Lima with her husband 21 Nov., 1667. When the viceroy went to Puno on account of serious trouble, and riots occurred in Laicacota, in 1668, he did not transfer his powers to the Audiencia, as was customary, but to his wife, all the authorities consenting. She governed Peru till about the end of the year 1669, and soon after the death of the viceroy returned to Spain.

BORJA Y ARAGÓN, Francisco (bor'-ha), a descendant of the kings of Aragón, prince of Esquilache and viceroy of Peru, b. in Madrid in 1582; d. there, 26 Sept., 1658. He studied in Spain, and had won a good literary reputation and discharged high offices in the court of Philip III. when he was appointed viceroy of Peru in 1614. There he founded several colleges and made important changes in the organization of the university of San Marcos. He instituted the tribunal del consulado, a special court and corporation to regulate commercial affairs generally, increased the navy and the artillery, and gave a great impulse to mining in the province of Chucuito. On the death of Philip, Borja embarked to return to Spain, 31 Dec., 1621. His best-known works are "Nápoles recuperada por el Rey Alfonso," a poem (1651); "Obras en Verso" (Antwerp, 1654); and "Oraciones y Meditaciones de la Vida de Jesucristo" (Brussels, 1661).

BORLAND, Solon, senator, b. in Virginia; d. in Texas, 31 Jan., 1864. He was educated in North Carolina, studied medicine, and settled as a physician in Little Rock, Ark. He served in the Mexican war as major in Yell's cavalry, and was taken prisoner with Maj. Gaines in January, 1847. He was discharged when his troop was disbanded in June of that year, but continued in the service as volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth during the remainder of the campaign, from the battle of El Molino to the capture of the city of Mexico on 14 Sept., 1847. After his return to Arkansas, Mr. Borland was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Ambrose H. Sevier, and subsequently elected by the legislature to serve through Mr. Sevier's unexpired term. After serving in the senate from 24 April, 1848, till 3 March, 1853, he was appointed minister to Nicaragua, being also accredited to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador. He received his credentials, 18 April, 1853, and remained in Nicaragua till 17 April, 1854, when he returned home, and on 30 June resigned. At San Juan de Nicaragua, when he was returning to the United States, the authorities of the town attempted to arrest him in May, 1854, for interfering to prevent the arrest of a person charged with murder at Puntas Arenas. He took refuge in a hotel, and while he was engaged in protesting against arrest a man in the crowd threw a glass bottle and struck the envoy. This insult was the chief ground for the bombardment and destruction of Greytown, or San Juan de Nicaragua, by the sloop-of-war "Cyane," under Commander Hollins, on 13 July, 1854, under instructions from the U. S. government. President Pierce offered the post of governor of New Mexico to Mr. Borland after his return, but he declined the appointment and remained at Little Rock in the practice of his profession, taking no part in politics except occasionally to declare himself an adherent of the state-rights doctrines. In the spring of 1861, before the ordinance of secession, which was passed 6 May, he organized a body of troops, and, under the direction of Gov. Rector, on 24 April at midnight, took possession of the buildings at Fort Smith an hour after the withdrawal of Capt. Sturgis with the garrison. He raised the 3d Arkansas confederate cavalry and became colonel of that regiment, and was afterward a brigadier-general in the same service.

BORRE, Prudhomme de, general in the continental army, b. in France. He was a French nobleman who volunteered, with other officers, to fight in the cause of American independence, and on 1 Dec., 1776, was commissioned by congress a brigadier-general, but resigned on 14 Dec., 1777.

BORRERO, Eusebio (bor-ray′-ro), South American soldier, b. in Cali, Colombia, in 1793; d. there in 1856. He entered the revolutionary army of New Granada in 1811, fought in the battle of Palacé, which was the first in the campaign against Spain, and served during the whole war, being gradually promoted to the rank of general. After the establishment of the republic in New Granada, Borrero was several times a member of congress, where he distinguished himself as a parliamentary orator. In 1845 he was a candidate for the office of president of the republic.

BOSCAWEN, Edward, British admiral, b. in Cornwall, England, 19 Aug., 1711; d. near Guildford, 10 Jan., 1761. He was the third son of Hugh Boscawen, first Lord Falmouth, his mother being daughter of a sister of Marlborough. He entered the navy 3 April, 1726, became a lieutenant on 25 May, 1732, and was promoted to the rank of captain 12 March, 1737. Having specially distinguished himself at Portobello and Carthagena, he was promoted, in 1744, to the "Dreadnought," sixty guns, in which he took the "Medée" in the channel, 28 April, 1744. He signalized himself under Anson, at the battle off Cape Finisterre in 1747, where he was severely wounded, and, being made a rear-admiral, was despatched, in 1748, with a squadron to the East Indies. He failed in an attempt upon Pondicherry, but took Madras, and, on his return to England, became a member of the admiralty board in 1751. He sailed for North America in 1755, and in an action with a French squadron captured two ships of the line. In 1756 he became vice-admiral of the blue, and in 1758, in conjunction with Gen. Amherst, who commanded the land forces, reduced Louisburg and Cape Breton. In 1759, having charge of the Mediterranean fleet, he pursued the Toulon fleet under De la Clue through the straits of Gibraltar, and, overtaking it in Lagos bay, defeated it, taking three ships and burning two. He received the thanks of parliament, a pension of £3,000 a year, and the rank of general of marines. On his return to Spithead with 2,000 prisoners and his prizes, he received the freedom of the Scottish capital, and had many other marks of public regard conferred upon him. He was elected to parliament in 1741 for Truro, and served in that capacity until 1761. Lord Chatham said of him: "When I apply to other officers respecting any expedition I may chance to project, they always raise difficulties; Boscawen always finds expedients."

BOSOMWORTH, Thomas, clergyman. He came to America with Gen. Oglethorpe's regiment of Highlanders in 1736. About 1749 he married Mary Musgrove, or Mathews, a woman of the Creek nation, who had been twice widowed of white husbands. When the English first arrived, she had no especial influence with the Indians, but gradually came to be recognized by them as their queen. Gov. Oglethorpe gave her a yearly allowance of $500, in payment for her services as interpreter, and in order to retain her good-will. Bosomworth and his wife settled upon a tract of land granted him by the crown, and ran heavily in debt to the surrounding planters for live stock and supplies. In the hope, apparently, of retrieving his fortunes, he persuaded his wife to assert her right at first to some of the coast islands, and afterward as hereditary sovereign to a large part of the Creek territory. The ambition of the claimants seemingly grew with their demands, and the "queen," prompted no doubt by her husband, assumed the title of an independent empress, disavowing all relations with Great Britain save such as might subsist between two sovereigns. She incited the powerful Creek nation to revolt, sent a messenger to Gov. Oglethorpe to notify him that she was coming to reclaim her own, and marched toward Savannah with a large body of armed Indians. The authorities could muster fewer than two hundred men in the town, but sent with haste for all available re-enforcements. A troop of horse, under Capt. Jones, met the savages outside the town and made them lay down their arms before entering the place. Then Bosomworth, in his canonical robes, with his queen by his side, marched to the parade, followed by the chiefs in order of rank, and a great number of warriors. They were received with distinguished courtesy, the militia firing a salute, and a long consultation was held by the authorities and the chiefs, the Bosomworths being excluded. By some means the Indians regained possession of their arms, and for a time the settlement was in imminent peril. But the authorities were able to seize and confine the Bosomworths, and employed agents to spread rumors among the Indians that the whole affair was a plot on the chaplain's part to secure means to pay his own personal debts. This course was for a time successful, and the watch upon the queen and her husband was imprudently relaxed, whereupon the mercurial savages were again stirred up to revolt, and seemingly a massacre of the whites might have begun at any moment. In this manner several days passed, and the English settlers were well-nigh worn out with constant guard-duty, while their women were in a state of distraction with the ceaseless terror of Indians yelling through the streets. More than once both sides grasped their arms, but some trifle turned the tide, and at last diplomacy and presents prevailed, and Mary was locked up under strict guard. Bosomworth was brought before the council, with a view to appealing to his reason, but he seized the opportunity to make an abusive speech, and had in turn to be removed by force. When the leaders were thus disposed of, the Indians were with difficulty persuaded to leave the town. After a period of confinement, Bosomworth perceived the folly of attempting to enforce his wife's claim, and, having made suitable apologies and promises for her as well as for himself, he was liberated.

BOSSU, F., French traveller, b. in Baigneux-les-Juys about 1725. He was a captain in the navy, and one of the first travellers to explore Louisiana. He made three journeys to this country, by order of his government, and published an account of his explorations, in two works, entitled "Nouveaux voyages aux Indies occidentales," etc. (Paris, 1768), which was translated into English by J. B. Foster, with the title, "Travels through that Part of North America formerly called Louisiana" (London, 1771), and "Nouveaux voyages dans l'Amerique septentrionale" (Amsterdam, 1777).

BOSTWICK, David, clergyman, b. in New Milford, Conn., 8 Jan., 1721; d. in New York city, 12 Nov., 1763. His ancestor, Arthur, emigrated from Cheshire, England, in 1668. David became a teacher in Newark academy, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, was first settled over a congregation in Jamaica, L. I., 9 Oct., 1745, and in May, 1756, transferred by the synod to the Presbyterian church in New York. His sermon on "Self disclaimed and Christ exalted" was pub-

lished in 1758. In 1761 he published an "Account of the Life, Death, and Character of President Davies," prefixed to a sermon of the latter on the death of George II. A "Vindication of Infant Baptism," containing the substance of several of his sermons, was published after his death and reprinted in London in 1765.

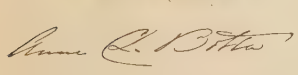
BOSTWICK, Helen Louise, poet, b. in Charlestown, N. H., in 1826. She is a daughter of Dr. Putnam Barron, who removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1838. In early life she became a contributor to literary journals. After her marriage she resided at Ravenna, Ohio. A volume of her poems, entitled "Buds, Blossoms, and Berries," was published in New York in 1864.

BOTETOURT, Norborne Berkeley, baron, colonial governor of Virginia, b. in England about 1717; d. in Williamsburg, Va., 15 Oct., 1770. He was colonel of the North Gloucestershire militia in 1761, and represented that division of the county in parliament until he was made a peer in 1764. He claimed the title of Baron Botetourt, or Bottetourt, as the lineal descendant of Sir Maurice de Berkeley, who died in 1347. Having lost heavily at gambling, he solicited an appointment, and in July, 1768, was made governor of Virginia. He was instructed to impress the colonists with a display of power and dignity, and to enforce submission to the principle of parliamentary supremacy, while humoring the colonists in every other particular. He succeeded Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who, like his predecessors for three quarters of a century, would not go out to Virginia to reside. Lord Botetourt was expected to arrive in a seventy-four, and to set up a state carriage and a body-guard. He arrived in the James river in November, 1768, and was soon on friendly terms with the Virginians. In May, 1769, when the assembly passed resolutions condemnatory of parliamentary taxation and of the sending of accused persons to England for trial, Botetourt dissolved the legislature, in which Thomas Jefferson, a young lawyer recently elected from Albemarle county, was a leader. The next day they met in convention at the Raleigh tavern and passed resolutions against the use of any merchandise that should be imported from Great Britain. These articles of association were recommended to the other colonies and sent to England. All of the members were re-elected except those who had dissented from the action of the majority. Lord Botetourt did not forfeit the respect and esteem of the people by that act. In his correspondence with Hillsborough, Lord Botetourt wrote that the colonists would eagerly assist the mother-country if called upon by requisition, as formerly, but that they would never assent to the principle of parliamentary taxation. He received from Lord Hillsborough a promise of repeal, and, finding himself deceived, demanded his recall, and shortly afterward died, his death having been hastened by chagrin at the failure of his efforts to effect a reconciliation between the colonists and the home authorities. He interested himself, during his residence in Virginia, in William and Mary college, and presented gold and silver medals to the students. In 1770 the assembly voted to erect a statue of the deceased governor, which was executed in 1774 and placed in front of the capitol, whence it was removed in 1797 to the front of William and Mary college, where it stood until the civil war, during which it was taken to the inclosure of the insane asylum at Williamsburg.

BOTSFORD, William, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., in April, 1763; d. in Sackville, New Brunswick, 8 May, 1864. He was a son of Amos Botsford, a loyalist, who was born in Newtown, Conn., 31 Jan., 1744, was graduated at Yale in 1763, became a lawyer, and after his removal to Nova Scotia was elected to the assembly, for two years speaker of that body, and died in St. Johns, 14 March, 1812. The son was admitted to the bar in 1795, a judge of admiralty in New Brunswick in 1802–'7, elected to the assembly in 1812, and for every succeeding term until 1823, holding the office of speaker from 1817 to 1823, and in the latter year became judge of the supreme court, and retained that position till 1846.—His son, **Amos Edwin,** Canadian jurist, b. in St. John, N. B., in 1804, was educated at Sackville, studied law, and admitted to the bar. He has been prominently connected with military affairs, is a lieutenant-colonel, and has been president or vice-president of the dominion rifle association since its organization. He was a member of the executive council, New Brunswick, from 1838 till 1840, and of the legislative council from 1833 till 1867, a senior judge of the court of common pleas for several years, and a commissioner with L. B. Chandler to settle boundary-line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1836. He went to Washington as a commissioner respecting the border difficulty in 1839, and again in 1852 with respect to reciprocity with the United States, a treaty for which was concluded in 1854. He is a conservative in politics, and was called to the senate in 1867.

BOTTA, Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo, Italian historian, b. in San Giorgio del Canovese, Piedmont, 6 Nov., 1766; d. in Paris, France, 10 Aug., 1837. He was educated as a physician at the University of Turin, and pursued also botanical, literary, and musical studies. After undergoing seventeen months of imprisonment in 1792–'3, on a groundless political accusation, he became a surgeon in the French army, and published a scheme for the government of Lombardy. While stationed, in 1796, in the Venetian islands of the Adriatic, he wrote a "Historical and Medical Description of the Island of Corfu." In 1798 he was appointed a member of the short-lived provisional government of Piedmont, and after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, became a member of the commission appointed to reorganize and administer the government of Piedmont, and retained as one of the three commissioners charged with the administration of the new government. After the annexation to France, in 1802, he became a member of the council of general administration. In that year he published his "Précis historique de la maison de Savoie et du Piémont." In 1804 he went to Paris as a representative of the department of the Dora in the legislative body, and in 1808–'9 was vicē-president of the assembly. In 1809–'10 he issued in Paris the first edition of the "Storia della guerra dell' independenza degli Stati Uniti d'America," which was long esteemed the best history of our struggle for independence. It was translated into English by George Alexander Otis (Boston, 1826). From 1817 till 1822 he was rector of the university at Rouen, and while there he wrote his "Storia d'Italia del 1789 al 1814" (1824). In 1815 he published an epic poem entitled "Camillo o Vejo conquistata." His last work was a large history of Italy connecting Guicciardini's work, which came down to 1532, with his own history of Italy during the epoch of the French revolution. This work, entitled "Storia d'Italia continuata da quella del Guicciardini sino al 1789," appeared in Paris in 1832. See Tipaldo's "Biografia degli Italiani illustri"; also "Elogio storico di C. Botta," by F. Becchi.

BOTTA, Vincenzo, author, b. in Cavaller Maggiore, Piedmont, 11 Nov., 1818. He was educated at the university of Turin, and became professor of philosophy in that institution. In 1849 he was elected to the Sardinian parliament, and in 1850 commissioned, in association with Dr. Parola, another deputy, to examine the educational system of Germany. Their report on the German universities and schools was published at the expense of the government. In 1853 he came to the United States for the purpose of investigating the public-school system, settled here, became naturalized, and for many years filled the chair of Italian language and literature in the university of the city of New York. He married, in 1855, Anne Charlotte Lynch, the author. He published an "Account of the System of Education in Piedmont"; "Discourse on the Life, Character, and Policy of Cavour" (1862); "Dante as Philosopher, Patriot, and Poet," with an analysis of the "Divina Commedia" (New York, 1865); and "An Historical Account of Modern Philosophy in Italy."—His wife, **Anne Charlotte Lynch,** author, b. in Bennington, Vt., in 1820. Her father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, who, at the age of sixteen, joined the rebel forces under Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He was captured, and remained a prisoner four years, when, still refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was banished, and came to the United States, where he married and died a few years later. His daughter was educated in Albany, N. Y., and began early to write for literary periodicals. She removed to Providence, R. I., and there edited the "Rhode Island Book," containing selections from the authors of that state (Providence, 1841). Soon afterward she returned to New York, where she has since resided, and in 1855 married Prof. Botta. Their house has been for many years open to a wide range of literary and artistic people, and Mrs. Botta's receptions have been attended by many of the most famous authors, painters, and musicians of Europe and America. During the Franco-Prussian war (1870–'71) an effort was made in New York city to collect funds for the suffering women and children of Paris. Mrs. Botta prepared as her contribution an album of autographs, photographs, and original sketches by celebrated artists, which was sold for $5,000. As the war had closed before the collection was complete, this sum was appropriated to found a prize at the French academy, to be awarded every five years, when the interest of this sum reached $1,000, for the best essay on the "Condition of Woman." Mrs. Botta's style is musical, elegant, and finished. Among her best poems are "Paul at Athens," "Webster," "Books," and "Wasted Fountains." Her sonnets are especially successful. She has published in periodicals innumerable stories, essays, and criticisms. The first collected edition of her poems (New York, 1848; new ed., 1884) was illustrated by Brown, Darley, Durand, Huntington, and other artists.



Her "Leaves from the Diary of a Recluse" appeared in "The Gift" for 1845. She has also published a "Handbook of Universal Literature" (New York, 1860), containing concise accounts of great authors of all ages and their works, which has been adopted as a text-book in many educational institutions.

BOTTS, John Minor, statesman, b. in Dumfries, Prince William co., Va., 16 Sept., 1802; d. in Culpepper, Va., 7 Jan., 1869. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Fredericksburg, and thence to Richmond, where they perished in the great theatre fire in 1811. Young Botts received a good education, began early to read law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen. After he had practised for six years he retired to a farm in Henrico co., and established himself as a gentleman farmer. In 1833 he was elected as a whig to represent his county in the legislature, where he at once became prominent, and several times re-elected. In 1839 he was elected to congress, and there stood earnestly and ably by Henry Clay, zealously advocating most of the points of the great leader's programme, including a national bank, a protective tariff, and the distribution among the states of the proceeds of the public lands. He was one of the few southern members that supported John Quincy Adams in his contest against the regulations of the house infringing the right of petition, adopted by the majority in order to exclude appeals from the abolitionists. After serving two terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843, he was defeated by Mr. Seddon, but in 1847 re-elected, and sat from 6 Dec., 1847, till 3 March, 1849. In 1839 he was a delegate to the national whig convention, which nominated Harrison and Tyler. He had been a warm personal friend of John Tyler, elected vice-president in November, 1840, and who, by the death of Gen. Harrison, in April, 1841, became president of the United States; but, soon after Mr. Tyler's accession to office, Mr. Botts, in a conversation with him, learned his intention of seceding from the party that had elected him, and he at once denounced him, and opposed him as long as he was president. In the presidential campaign of 1844 he labored earnestly for the election of Mr. Clay. In 1852 Mr. Botts resumed the practice of his profession in Richmond. He earnestly opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, and was in sympathy with those southern representatives who resisted the passage, in 1858, of the bill admitting Kansas as a state under the Lecompton constitution. On the disruption of the whig party, he joined the American party, and in 1859 an attempt was made by that political organization to nominate him for the presidency. He continued his practice, and remained in Richmond till the beginning of the civil war; but, being devoted to the union, and having used all his efforts, without avail, to prevent Virginia from seceding, he retired to his farm near Culpepper Court-House, where he remained most of the time during the war, respected by the secessionists yet subjected to a great deal of trial and inconvenience. One night, in March, 1862, a squad of a hundred men, under the orders of Gen. Winder, came to his house, took him from his bed, and carried him to prison, where he was held in solitary confinement for eight weeks. His arrest was caused by the well-founded suspicion that he was writing a secret history of the war. Search was made for the manuscript, but nothing was found. After the close of the war, this missing manuscript, of which a portion had been, in 1862, confided to the Count de Mercier,

French minister at Washington, formed the basis of a volume prepared by Mr. Botts, "The Great Rebellion, its Secret History, Rise, Progress, and Disastrous Failure!" (New York, 1866). After his release from prison Mr. Botts returned to his home at Culpepper, where he was continually persecuted by the enemy. His farm was repeatedly overrun by both armies, and dug over at various times for military operations. When the war had closed, Mr. Botts again took a deep interest in political matters. He labored earnestly for the early restoration of his state to the union, but without success. He was a delegate to the national convention of southern loyalists in Philadelphia in 1866, and in 1867 signed his name on the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis.—His brother, **Charles T.,** b. in Virginia in 1809; d. in California in 1884, was a Californian pioneer and politician. He went to the territory as naval store-keeper at Monterey in 1848, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1849, taking part prominently in the discussions upon the right of the people of the territory to form a state without the previous sanction of congress, and in the discussion concerning the proposed boundary of the new state. Later he was a lawyer in San Francisco, then a journalist, and for some time a district judge in Sacramento, and afterward a lawyer in San Francisco until his death.

BOUCHER, Jonathan, clergyman, b. in Blencow, Cumberland, England, 12 March, 1738; d. in Epsom, England, 27 April, 1804. He came to America at the age of sixteen, and was for some time a private teacher, afterward took orders in the Anglican church, and was appointed rector of Hanover, and then of St. Mary's parish, Va. Gov. Eden gave him also the rectory of St. Anne, Annapolis, and that of Queen Anne in St. George's co. He took a firm stand in opposition to the prevalent doctrines of independence, and gave such offence to his congregation that he was obliged to return to England in 1785. He was appointed vicar of Epsom, and employed himself during the last fourteen years in compiling a glossary of provincial and obsolete words, which was purchased from his family in 1831 by the proprietors of the English edition of Webster's "Dictionary," with the intention of making it an appendix to that work. He published in 1799 "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution," dedicated to Gen. Washington, consisting of fifteen discourses delivered in North America between 1763 and 1775, and containing many anecdotes illustrating the political condition of the colonies at that time.

BOUCHER, Pierre, Sieur de Boucherville, Canadian pioneer, b. in Perche, France, in 1622; d. in Boucherville, Canada, 20 April, 1717. In 1635 he came to America with his father. He was engaged in the wars with the Iroquois, whom he frequently defeated, and was also for many years an interpreter of the Huron dialect. He was sent as a deputy by the colony to France in 1661, to lay the condition of the country before the court, and this led to the publication of his little work entitled "Histoire véritable et naturelle des mœurs et des productions de la nouvelle France" (Paris, 1663). He was ennobled for his services, made governor of Three Rivers in 1663, and, receiving a grant of the seigneurie of Boucherville, settled there in 1668. He was esteemed as a man of courage, intelligence, piety, and integrity. From him are descended many prominent families of Canada. "The Adieux of Grandfather Boucher," addressed to his children shortly before his death, is characteristic of the man and the times.

BOUCHERVILLE, Charles Eugene Boucher de, Canadian senator, b. in Boucherville, Quebec, in 1820. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, Montreal, and was graduated in medicine at Paris. He entered Lower Canada house of assembly in 1861 as a conservative, was appointed to the Quebec legislative council in 1867, and elected speaker of that house. In 1873, when the premier, Mr. Chauveau, disagreed with his cabinet and resigned, Mr. De Boucherville became premier, secretary and registrar, and minister of public instruction. In 1876 he left the department of public instruction for that of agriculture and public works. In December of the same year the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, a liberal senator, was appointed lieutenant-governor of Quebec on the recommendation of Mr. Mackenzie's dominion government. On 1 March, 1878, Mr. Letellier dismissed the De Boucherville cabinet, although it was sustained in the legislative assembly by a majority of twenty or more, and in the legislative council by more than two to one. The lieutenant-governor attempted to justify himself by preferring various charges against the De Boucherville administration, most of which were baseless, or trivial. The premier met one charge with a denial that the province was in a state of penury. A much graver accusation was to the effect that the premier had acknowledged that certain railway grants had been necessitated by political considerations; that without them the support of the members of the legislature whose counties were traversed by those railways could no longer be secured by the government; that there would be no means of having a majority; that the members formed "rings" to control the house. Mr. Letellier claimed that in consequence of this admission he was justified in assuming that Mr. De Boucherville did not possess a constitutional majority in the legislative assembly. Mr. De Boucherville, in his explanations to the governor-general with reference to this particular charge, claimed that the railway subsidy legislation, whether good or bad, had been sustained by a large majority of the people at the subsequent general elections, and was therefore no longer a proper subject for discussion in the connection in which it had been introduced; he also denied that he had been controlled by "rings." Both houses of the Quebec legislature passed a vote of censure on the lieutenant-governor. The following year Mr. De Boucherville was called to the senate. When the conservatives came into power, Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet advised the dismissal of the lieutenant-governor of Quebec; but the governor-general, Lord Lorne, referred the whole matter to the colonial secretary at London. The latter requested the governor-general to take the advice of his ministers, and the consequence was that Lieut.-Gov. Letellier was dismissed.

BOUCHERVILLE, George Boucher de, Canadian author, b. in the province of Quebec about 1812. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1837; was one of the commissioners to consolidate the public general statutes of Lower Canada and Canada respectively in 1856; was appointed secretary to the first lieutenant-governor of Quebec, 6 July, 1867, which office he resigned on being made clerk of the legislative council on 30 Oct. of the same year. His published works include "Programme de étude pour la formation d'une banque agricole nationale pour le Bas Canada" (1862).

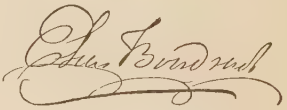
BOUCHETTE, Joseph, Canadian topographer, b. in 1774; d. in Montreal, 9 April, 1841. He was a son of Com. Bouchette, who distinguished him-

self in the early period of the revolutionary war on the northern frontier of the United States. In 1790 he entered the office of his uncle, Maj. Holland, surveyor-general of British North America, and in 1814 succeeded to this office himself. While connected with the surveyor-general's department in a subordinate capacity, he served in the colonial navy on the lakes, and in the royal Canadian volunteers until 1802. He was actively employed in the campaigns of 1813–'4, and in August, 1814, went to England to publish his topographical and geographical description of Canada, which was issued in 1816. During 1817 and 1818 he was engaged in establishing the boundary-line between the United States and the British possessions. In 1831 he published "The British Dominions in North America," containing the result of fifteen years' labor on the topography, geography, and statistics of Canada, and in 1832 the "Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada."

BOUCICAULT, Dion, British dramatist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 26 Dec., 1822. He is the son of a French merchant in Dublin, and was educated for a civil engineer under his guardian, Dr. Dionysius Lardner, of the university of London, but devoted himself to the drama. In March, 1841, he produced the comedy "London Assurance," which was brought out in Covent Garden theatre, and met with great success. He married Agnes Robertson, and in September, 1853, came to the United States, delivered lectures in New York, and then returned to the stage. In 1860 he went to London and brought out, at the Adelphi theatre, his famous Irish play of "Colleen Bawn," founded on Gerald Griffin's novel of "The Collegians." In 1861 was produced, in the same theatre, a drama illustrating the evils of American slavery, called "The Octoroon." After that he wrote, in rapid succession, more than 100 dramas, some of them original, and others adaptations from the French. In 1862 he brought out "Dot" and "The Relief of Lucknow"; in 1863, "The Trial of Effie Deans"; in 1864, "The Streets of London"; in 1865, "Arrah-Na-Pogue," "Rip Van Winkle," which was rendered famous by the acting of Joseph Jefferson, and "The Parish Clerk," which last piece was written for Mr. Jefferson; in 1866, "The Flying Scud," "Hunted Down," and "The Long Strike"; in 1867, "How She Loves Him" and "Foul Play," the latter written in collaboration with Charles Reade; in 1868, "After Dark"; in 1869, "Lost at Sea" and "Formosa"; in 1870, "The Rapparee," or the "Treaty of Limerick," and "Jezebel"; in 1872, "Babil and Bijou." In the autumn of 1874 he returned to the United States, where, since 1876, he has resided most of the time. In 1873 he produced, at Booth's theatre, New York, the Irish play of "Daddy O'Dowd"; at Wallack's theatre, "Mora" and "Mimi," and at the Union square theatre, "Led Astray." In December, 1873, he opened the New Park theatre in partnership with William Stuart. During his former residence in the United States he had established a theatre in Washington in 1858, and reconstructed the Metropolitan theatre in New York, changed it into the Winter Garden in 1859, and in 1862, after his return to England, he built over Astley's theatre and altered its name to the Westminster, a speculation that proved a failure. Of his other plays the best-known are "Janet's Pride"; "Louis XI."; "Faust and Marguerite"; "Paul Lafarge" (1870); "A Dark Night's Work" (1870); "The Dead Secret" (1878); "Andy Blake," and "The Shaughraun." Mr. Boucicault excels as a dramatist in brightness of dialogue, dramatic action, and the treatment of incidents. His melodramas are more natural than those that preceded them. He elevated and improved the character of the Irish drama. The plots of his plays are seldom original; but in the drawing of character, the introduction and handling of dramatic incidents, and the composition of scenes of pathos, passion, or humor, he displays originality, knowledge of human nature, and dramatic judgment. He has elevated the status of the dramatic author by insisting on higher rates of compensation than were usual, and by making the play itself the leading attraction.

BOUCK, William C., governor of New York, b. in Schoharie co., N. Y., in 1786; d. there, 19 April, 1859. After filling several town offices he was appointed sheriff of the county in 1812, was a member of the state assembly in 1813, 1815, and 1817, state senator in 1820, canal commissioner from 1821 till 1840, and governor of the state from 1843 till 1845. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1846, and from that year till 1849 was assistant treasurer in New York city. His last ten years were spent on his farm.

BOUDINOT, Elias, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 May, 1740; d. in Burlington, N. J., 24 Oct., 1821. His great-grandfather, Elias, was a French Huguenot, who fled to this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After receiving a classical education, he studied law with Richard Stockton, and became eminent in his profession, practising in New Jersey. He was devoted to the patriot cause, in 1777 appointed commissary-general of prisoners, and in the same year elected a delegate to congress from New Jersey, serving from 1778 till 1779, and again from 1781 till 1784. He was chosen president of congress on 4 Nov., 1782, and in that capacity signed the treaty of peace with England. He then resumed the practice of law, but, after the adoption of the constitution, was elected to the 1st, 2d, and 3d congresses, serving from 4 March, 1789, till 3 March, 1795. He was appointed by Washington in 1795 to succeed Rittenhouse as director of the mint at Philadelphia, and held the office till July, 1805, when he resigned, and passed the rest of his life at Burlington, N. J., devoted to the study of biblical literature. He had an ample fortune, and gave liberally. He was a trustee of Princeton college, and in 1805 endowed it with a cabinet of natural history, valued at $3,000. In 1812 he was chosen a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, to which he gave £100 in 1813. He assisted in founding the American Bible society in 1816, was its first president, and gave it $10,000. He was interested in attempts to educate the Indians, and when three Cherokee youth were brought to the foreign mission school in 1818, he allowed one of them to take



his name. This boy became afterward a man of influence in his tribe, and was murdered on 10 June, 1839, by Indians west of the Mississippi. Dr. Boudinot was also interested in the instruction of deaf-mutes, the education of young men for the ministry, and efforts for the relief of the poor. He bequeathed his property to his only daughter, Mrs. Bradford, and to charitable uses. Among his bequests were one of $200 to buy spectacles for the aged poor, another of 13,000 acres of land to the mayor and corporation of Philadelphia, that the poor might be supplied with wood at low prices, and another of 3,000 acres to the Philadelphia hospital for the benefit of foreigners. Dr. Boudinot published "The Age of Revelation," a reply to Paine (1790); an oration before the Society of the Cincinnati (1793); "Second Advent of the Messiah" (Trenton, 1815); and "Star in the West, or An Attempt to Discover the Long-lost Tribes of Israel" (1816), in which he concurs with James Adair in the opinion that the Indians are the lost tribes. He also wrote, in "The Evangelical Intelligencer" of 1806, an anonymous memoir of the Rev. William Tennent, D. D.

BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de, navigator, b. in Paris, 11 Nov., 1729; d. 31 Aug., 1811. He studied law and was admitted a counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He was proficient in mathematics, and in 1752 published a work on the integral calculus. In 1753 he became an aide-de-camp to Gen. Chevert, and in 1754 was secretary of the French embassy in London, and while there made a fellow of the royal society. Subsequently he served as aide-de-camp to the Marquis de Montcalm, in Canada, whence he was sent for re-enforcements to France, in 1758, and there made a colonel and a knight of St. Louis. He returned to Canada in 1759, and distinguished himself at the capture of Quebec. In 1760 he was appointed aide-de-camp of Choiseul Stainville in Germany, and in 1761 displayed such courage in the campaign on the Rhine that he received from the king two guns he had taken from the enemy. After peace had been declared, he engaged in the naval service, and founded a colony on one of the Falkland islands, he being a large proprietor jointly with merchants of St. Malo. In 1766 this colony was purchased by Spain for 500,000 crowns, and Bougainville was sent, Nov. 15, to make the final transfer, and with instructions to circumnavigate the globe. He had two ships—the "Boudeuse," 26 guns and 214 men, and the "Étoile," a store-ship—and was accompanied by Prince Sieghen, of Nassau, and the naturalist Commercon, and after a cruise of over two years, during which he made some important discoveries, returned to St. Malo in March, 1769. He published "Voyage autour du monde" (2 vols., Paris, 1771–'2), which was at once translated into English and subsequently into German. In 1778, when France took part in the American war, Bougainville commanded ships of the line, and gained distinction in the engagements between the British and the French fleets. In 1779 he became a commodore, and in 1780 a field-marshal in the army. When Admiral Rodney defeated De Grasse, 12 April, 1778, Bougainville commanded the "Auguste," and, though she suffered severely, he succeeded in maintaining her position in line, and by judicious manœuvring rescued eight sail of his own division, which he conducted safely to St. Eustace. He attempted, without avail, to allay the disturbance in Brest in 1790, and soon afterward retired from professional employment. In 1796 he was elected a member of the geographical section of the institute, and afterward of the bureau des longitudes. On the creation of the senate he was made a member of that body, and subsequently he was created a count of the empire by Napoleon.

BOUGHTON, George Henry, artist, b. in Norfolk, England, in 1836. His family came to this country about 1839, and he passed his youth in Albany, N. Y. Here he entered business, but spent his spare moments in making pen-and-ink sketches. Once, when he was intending to buy fish-hooks, his eye was attracted by some tubes of oil-colors, and, spending his money for these instead, he soon produced a painting on an old piece of canvas. From this time he continued to paint. In 1853 he sold several of his pictures, and, with the money thus obtained, went to London for study. After a few months he returned to Albany, and subsequently moved to New York, where he remained two years, and soon made himself known as a landscape painter. In 1858 he exhibited his first picture at the national academy, "Winter Twilight." Another picture produced during this period was "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp." His paintings at this time indicate a transition from landscape to *genre*, and to fit himself for the latter he studied two years in Paris. In 1861 he removed to London, where he has since passed the greater part of his time, contributing annually to the exhibitions of the royal academy, of which he is an associate. He has also exhibited frequently at the national academy in New York, and was made an academician in 1871. His works are popular and meet with a ready sale. They are marked by simplicity, tenderness, and subdued, but not weak, coloring. He excels in delineating Puritan life in New England. Among his pictures on American subjects are "The Scarlet Letter," "Return of the Mayflower," "Puritans Going to Church," and "Rose Standish." He has also been successful in painting pictures of French peasant-life, as "Passing into the Shade" (1863); "A Breton Haymaker" (Royal academy, 1864); "Wayside Devotion" (1867); "Breton Pastoral" (1869); "Coming from Church," "Cold Without," and "Morning Prayer." To the American fine-art department at the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876 he sent, among other paintings, "Normandy Girl in a Shower," "By the Sea," and "Going to Seek his Fortune"; and to the British department at Paris, in 1878, "Snow in Spring" and "A Surrey Pastoral." Among his other works are the "Canterbury Pilgrims" (1874); "A Ruffling Breeze" (1877); the "Waning of the Honeymoon" (1878); and "The Idyl of the Birds," a composition in three parts. "The Testy Governor" (1877) is in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, D. C. Mr. Boughton has been especially successful in painting female figures.

BOUILLÉ, Francis Claude Amour, Marquis de, French soldier, b. in Auvergne, 19 Nov., 1739; d. in London, 14 Nov., 1800. He entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself in the seven-years' war. He was appointed governor of Guadaloupe in 1768, and during the American war of independence, while defending the French Antilles against the British, he also succeeded in conquering Dominica, St. Eustatia, Tobago, St. Christopher, Nevis, and Montserrat. He returned to Paris after the peace of 1783, and was made a lieutenant-general and subsequently chief of the province of Trois-Eveches. He supported the proposed reforms of Calonne in the assembly of notables, to which he had been nominated by Louis XVI., and displayed great courage and talent in suppressing the revolt of the garrisons of Metz and

Nancy. In 1790 he was made commander-in-chief of the army of the Meuse, the Saar, and the Moselle. He was a devoted royalist, and promoted the escape of Louis XVI. from Paris, which project would probably have succeeded but for the king's prohibition of bloodshed. On its failure, by the arrest of the king at Varennes, Bouille went to Russia to invoke assistance of the Empress Catherine, who promised him an army of 30,000 men with which to invade France, but her promise was never fulfilled. He enlisted under the banners of Condé, after serving for a time under Gustavus III. of Sweden, and went to England in 1796. There he wrote his "Memoirs of the Revolution" (London, 1797; German ed., 1798; French, 1801).

BOULBON, Gaston Roulx, Comte de, French adventurer, b. in Avignon in 1817; d. near Guayamas, 12 Aug., 1854. Having squandered his estates in Paris and Algiers, in 1852 he went to California, and there induced other adventurers to join him in an expedition to Sonora. The Mexicans, who opposed his designs upon the gold mines, were beaten back at the point of the bayonet. Flushed with victory, he then rallied round him 500 men, and seizing Arispe, the capital of Sonora, proclaimed a republic. He was defeated by the Mexicans on 4 Jan., 1853; then returned to California, where he planned a new expedition in April, 1854, and, returning to Sonora, was defeated by the Mexicans on 13 July, was captured, and on 12 Aug. was executed. An account of his life was published by Jules de la Madelene (Paris, 1855).

BOULIGNY, Dominique, senator, b. in Louisiana in 1773; d. in New Orleans, La., 5 March, 1833. He received a public-school education and studied law. After admission to the bar he practised in New Orleans, and subsequently was elected U. S. senator, succeeding Henry Johnson, and serving from 21 Dec., 1824, until 3 March, 1829. Mr. Bouligny was in command of a regiment during 1795.—His nephew, **John Edward,** congressman, b. in New Orleans, La., 17 Feb., 1824; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 Feb., 1864. He received a public-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New Orleans, where he afterward held several important offices. Subsequently he was elected to congress as a "national American," serving from 5 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1861. Mr. Bouligny was opposed to the doctrine of secession, and was the only representative from a seceding state who did not leave his seat. During the civil war he remained in the north, dying in Washington before its close.

BOUQUET, Henry, British soldier, b. in Rolle, Switzerland, in 1719; d. in Pensacola, Fla., in February, 1766. He first entered the Dutch service, afterward that of Sardinia, and in 1748 was again in the service of Holland, as lieutenant-colonel of Swiss guards. He entered the English army with the same rank in 1756, became colonel of the 60th foot 19 Feb., 1762, and brigadier-general in 1765. He co-operated with Gen. Forbes in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, and it was by his advice that the army constructed a new road through Pennsylvania, instead of using the old one made by Braddock, and approved by Washington. On 12 Oct., Bouquet was attacked by a body of French and Indians at Loyal Hanna, but repelled them, and was present at the capture of the fort on 24 Nov. In 1763 Bouquet, then in command at Philadelphia, was ordered to the relief of the same fort, then called Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg). He set out with 500 men, mostly Highlanders, and found the frontier settlements in a state of terror, many of the inhabitants fleeing eastward to escape the fate of their neighbors, who had been murdered by savages. The expedition relieved Forts Ligonier and Bedford, and by noon of 5 Aug. had nearly reached Bushy Run, a small stream on which Bouquet intended to camp. Suddenly a furious attack was made by Indians on the advance guard. Re-enforcements were sent forward, the cattle and baggage-trains parked, and a firm stand made against the assailants, who appeared on all sides in increased numbers, and the plunging of 400 frightened and wounded horses, in the square, added to the confusion. The contest continued until night and was renewed on the following morning. The troops were on a hill where no water could be obtained, and Bouquet, seeing that a change of plan was necessary, feigned retreat to bring the enemy together in a compact body. The ruse was successful; the Indians, seeing that the advance guard fell back, left their ambush and rushed to the attack in a mass, when Bouquet's men easily surrounded them and, by volleys of musketry and a determined bayonet-charge, utterly routed them. Bouquet lost 8 officers and 115 men. The rest of his march was unmolested, and he reached Fort Pitt with supplies four days later. In October, 1764, he led an expedition against the Ohio Indians and compelled the Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes to make peace at Tuscarawas. An account of the expedition by William Smith, D. D., was published in Philadelphia in 1765, and afterward translated into French (new edition, with preface by Francis Parkman, Cincinnati, 1885).

BOURGADE, P., R. C. bishop, b. in France in 1845. He was educated in the college of Billom and in the grand séminaire of Puy-de-Dome. The present archbishop of Santa Fé, when vicar-apostolic of Arizona, visited France in search of missionaries, and young Bourgade, who was then in deacon's orders, volunteered. He reached Tucson in 1870, and in the same year was ordained and began mission work at Yuma. His devotion to his duties enfeebled his constitution so much that in 1873 he was obliged to return to France. He resumed his ecclesiastical labors in the United States in 1875, and during the next six years was pastor at San Elzaario, Texas. He then went to Silver City, Colorado, and in 1885 was consecrated vicar-apostolic of Arizona, with the titular rank of bishop of Taumaco.

BOURGEOIS, Sister **Margaret,** b. in Troyes, France, in 1620; d. in Montreal, Canada, in 1700. Although her parents were poor, she received a good education. She lost her mother at an early age, and was obliged to take charge of her father's household. When her brothers and sisters were settled, she applied for admission into the Carmelite order, but was refused, and a similar refusal attended her petition to be received among the "Poor Clares" of her native city. She accompanied M. de Maisonneuve to Canada in 1653, and after a perilous voyage landed at Quebec and set out for Montreal, where she opened a school. Returning to France in 1658, she secured several zealous assistants, and obtained ecclesiastical permission to form them into a religious society, which received the name of the congregation of Notre Dame. She again returned to France to obtain letters-patent from Louis XIV. for the confirmation of her institute, and the French monarch granted her request, accompanied with promises of protection. In 1672 she returned to Montreal, and enthusiastically set to work to perfect her institute. Although she founded many prosperous missions, she did not obtain a confirmation of the

rules of her order till 1689, two years before her death. The bishop of Quebec hesitated many years before he could determine on giving his final approbation; but he yielded at last, having become persuaded that Sister Bourgeois was a saint. For twenty years she had begged her sisters to elect another superioress in her place; her resignation was finally accepted in 1693, and for the rest of her life she performed the humblest offices in the convent she had founded.

BOURGET, Ignatius, Canadian bishop, b. in Point Levis, Quebec, 30 Oct., 1799; d. in Sault aux Recollet, near Montreal, 8 June, 1885. He went to Montreal in 1821, and was ordained 9 Nov., 1822, by Bishop Lartique, first Roman Catholic bishop of that diocese. This prelate, struck by Bourget's abilities, appointed him his secretary. In 1836 he was named vicar-general of Montreal, and on 25 July, 1837, was created coadjutor bishop of the diocese, being consecrated bishop of Telmessa, *in partibus infidelium*. He succeeded Mgr. Lartique as bishop of Montreal on the latter's death in 1840, and in 1876 resigned, to become, on 10 July of that year, archbishop of Martianopolis, *in partibus*. A history of his work would be a record of the progress made by the French people in that part of Canada during the past fifty years. In 1838 he established the society for the propagation of the faith. He created in 1840 the first cathedral chapter of Montreal. The arch-confraternity of Mary Immaculate, a charitable association that has since spread over North America, was founded by him in 1844. Previous to this he had introduced the Jesuit and Oblate orders, and placed them in charge of colleges he had erected. He organized the first temperance society in Canada. In 1844 he established the asylum of providence for the aged, and also several houses of the ladies of charity; and in the same year he founded the community of nuns of "Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd," which has three houses in Montreal. In 1847 he founded four religious orders: the priests of the congregation of holy-cross, who have three colleges in Canada; the Josephist brothers; the clerks of St. Viateur; and the Marianist nuns, who direct several colleges and schools in Canada. A society for helping servant-girls, an asylum for Irish orphans, and the hospice of the holy child Jesus, for the education of the deaf and dumb, were among the charitable works that he originated between 1846 and 1850. In 1864 he erected another immense institution for the deaf and dumb in the rue St. Denis, and in 1874 founded the celebrated asylum of St. John of God, for the care of the insane. The same year witnessed the establishment through his agency of the Catholic union, and the school of medicine and surgery of Montreal. Archbishop Bourget was the recognized leader of the ultramontane party in Canada, and was a prolific writer, his best-known work, which is accepted as a standard, being "Le cérémoniæ des evêques, commenté et expliqué, par le usages et les traditions de l'église Romaine."

BOURINOT, John George, Canadian author, b. in Sydney, Nova Scotia, 24 Oct., 1837. He was educated first by a tutor at Sydney, and subsequently at Trinity college, Toronto. After leaving college he became a journalist, subsequently studied law for a short time, and in 1860 established the Halifax "Reporter," of which he was chief editor for several years. From 1861 till the year of confederation, 1867, he was chief official reporter to the Nova Scotia assembly, and, after passing through various subordinate grades, he was appointed chief clerk of the dominion house of commons on 18 Dec., 1880. He has contributed largely to British and American periodicals, and has published "The Intellectual Development of the Canadian People" and "The Practice and Procedure of Parliament, with a Review of the Origin and Growth of Parliamentary Institutions in the Dominion of Canada." Mr. Bourinot is honorary secretary of the royal society of Canada, fellow of the statistical society of London, and honorary corresponding secretary of the royal colonial institute.

BOURLAMARQUE, M. de, French soldier, d. in July, 1764. He was governor of the island of Guadaloupe, and accompanied Montcalm to Canada in May, 1756, as colonel of engineers. He controlled the operations at the capture of Forts Oswego and George, where he was wounded, 14 Aug., 1756. He directed the siege of Fort William Henry, commanded the left column, and risked his life to save the English from massacre after the capitulation. On 9 July, 1757, he commanded the left of the defences of Ticonderoga against the assault of Gen. Abercrombie, and was dangerously wounded. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 19 Feb., 1759, and was in command at Ticonderoga, which he blew up and abandoned in July, 1759. He then retired to Isle aux Noix, in Richelieu river, and distinguished himself, and was again wounded in the battle of Sillery, 28 April, 1760. He returned to France after the close of the war, and on 1 Aug., 1762, addressed a memoir on Canada to the French government.

BOURNE, Edward Emerson, jurist, b. in Kennebunk, Me., 19 March, 1797; d. there, 23 Sept., 1873. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1816, and, after studying law at home and in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1819. He first practised his profession in Albion, but returned to Kennebunk, where, with the exception of a brief residence in York, he continued to the close of his life. He was first selectman of the town from 1828 till 1833, and represented it in the legislature from 1826 till 1831, when, dissatisfied with the policy of his party, he declined a renomination and devoted himself to his profession, delivering an occasional lecture. He was state's attorney for York co. in 1838 and 1841, and judge of the probate court from 1857 till 1872. He was also for several years president of the Maine historical society, and from 1866 till his death was a trustee of Bowdoin college, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1872. Judge Bourne was the father of Lizzie Bourne, whose death in an attempt to ascend Mount Washington with him on 14 Sept., 1855, has made her name familiar. Besides contributing to the transactions of the state historical society, and to various periodicals, he published an historical discourse, delivered at Bath, Me., on the 257th anniversary of the Topsham settlement, and wrote an extensive history of the towns of Wells and Kennebunk, which was published by his son (1875). See a sketch of his life by E. B. Smith in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (vol. xxviii.).

BOURNE, George, author, b. in England about 1760; d. in New York city in 1845. He was educated in his native country, emigrated to the United States, and became a minister of the reformed Dutch church in 1833. He held no pastorate, but engaged in literary work in New York city. He was an ardent and learned controversialist, and wrote works on Romanism and slavery.

BOURNE, Nehemiah, British admiral, b. in London about 1611; d. there in 1691. He was a son of Robert Bourne, a Wapping shipwright. Ne-

hemiah came to New England in 1638, and settled as a ship-builder first in Charlestown and afterward in Dorchester, Mass. He became a freeman of Boston, 2 June, 1641, and in the same year finished the "Trial," the first vessel built there. In 1644–'5 he was a major in the parliamentary army, but returned to this country in June, 1645, and on 12 Aug. was appointed sergeant-major of the Suffolk regiment. He returned to England in December, 1646, and commanded the "Speaker," a ship of the second rate. In September, 1651, he carried to London the Scottish records and regalia taken in Stirling castle, and for his services was given a gold medal valued at £60. In May, 1652, he was captain of the "Andrew" and senior officer of the Downs, and commanded the division in the fleet that had so important a share in the battle of 19 May, 1652, with the Dutch. Without knowledge of the battle the council had already made Bourne a rear admiral, and he commanded in the third post in the battle of 28 Sept., when his ship was "very much maimed." He was appointed, in the latter part of 1652, to superintend the equipment and manning of fleets, and continued in this office until the end of the protectorate. After the restoration he received a pass permitting him "to transport himself and family into any of the plantations," and passed several years in exile.

BOURNE, Richard, missionary, b. in England; d. in Sandwich, Mass., in 1682. He was one of the first settlers at Sandwich, and, as there was no minister there, took charge of the religious services until the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Smith. Bourne then resolved to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians, and went to Marshpee as early as 1658, where he is spoken of as assisting in the settlement of a boundary between the property of the Indians and that of the settlers at Barnstable. He acquired a knowledge of the Indian tongue, and on 17 Aug., 1670, was ordained pastor of an Indian church at Marshpee, consisting of his converts, the ceremony being performed by the celebrated "apostle to the Indians," John Eliot. In 1660 he obtained at his own expense a deed securing to those under his charge the possession of Marshpee. His son Shearjashub, his grandson Ezra, and his great-grandson Joseph, had charge after him of the settlement at Marshpee.—His great-great-grandson, **Benjamin,** jurist, b. in Bristol, R. I., 9 Sept., 1755; d. 17 Sept., 1808, was graduated at Harvard in 1775, studied law, and practised in Providence, R. I., where he filled several public offices. He was quartermaster of the 2d Rhode Island regiment in 1776, and in 1789 was a member of a committee sent to the continental congress with a petition from Rhode Island. He was often a member of the state legislature, and was elected the first representative to congress from Rhode Island after the adoption of the constitution. He was re-elected three times successively, serving from 17 Dec., 1790, till 1796, when he resigned. In 1801 he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court in Rhode Island.

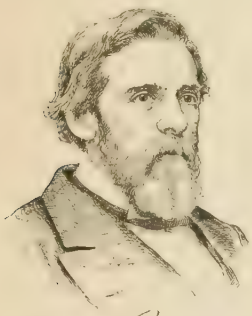
BOUSSINGAULT, Jean Baptiste Joseph Dieudonné, French chemist, b. in Paris, 2 Feb., 1802. He was educated in the school of mines at St. Étienne, and sent by an English company to work mines in South America. In the Colombian war for independence he joined the patriot army and attained the rank of colonel under Bolivar. He explored the region between Carthagena and the mouths of the Orinoco, as well as other parts of Venezuela, Peru, and Ecuador, and after returning to France became professor of chemistry and published important works on rural economy and agricultural chemistry, containing the results of experiments on the value of manures and on fattening cattle.

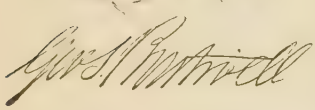
BOUTELLE, De Witt Clinton, artist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 6 April, 1820; d. 5 Nov., 1884. Although a self-taught artist, he came early under the influence of Cole and Durand. His first picture, painted in 1839, was sold for $5. After painting in New York and Philadelphia he removed his studio to Bethlehem, Pa., where he lived for many years. Among his works are "Trout Brook Shower" (1851); "Morning in the Valley of the Batterkill," which has been engraved; "Niagara," "Terrapin Tower, Niagara"; and a life-size portrait of Asa Packer, presented by his sons to Lehigh university. He was elected an associate of the national academy in 1853, and member of the Pennsylvania academy in 1862, but seldom exhibited in public. He was a close student of nature, and a hard and conscientious worker.

BOUTON, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 29 June, 1797; d. in Concord, N. H., 6 June, 1878. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, and at Andover theological seminary in 1824. On May 23, 1825, he was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Concord, N. H. He was president of the New Hampshire historical society from 1842 till 1844, trustee of Dartmouth college from 1840 till 1877, secretary of the board of trustees from 1845 till 1873, and president of the New Hampshire missionary society from 1852 till 1858. He also served as vice-president of the American home missionary society and director of the New Hampshire Bible society, and was a corporate member of the New England historical and genealogical society, and of the Maine, the Wisconsin, and the Pennsylvania historical societies. In 1867 he gave up his pastorate and became editor of the provincial records of the state of New Hampshire, receiving the honorary appointment of state historian. Besides numerous sermons, addresses, and articles in periodicals, he published "Help to Prayer" (1832); "Sinners Directed," abridged from Baxter (1832); "History of Education in New Hampshire," a discourse (12 June, 1833); "Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Macfarland" (1839); "The Fathers of the New Hampshire Ministry," a discourse (22 Aug., 1848); "Historical Discourse on the 200th Anniversary of the Settlement of Norwalk, Conn." (9 July, 1851); "History of Concord, N. H." (1856); "Collections of New Hampshire Historical Society," vols. vii. and viii. (1850–'6); an annotated edition of Rev. Thomas Symmes's "Account of Capt. John Lovewell's Great Fight with the Indians at Pequawket, May 8, 1725" (1861); "Discourse Commemorative of a Forty Years' Ministry" (Concord, 23 March, 1865); and ten volumes of the "Provincial Records."—His son, **John Bell,** author, b. in Concord, N. H., 15 March, 1830. After he was graduated at Dartmouth in 1849 he studied law and became editor of the Cleveland "Plain-Dealer" in 1851. He removed to New York city in 1857, and was one of the editors of the "Journal of Commerce" until 1864, when he entered into business. He has published "Loved and Lost," a series of essays (1857); "Round the Block," a novel (1864); "Treasury of Travel and Adventure" (1865); and "Memoir of General Bell" (1865).

BOUTWELL, George Sewall, statesman, b. in Brookline, Mass., 28 Jan., 1818. His early life was spent on his father's farm until, in 1835, he became a merchant's clerk in Groton, Mass. He was afterward admitted to partnership, and remained in business there until 1855. In 1836 he began by himself to study law, and was admitted to the bar,

but did not enter into active practice for many years. He also began a course of reading, by which he hoped to make up for his want of a college education. He entered politics as a supporter of Van Buren in 1840, and between 1842 and 1851 was seven times chosen as a democrat to the state legislature, where he soon became recognized as the leader of his party. In 1844, 1846, and 1848 he was defeated as a candidate for congress, and in 1849 and 1850 he was the democratic nominee for governor with no better success; but he was finally elected in 1851 and again in 1852 by a coalition with the free-soil party. In 1849–'50 he was state bank commissioner; in 1853 a member of the state constitutional convention. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854 he assisted in organizing the republican party, with which he has since acted. In 1860 he was a member of the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln, and in February, 1861, was a delegate to the Washington peace conference. President Lincoln invited him to organize the new department of internal revenue in 1862, and he was its first commissioner, serving from July, 1862, till March, 1863. In 1862 he was chosen a member of congress from Massachusetts, and twice re-elected. In February, 1868, he made a speech advocating the impeachment of President Johnson, was chosen chairman of the committee appointed to report articles of impeachment, and became one of the seven managers of the trial. In March, 1869, he entered President Grant's cabinet as secretary of the treasury, where he opposed diminution of taxation and favored a large reduction of the national debt. In 1870 congress, at his recommendation, passed an act providing for the funding of the national debt and authorizing the selling of certain bonds, but not an increase of the debt. Secretary Boutwell attempted to do this by means of a syndicate, but expended more than half of one per cent., in which he was accused of violating the law. The house committee of ways and means afterward absolved him from this charge. In March, 1873, he resigned and took his seat as a U. S. senator from Massachusetts, having been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Henry Wilson to the vice-presidency. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes to codify and edit the statutes at large. Mr. Boutwell was for six years an overseer of Harvard, and for five years secretary of the Massachusetts state board of education, preparing the elaborate reports of that body. He afterward opened a law office in Washington, D. C. He is the author of "Educational Topics and Institutions" (Boston, 1859); a "Manual of the United States Direct and Revenue Tax" (1863); "Decisions on the Tax Law" (New York, 1863); "Tax-Payer's Manual" (Boston, 1865); a volume of "Speeches and Papers" (1867); and "Why I am a Republican" (Hartford, Conn., 1884).





BOUVÉ, Thomas Tracy, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1815. He received his education in the Boston public schools, and at the age of twelve began his business career, in which he was eminently successful, and amassed a large fortune. His leisure has been devoted to the study of natural history, and for many years he filled the offices of curator and councillor to the Boston society of natural history, becoming its president in 1870, and continuing as such until 1880. Mr. Bouvé has contributed many scientific papers to the proceedings of that society, and is the author of a "History of the Boston Society of Natural History for the First Half Century of its Existence, ending in 1880" (Boston).

BOUVIER, John, jurist, b. in Codogno, Italy, in 1787; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Nov., 1851. His family, who were Quakers, settled in Philadelphia in 1802. He was employed for several years in a book-store, and then went to Brownsville, Pa., where he published in 1814 a newspaper called the "American Telegraph." He afterward studied law, and during his studies made a complete analysis of Blackstone's "Commentaries." He was admitted to the bar in 1818 at Unionville, Fayette co., Pa., where he published, from April, 1818, till July, 1820, "The Genius of Liberty and American Telegraph." In 1823 he began practice in Philadelphia, was recorder of that city in 1836, and in 1838 became associate judge of the court of criminal sessions. He published a "Law Dictionary adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1839; 15th ed., revised, 1886). On this work he had spent ten years of labor, and it was highly praised by Chief Justice Story, Judge Greenleaf, and other noted lawyers. In 1841 he began a new edition of Bacon's "Abridgment of the Law," consisting of ten octavo volumes, and finished it in four years. Two months before his death he published his greatest work, the "Institutes of American Law" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1851; new edition by D. A. Gleason, 2 vols., 1870). This is a compendium of American law, based on Pothier's system, for which Judge Bouvier had a great admiration.

BOVEE, Christian Nestell, author, b. in New York city, 22 Feb., 1820. His early instruction was obtained at private schools, and included some time spent under the teaching of Goold Brown, the grammarian. He served for six years in a flour store, but subsequently was admitted to the bar and followed law for many years with success, gaining thereby a fortune, which in later years was lost. At one time he was the law partner of Clarkson N. Potter, and later was associated with other firms. He was associated in the founding of the Athenæum club of New York, and was for some time in its management, and was also for many years a regent of the Long Island College Hospital. He devoted his leisure to literature, and has published "Thoughts, Feelings, and Fancies" (New York, 1857), and "Intuitions and Summaries of Thought" (Boston, 1862). Many of his epigrammatic sayings, extracted from these volumes, have had a wide circulation. "Thoughts and Events," a paper for the poorer classes, was edited by him during its short-lived career.

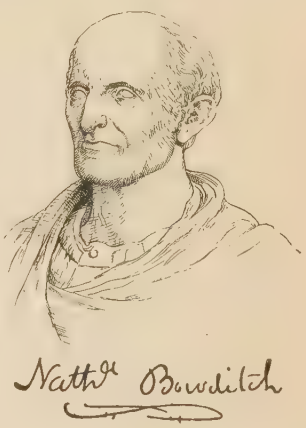
BOVES, José Tomás (bo'-vess), Spanish-American adventurer, b. in Spain; d. at Urica, Venezuela, 5 Dec., 1814. While employed as a naval officer on the northern coast of South America he was tried and imprisoned for bribery. After his release he acted with the revolutionists on the outbreak of the war of independence in Venezuela, but subsequently joined the royalists and served

as captain under Cagigal, after whose defeat he took up a position at El Calabozo, and with 500 men defeated Mariño, dictator of the eastern provinces. His band being increased by vagabonds and fugitives from justice, he worsted the independents twice, slaughtered all his prisoners, and gained for his force the name of the infernal division. He was routed by Rivas, when many of his men were captured and put to death; but in 1814 he defeated Bolivar and Mariño at La Puerta, and captured Valencia after a blockade, and, in violation of a solemn pledge, ordered the republican officers and many of the soldiers to be shot. Boves, co-operating with Morales, was again victorious at Angüita, obliged Bolivar to retreat to Cartagena, and entered Caracas. He fell in the battle of Urica, and was buried while his victorious troops were massacring their captives.

BOWDEN, John, clergyman, b. in Ireland, 7 Jan., 1751; d. in Ballston Spa, N. Y., 31 July, 1817. He came to America early in life, studied at Princeton for two years, returned to Ireland with his father (who was in the army), and came back to America in 1770. He was graduated at King's college in 1772, studied for orders, went to England, and was ordained in London in 1774, and on coming back to New York the same year was appointed an assistant minister in Trinity church. At the beginning of the revolution he retired to Norwalk, Conn. While here he was warned by some patriots of that place to leave the town, and, escaping to Long Island in a boat, he returned to New York, then occupied by the British. Trouble with his voice prevented his resuming his charge in that city, so he removed to Jamaica, L. I., where he officiated occasionally. In December, 1784, he accepted the rectorship of the church in Norwalk, and in 1789 went to St. Croix, W. I. Not obtaining the benefit to his health which he sought, he returned in about two years and settled at Stratford, Conn. Soon afterward he took charge of the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, Conn., and held that place for six years. In October, 1796, he was unanimously chosen bishop of Connecticut, but, on account of physical disability, he declined undertaking so arduous a work. In April, 1802, he became professor of moral philosophy, belles-lettres, and logic in Columbia college, the duties of which chair he discharged during the remainder of his life. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1797. Dr. Bowden's works include two letters to Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, "Concerning Church Government" (1788), and "An Address to the Episcopal Church in Stratford" (1792), successfully urging the adoption of the altered "Book of Common Prayer," to which the rector of Stratford, Rev. James Sayre, was violently opposed. He was also the author of "A Full-Length Portrait of Calvinism," "The Essentials of Ordination," "The Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy" (2 vols., New York, 1808), "Observations on the Catholic Controversy," and other controversial letters and writings.

BOWDEN, Lemuel Jackson, senator, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 16 Jan., 1815; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 Jan., 1864. He was graduated at William and Mary, was admitted to the Virginia bar, and became prominent in his profession. He was three times chosen to the state legislature, was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1849 and 1851, and was a presidential elector in 1860. When the civil war began he remained true to the union, and in the early part of the war his estate suffered much at the hands of the confederate army. When the national troops were at Williamsburg he did a great deal for their comfort, and when a state government was organized for eastern Virginia, in 1863, Mr. Bowden was chosen U. S. senator.

BOWDITCH, Nathaniel, mathematician, b. in Salem, Mass., 26 March, 1773; d. in Boston, Mass., 16 March, 1838. When only ten years old he left school to work in the shop of his father, who was a cooper, and soon afterward he became clerk in a ship-chandlery. In his school-days he had shown aptness for mathematics, and now, in the intervals of work, he continued his studies. After mastering arithmetic and elementary algebra he was taught the elements of navigation by a retired sailor. Wishing to read the "Principia" of Newton, he began in 1790 to study Latin without an instructor. He afterward learned to read French for a similar reason, and shocked his teacher, for some time, by altogether neglecting the pronunciation. Anxious to pursue a course of reading, and having no one to guide him, he read Ephraim Chambers's "Cyclopædia" (2 vols., folio) from beginning to end. Although so fond of mathematics, he did not neglect other subjects; from youth he was an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, was familiar with the Bible, and in later life studied Spanish, Italian, and German, that he might enjoy the literature of those languages. He made a rule never to let his studies interfere with business, and early formed the methodical habits that distinguished him through life. On 11 Jan., 1795, Bowditch sailed from Salem as clerk to Capt. Prince, of the ship "Henry," and before 1804 had made five long voyages to the East Indies, Portugal, and Mediterranean ports, serving as supercargo and afterward as master. During this time he industriously continued his studies, and it is related that during his third voyage, when the vessel was chased by a French privateer, Bowditch, who had been ordered to hand powder on deck, was seen quietly seated on a powder-keg, working out a problem with slate and pencil. He became proficient in navigation, and on his last voyage distinguished himself by bringing his vessel into Salem harbor in the midst of a snow-storm, with no guide but his reckoning and a single glimpse of Baker's island light. He undertook to correct Moore's work on navigation, but found so many errors that he concluded to publish one of his own, and the result was his "New American Practical Navigator" (1802), which became the standard work on the subject in this country and also, to a large extent, in England and France. During this year, chancing to be present at the annual commencement of Harvard, he was astonished to hear that the degree of master of arts had been conferred upon him, which pleased him more than any of his subsequent honors. After giving up the sea, he became president of the Essex fire and



marine insurance company of Salem, Mass. He declined professorships in Harvard in 1808, in the university of Virginia in 1818, and in West Point academy in 1820. While at Salem he made a beautiful chart of the harbor of that place and those of Beverly, Marblehead, and Manchester, and contributed twenty-three papers, mostly on astronomy, to the "Transactions" of the American academy. He also wrote during this time many articles in the American edition of "Rees's Cyclopædia." In 1814 he undertook his greatest work, a translation of Laplace's "Mécanique céleste," accompanied by a commentary elucidating obscure passages, giving interesting historical information, and bringing the whole subject down to the latest date. This commentary forms more than half the work, as produced by Dr. Bowditch. It is said that there were at this time only two or three persons in the country capable of reading the original work critically. The greater part of this gigantic undertaking was finished in 1817; but publication would cost at least $12,000, a sum beyond the mathematician's means. In 1823, however, he was given the place of actuary to the Massachusetts hospital life insurance company of Boston, with a liberal salary, which enabled him to give his work to the world. Bowditch refused to publish the book by subscription, saying that he would rather spend $1,000 a year for such an object than in keeping a carriage. His wife and family promised to make any sacrifice necessary to its accomplishment, and he dedicated his translation to the former, stating that "without her approbation the work would not have been undertaken." The first volume appeared in 1829, the second in 1832, the third in 1834, and the fourth just after his death. The fifth, which Laplace had added to his work many years after the others, was subsequently issued under the care of Prof. Benjamin Peirce. During the latter years of his life Dr. Bowditch was a trustee of the Boston athenæum, president of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of the corporation of Harvard college, which had given him the degree of LL. D. in 1816. He was at his death a member of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh, the royal academies of Palermo and Berlin, the royal Irish society, the royal astronomical society of London, and the British association. He also twice held a seat in the state executive council of Massachusetts. Like many other mathematicians, Dr. Bowditch was fond of poetry. Bryant was his favorite American poet, and he considered the "Old Man's Funeral" one of the most beautiful pieces in the English language. His tomb and statue are in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, and his scientific library is still preserved in Boston. Prof. Pickering delivered a eulogy of him, including an analysis of his scientific publications, before the American academy, on 29 May, 1838 (Boston, 1838); and another was delivered in Salem, by Judge Daniel A. White, at the request of the corporation of that city (Salem, 1838). See also "Memoir of Nathaniel Bowditch," by his son, Nathaniel I. Bowditch (Boston, 1839); and "Discourse on the Life and Character of Nathaniel Bowditch," by Alexander Young (Boston, 1838). A full list of his mathematical papers may be found in the "Mathematical Monthly" (vol. ii., Cambridge, Mass.).—His son, **Nathaniel Ingersoll,** author, b. in Salem, Mass., 17 Jan., 1805; d. in Brookline, Mass., 16 April, 1861, was graduated at Harvard in 1822, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, but soon left his practice and devoted himself to business as a conveyancer. He became noted for accuracy and industry, and it is said that scarcely a transfer of real estate was made in Boston without his examination and approval of the title. He wrote altogether fifty-five folio volumes of land-titles, containing 30,000 pages, besides plans and maps. He gave much attention to public institutions in Boston, particularly to the Massachusetts general hospital, of which he published, at his own expense, a comprehensive history (1857). He had previously issued a memoir of his father (1839), which was also prefixed to the latter's translation of Laplace's "Mécanique céleste." He also published "Suffolk Surnames" (1857; enlarged editions, 1858 and 1861). This work contains curious surnames met with by Mr. Bowditch in his business. Its peculiarity is in the author's system of classification by the derivation of the names. Mr. Bowditch bestowed much of his large income upon charitable objects, including a gift of $70,000 to Harvard for founding scholarships, and a bequest of $2,000 to that college for the purchase of books.—Another son, **Henry Ingersoll,** physician, b. in Salem, Mass., 9 Aug., 1808, was graduated at Harvard in 1828, took his medical degree there in 1832, and studied in Paris from 1833 to 1835. He was professor of clinical medicine at Harvard from 1859 till 1867, chairman of the state board of health (1869–'79), and member of the national board in the latter year, surgeon of enrollment during the civil war, president of the American medical association in 1877, and physician at the Massachusetts general hospital and the Boston city hospital, where he served from 1868 to 1872. To Dr. Bowditch is due the discovery of the law of soil moisture as a potent cause of consumption in New England. He has also proved to the medical profession of this country and Europe that thoracentesis, in pleural effusions, if performed with Wyman's fine trocars and suction-pump, is not only innocuous, but at times saves life or gives great relief. Dr. Bowditch was made an abolitionist by the mobbing of Garrison in 1835, and worked earnestly in the anti-slavery cause. "He was the first in Boston," says Frederick Douglas, "to treat me as a man." He is the author of "Life of Nathaniel Bowditch, for the Young" (1841); "The Young Stethoscopist" (Boston, 1846; 2d ed., New York, 1848); "Life of Lieutenant Nathaniel Bowditch" (50 copies, printed privately, 1865); "Public Hygiene in America," a centennial address at Philadelphia in 1876, and many articles in medical journals and papers read before the State board of health (1870–'8). He has translated "Louis on Typhoid" (2 vols., Boston, 1836); "Louis on Phthisis" (1836); and "Maunoir on Cataract" (1837).—Nathaniel Bowditch's grandson, **Henry Pickering,** physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 4 April, 1840, was graduated at Harvard in 1861, began the study of chemistry at Lawrence Scientific School, and in 1868 received the degree of M. D. from Harvard Medical School. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and rose gradually until he attained the rank of major in the 5th Massachusetts cavalry, which office he resigned 3 June, 1865. He then continued his studies under Jeffries Wyman at Lawrence Scientific School, but his attention was attracted to medicine, which he has since followed. From 1868 to 1871 he studied physiology in France and Germany, principally at Leipsic, under Prof. Ludwig. In 1871 he became assistant professor of physiology at Harvard Medical College, and in 1876 was elected to the full chair. Dr. Bowditch is a member of the American Academy of Arts and

Sciences, and of numerous medical societies. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Boston school board. He has published many papers on physiological subjects, which have appeared in the various medical journals, notably in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

BOWDOIN, James, statesman, b. in Boston, 8 Aug., 1727; d. there, 6 Nov., 1790. He was a grandson of Pierre Baudouin, a French Huguenot who fled to Ireland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to Portland in 1687, and removed to Boston in 1690. James Bowdoin was graduated at Harvard in 1745, and on 8 Sept., 1747, the death of his father, an eminent merchant, left him with a large fortune. When twenty-four years old, he visited Benjamin Franklin, who communicated to him his papers on electricity, and with whom Bowdoin frequently corresponded after this. In one of his letters Bowdoin suggested the theory, since generally accepted, that the phosphorescence of the sea, under certain conditions, is due to the presence of minute animals. Afterward, Franklin read Bowdoin's letters before the royal society of London, and they were published with some of his own researches. From 1753 till 1756 Bowdoin was a member of the Massachusetts general court, and in 1756 became councillor. In this position he was prominent in opposing the royal governors by his writings and otherwise. In 1769, when he was again chosen to the council, he was negatived by Gov. Bernard, and was immediately elected by the Bostonians to the assembly. Hutchinson, however, on becoming governor in 1770, permitted him to sit in the council, thinking that his opposition would be less dangerous there than in the house of representatives. Failing health prevented him from attending the continental congress, to which he was elected in 1774; but in 1775 he was chosen president of the Massachusetts council, and in 1779 presided over the state constitutional convention. In 1785 and 1786 he was governor of his state, and by his decisive measures put down Shays's rebellion, ordering out 4,000 militia and heading a subscription to pay their expenses, which the public treasury could not meet. His vigor in suppressing this rebellion was probably the cause of his defeat in 1787, when he was succeeded by Hancock. In 1788 he was a member of the convention that adopted the federal constitution. Although Bowdoin suffered many years from consumption, which was finally the cause of his death, he was always vigorous in public affairs. He was one of the founders, and first president, of the American academy of arts and sciences, and left it his valuable library. He also aided in founding the Massachusetts humane society, and in 1779 was made a fellow of Harvard college, to which he left £400. He was given the degree of LL. D. by the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh. He published a poetical paraphrase of Dodsley's "Economy of Human Life" (1759) and an address delivered before the American academy, when he became its president (1780). Several of his papers appear in the memoirs of the society, among which is one whose object is to prove that the sky is a real concave body enclosing our system, and that the Milky Way is an opening in this, through which the light of other systems reaches us. Bowdoin also wrote two Latin epigrams and an English poem for the "Pietas et Gratulatio," a volume of poems published by Harvard college on the accession of George III. Bowdoin college was named in his honor. See Robert C. Winthrop's addresses (Boston, 1852).—His son, **James,** philanthropist, b. 22 Sept., 1752; d. on Naushon island, Buzzard's bay, Mass., 11 Oct., 1811. After his graduation at Harvard in 1771 he spent a year in the university of Oxford, studying law, and travelled in Italy, Holland, and England. He returned to this country when the news of the battle of Lexington reached him, and wished to enter the army, but was dissuaded by his father. He became successively a member of the assembly, the state senate, and the state council, and in 1789 was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. During this time he also devoted much time to literary pursuits. He was appointed minister to Spain in November, 1804, and went to Madrid in May, 1805. In March, 1806, with Gen. John Armstrong, of New York, he was appointed commissioner to treat with Spain concerning "territories, wrongful captures, condemnations, and other injuries." The negotiations, which were carried on in Paris, were broken off in 1808. On the foundation of Bowdoin college, he gave it 6,000 acres of land and £1,100, and at his death left the institution an extensive library, and collections of minerals, philosophical apparatus, and paintings, all of which he had purchased during his stay in Paris. He also bequeathed to the college the reversion of Naushon island, which had been his favorite residence. He published a translation of Daubenton's "Advice to Shepherds," and anonymously, "Opinions respecting the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain." Part of his estate was left to his nephew, James Bowdoin Winthrop (b. in 1795; d. in 1833), who afterward dropped the "Winthrop" from his name. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1814, and did valuable work in connection with the Massachusetts historical society.

BOWELL, Mackenzie, Canadian journalist, b. at Rickinghall, Suffolk, England, 27 Dec., 1823. He came to Canada with his family in 1833, was educated at a common school and in the printing-office of the Belleville "Intelligencer," of which he subsequently became editor and proprietor. He was first returned to parliament for the county of North Hastings in 1867, was re-elected in 1872, in 1874, and at the last general election in 1878, and sworn in of the privy council, and as minister of customs, 19 Oct., 1878. Mr. Bowell was a major, 49th battalion of volunteer rifles, and served upon the frontier during the American civil war, 1864, and during the Fenian troubles. He was a president of the Grand Junction railway, vice-president of the agricultural and arts association of Ontario, and chairman of the government school-board for a number of years. He is a conservative in politics, and in April, 1874, moved the resolution for the expulsion of Louis Riel from the house of commons, to which he had been elected, which resolution was carried.

BOWEN, Eli, author, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1824; d. before 1886. He published "Coal Regions of Pennsylvania" (Pottsville, 1848); "U. S. Postal System"; "Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania" (8th ed., Philadelphia, 1854); "Rambles in the Path of the Iron Horse"; "The Creation of the Earth" (1862); and "Coal and Coal Oil" (1865).

BOWEN, Francis, author, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 8 Sept., 1811. He was graduated at Harvard in 1833, and from 1835 till 1839 was instructor there in intellectual philosophy and political economy. In the latter year he went to Europe, and, while living in Paris, met Sismondi, De Gerando, and other scholars. He returned to Cambridge in 1841 and devoted himself to literature. In January, 1843, he became editor and proprietor

of the "North American Review," which he conducted nearly eleven years, writing, during this time, about one fourth of the articles in it. In 1848 and 1849 he delivered lectures before the Lowell institute, on the application of metaphysical and ethical science to the evidences of religion. During the latter part of Mr. Bowen's connection with the "North American Review" attention was attracted by his articles on the Hungarian question, of which he did not take the popular side, and on account of these, together with his views on other political subjects, the Harvard overseers failed to confirm his appointment as McLean professor of history, made by the corporation in 1850. (See CARTER, ROBERT.) In the winter of this year he lectured again before the Lowell institute on political economy, and in 1852 on the origin and development of the English and American constitutions. In 1853, on the election of Dr. Walker to the presidency of Harvard, Mr. Bowen was appointed his successor in the Alford professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil polity, and was this time almost unanimously confirmed by the overseers. Since 1858 he has lectured before the Lowell institute on the English metaphysicians and philosophers from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton. Prof. Bowen has opposed in his philosophical works the systems of Kant, Fichte, Cousin, Comte, and John Stuart Mill, who has replied to his critic in the third edition of his "Logic." In political economy he has opposed the doctrines of Adam Smith on free-trade, Malthus on population, and Ricardo on rent. He has taken pains to trace the influence of our form of government and condition of society upon economical questions. Prof. Bowen has published "Virgil, with English Notes," and "Critical Essays on the History and Present Condition of Speculative Philosophy" (Boston, 1842); "Lowell Institute Lectures" (1849; revised ed., 1855); an abridged edition of Dugald Stewart's "Philosophy of the Human Mind" (1854); "Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789" (Cambridge, 1854); the lives of Steuben, Otis, and Benjamin Lincoln, in Sparks's "American Biography"; "Principles of Political Economy, applied to the Condition, Resources, and Institutions of the American People" (Boston, 1856); a revised edition of Reeve's translation of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" (2 vols., Cambridge, 1862); a "Treatise on Logic" (1864); "American Political Economy," with remarks on the finances since the beginning of the civil war (New York, 1870); "Modern Philosophy, from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann" (1877); "Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838–1880" (1880); and "A Layman's Study of the English Bible, considered in its Literary and Secular Aspect" (1886).

BOWEN, George Thomas, chemist, b. in Providence, R. I., 19 March, 1803; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 25 Oct., 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1822, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1825 was elected professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville, where he continued until his death. While an undergraduate in college, he showed such interest in chemistry that he was permitted to devote all the time he could spare from his other studies to laboratory work under Prof. Silliman. The results of his investigations were published in 1822 under the titles "On the Electromagnetic Effects of Hare's Calorimeter" and "On a Mode of Preserving in a Permanent Form the Coloring-Matter of Purple Cabbage as a Test for Acids and Alkalies." Analyses and descriptions of several minerals prepared by him date from this time. In Philadelphia he was a devoted follower of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and contributed to its memoirs and discussions.

BOWEN, James, soldier, b. in New York city in 1808; d. in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1886. His father, a successful merchant, left him an ample fortune. He was the first president of the Erie railway, and held that office for several years. He was a member of the legislature in 1848 and 1849, and president of the first board of police commissioners under the law of 1855, establishing the present metropolitan police force. At the beginning of the civil war he raised six or seven regiments, which were formed into a brigade, and took command of them, receiving his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 Oct., 1862. After Gen. Butler had left New Orleans, Gen. Bowen went there, and served as provost-marshal general of the department of the gulf. He resigned on 27 July, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers. His last public office was that of commissioner of charities, to which he was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer, and continued to fill most acceptably for many years. Gen. Bowen was a member of the union club, and of the Kent club, where he was an associate of Moses H. Grinnell, Richard M. Blatchford, James Watson Webb, and Thurlow Weed, and was valued for his sound views on literature. These gentlemen were all intimate friends of Daniel Webster. It is related that while Mr. Webster was secretary of state, Gen. Bowen, at one of his dinner-parties, said: "I want you to do me a favor, Mr. Webster," to which Webster replied, "To the half of my kingdom." Gen. Bowen was also an intimate friend of William H. Seward, and a pall-bearer at his funeral.

BOWEN, John S., soldier, b. in Georgia in 1829; d. in Raymond, Miss., 13 July, 1863. He was graduated at West Point in 1853, and became lieutenant of mounted rifles, serving at the Carlisle, Pa., cavalry school, and on the frontier. On 1 May, 1856, he resigned and became an architect in Savannah, Ga., where he was also lieutenant-colonel of state militia. He removed his office to St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, where he was captain in the Missouri militia from 1859 till 1861. He was adjutant to Gen. Frost during the expedition to the border in search of Montgomery, and, when the civil war began, commanded the second regiment of Frost's brigade. He was acting chief of staff to Gen. Frost when Camp Jackson was captured by Gen. Lyon, and afterward, disregarding his parole, raised at Memphis the 1st Missouri infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade in Breckinridge's corps, and stubbornly resisted Grant's advance near Port Gibson in May, 1863. He was in all the battles around Vicksburg, and took a prominent part in the negotiations for its surrender, and his death is said to have been hastened by mortification at that event.

BOWEN, Nathaniel, P. E. bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 June, 1779; d. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Aug., 1839. His father removed to South Carolina in 1787, and died there very soon afterward. The boy's education was chiefly cared for by Rev. Dr. R. Smith (afterward bishop of South Carolina). He was graduated at Charleston in 1794, and served some time as a tutor in the college, and then went north for preparation for the ministry. He studied under Rev. Dr. Parker, in Boston (afterward bishop of the eastern diocese), and was ordained deacon in June, 1800, priest by Bishop Bass in October, 1802, and became assistant minister in St. Michael's

church, Charleston. In December, 1804, he accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's. His labors during the five following years were very arduous, but proved to be of the highest value for the interests of the Episcopal church in South Carolina. In 1809 he became the rector of Grace church, New York city, and discharged the duties of that office with great acceptance until 1818. Early in 1818 Dr. Bowen was elected bishop of South Carolina, and also rector of St. Michael's church, Charleston. He was consecrated in Philadelphia, 8 Oct., 1818, and for the last twenty years of his life gave himself to his work with untiring fidelity. Bishop Bowen published occasional sermons, addresses, etc., together with six sermons on "Christian Consolation" (1831). Two volumes of his "Sermons" were published after his death.

BOWEN, Oliver, naval officer, b. in the last century; d. in Providence, R. I., in August, 1800. He was a revolutionary patriot of Augusta, Ga., and was successful, in the early days of the war, in seizing a large quantity of powder stored on Tybee island, near Savannah, 10 July, 1775. He joined the unsuccessful expedition against Wilmington in 1778. He was a member of the provincial congress of 1775, and of the council of safety.

BOWEN, Thomas M., senator, b. in Iowa, near the present site of Burlington, 26 Oct., 1835. He was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen, and began practice in Wayne co., where he was elected to the legislature in 1856. In 1858 he removed to Kansas. In June, 1861, he joined the volunteer army as captain, and subsequently he raised the 13th Kansas infantry and commanded it until the end of the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general, and having command of a brigade during the last two years of hostilities on the frontier, and afterward with the 7th army corps. He was a delegate from Kansas to the national republican convention of 1864. After the war he settled in Arkansas and was president of the constitutional convention of that state, and for four years a justice of the state supreme court. In 1871 he accepted the appointment of governor of Idaho territory, but resigned, returned to Arkansas, and was a candidate for U. S. senator in opposition to S. W. Dorsey, of the same party, who defeated him in an open contest before the legislature. In January, 1870, he removed to Colorado, and resumed the practice of the law. When the state government was organized in 1876, he was elected a district judge, and was four years on the bench. He afterward engaged largely in mining operations. In 1882 he was elected to the state legislature, and served as chairman of the committee of ways and means, until he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he took his seat on 3 Dec., 1883.

BOWERS, Elizabeth Crocker, actress, b. in Stamford, Conn., 12 March, 1830. She was the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, who died in her early childhood. When sixteen years old she appeared in the character of Amanthis at the Park theatre, New York. On 4 March, 1847, she married David P. Bowers, an actor on the same stage. A week later she appeared in the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, as Donna Victoria in "A Bold Stroke for a Husband." Afterward she became very popular at the Arch street theatre in the same city, and remained there until her husband's death in June, 1857. In December of that year, after a period of retirement from the stage, she leased the Walnut street theatre and retained its management until 1859. She then leased the Philadelphia academy of music for a short dramatic season. Soon after this she married Dr. Brown, of Baltimore, who died in 1867, and in September, 1861, she went to England and made her appearance at Sadler's Wells theatre, London, as Julia, in "The Hunchback." She soon became a favorite with the English, and played as Geraldine d'Arcy, in "Woman," at the Lyceum theatre. In 1863 she returned to this country and acted at the Winter Garden, New York. After a few years she retired from the stage, and lived quietly in the neighborhood of Philadelphia until October, 1886, when she organized a new dramatic company, and visited the principal cities of the United States, playing many of her old and favorite characters.

BOWERS, Theodore S., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 10 Oct., 1832; killed at Garrison's Station, N. Y., 6 March, 1866. When very young he removed to Mount Carmel, Ill., and there learned the printer's trade. When the civil war began he was editor of the "Register," a local democratic journal. After the defeat of the national forces in the first battle of Bull Run, he raised a company of volunteers for the 48th Illinois infantry, declined its captaincy because of the taunts of his former political associates, and went to the front as a private. He was soon sent home on recruiting service, and on his return to his regiment was detailed as a clerical assistant at Brig.-Gen. Grant's headquarters (25 Jan., 1862). In this capacity he went through the campaigns of Forts Henry and Donelson. He was again offered the captaincy of his old company, but declined on the ground that the first lieutenant deserved the place. He was, however, commissioned first lieutenant, 24 March, 1862, and on 26 April following was detached as aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant. He acted as Maj. Rawlins's assistant in the adjutant's office. On 1 Nov., 1862, he received the regular staff appointment of captain and aide-de-camp, and was left in charge of department headquarters while the army was absent on the Tallahatchie expedition. The confederates under Van Dorn seized the opportunity to make a raid to the rear of the federal advance, and captured the department headquarters at Holly Springs at early dawn of 20 Dec., 1862. Capt. Bowers had but a few moments' warning; but, acting with great presence of mind, he made a bonfire of all the department records, and when the raiders burst into his quarters everything of value to them was destroyed. Capt. Bowers refused to give his parole, and succeeded in making his escape the same evening. The officer commanding the rear-guard was severely censured by Gen. Grant, while Capt. Bowers was highly complimented, and was presented with a sword in acknowledgment of his services. He was appointed judge advocate for the department of Tennessee, with rank of major, 19 Feb., 1863. After the fall of Vicksburg he was assistant adjutant-general in place of Col. Rawlins, promoted. His services had become so valuable that Gen. Grant procured his appointment as captain and quartermaster on the regular staff (29 July, 1864), and assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, U. S. army, 6 Jan., 1865. His final promotions as brevet lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. army, are dated 13 March, 1865. He was with Gen. Grant in the field until the surrender of the confederate forces, and was retained on his personal staff after the close of the war. He was instantly killed while attempting to board a moving train on the Hudson river railroad. His military career is remarkable since he rose by sheer force of character, having no family influence or special training, from a private of volunteers to one of the highest staff appointments within the gift of the commanding general.

BOWIE, James, soldier, b. in Burke co., Ga., about 1790; d. in Alamo, Texas, 6 March, 1836. He settled in 1802 in Chatahoula parish, Louisiana, with his parents, and became notorious from his participation in a severe contest that took place opposite Natchez, on the Mississippi, in August, 1827. A duel having been arranged between Dr. Maddox and Samuel Wells, they met on a low sand-bar near the city, outside the state limits. After the difficulty had been adjusted by the exchange of two shots without effect, the principals were joined by parties of friends, and a general melée took place, in which fifteen of the number were wounded and six killed. Bowie, who had been shot early in the engagement, drew his knife, which had been made from a blacksmith's rasp or large file, and killed Maj. Norris Wright with it. After the conflict, the weapon was sent to Philadelphia, where it was fashioned by a cutler into the form of a knife, which style of weapon has since become famous as the "Bowie knife." When the original was received by Bowie, he was told: "It is more trustworthy in the hands of a strong man than a pistol, for it will not snap." Later he emigrated to Texas with his brother, and took a prominent part in the Texan revolution. He fought in the engagement near San Saba, 2 Nov., 1831, and in the battles with the Mexicans near Nacogdoches and at Concepcion during 1835. He attained the grade of colonel and commanded at Grass Fight, 25 Oct., 1835. In January, 1836, he was ordered to Bexar; later he joined Cols. Travis and Crockett, and was killed with them at the taking of the Alamo.

BOWIE, Robert, governor of Maryland, b. in Prince George's co., Md., about 1750; d. in Nottingham, Md., 8 Jan., 1818. He received an excellent education, and in 1776 was a captain of flying artillery. Later he became prominent in political affairs, and was governor of the state in 1803–'6, and in 1811–'2, and presidential elector in 1808.

BOWLER, Metcalf, patriot, b. about 1730. He was speaker of the Rhode Island assembly in 1774, when the obnoxious royal decree reached Boston, closing the port and transferring the board of customs to Marblehead, and the seat of government to Salem. A conference was called to meet in Faneuil Hall, and on 12 May, at noon, Bowler came before the meeting with the official announcement, received in answer to a circular letter from the Rhode Island assembly, that all the thirteen colonies had pledged themselves to union in opposing the decree. He was thus the first to announce, in a public and official way, the first united action toward resistance to royal authority.

BOWLES, Samuel, journalist, b. in Springfield, Mass., 9 Feb., 1826; d. there, 16 Jan., 1878. His education was of the usual public-school character, and, after some time spent at the high school, was finished at the private institution of George Eaton, in Springfield. At the age of seventeen years he began his work in the printing-office of the Springfield "Republican," a weekly paper, which his father had established in 1824, and of which he was the proprietor. For a year his work consisted in the miscellaneous duties of office-boy, and included everything except the writing of leading editorials. In 1844 he persuaded his father to publish the paper daily, and on 27 March of that year the first daily issue appeared. The principal duties of the management of the new journal fell on young Bowles, but early as the winter of 1844–'5 his health gave out, and he was obliged to spend some time in the south. A series of fifteen letters, descriptive of southern experiences, contributed to the paper at this time, were widely read. In December, 1845, the "Republican" became a morning paper, and with the change followed the severe night-work for the editors. The father meanwhile devoted more attention to the counting-room, and the son occupied himself more exclusively with the editorial duties, in which he was ably assisted by Dr. J. G. Holland, who continued with the paper as editor until 1857, and as a contributor until 1864. By 1850 the "Republican" had acquired the largest circulation of any daily paper in New England, outside of Boston, and as fast as the money came in it was expended in increasing the plant. In 1851 the father died, and the entire management devolved on the young Bowles, who was then twenty-five years old. During the years that followed the time was occupied with incessant work and hard struggles. The paper was steadily growing in reputation and circulation, and its editor becoming known as an industrious, bold, and fearless journalist. He was frequently in opposition to public sentiment. During 1856 he supported Frémont for the presidency, and early in 1857 he accepted the editorship of the Boston "Traveller," with which he continued for but a few months. In the autumn of 1857, after a brief rest, he returned to Springfield, and, buying Dr. Holland's interest, resumed editorial control of the "Republican." From 1857 till 1865 the influence of Mr. Bowles made itself felt, not only during the warm political discussions of Buchanan's administration, but also during the civil war itself, when his journal had acquired a national reputation. In 1865 he made a journey to the Pacific coast with a large company, and in 1868 travelled as far as Colorado. In 1869 he again crossed the continent. He visited Europe in 1862, and again in 1870, 1871, and 1874; indeed, frequent trips were a necessity to him on account of ill health, his constitution having long since been impaired by over-work. In 1872 the "Republican" supported Mr. Greeley in his campaign for the presidency, and it has since continued independent in politics. Mr. Bowles's letters, sent to the paper during his western trips, were collected and published under the titles of "Across the Continent" (Springfield, 1865) and "The Switzerland of America" (1869). These were afterward condensed and sold by subscription as "Our New West" (Hartford, 1869). "The Pacific Railroad Open, How to Go, What to See," was a small collection of papers that originally appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" (Boston, 1869). See "The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles," by George S. Merriam (New York, 1885).

BOWLES, William Augustus, adventurer, b. in Frederick co., Md., in 1763; d. in Havana, Cuba, 23 Dec., 1805. He was the son of an English school-master, and when thirteen years of age ran away from home, and, joining the British army at Philadelphia, soon obtained a commission, but at Pensacola was, for some neglect, dismissed from the service. Afterward he entered the service of the Creek Indians, and married an Indian woman. He instigated many of their excesses, for which he was rewarded by the British. On 9 May, 1781, when Pensacola surrendered to the Spaniards, Bowles commanded the Indians, whom he had brought there to assist the English, and for this service he was reinstated in the British army. After the war he joined a company of players in New York, and performed in the Bahamas, where he also painted portraits. Gov. Dunmore appointed him trading-agent for the Creeks, and he established a house on the Chattahoochie, but was driven

away by McGillivray. He then went to England. On his return, his influence with the Indians, who had chosen him commander-in-chief, was so disastrous to the Spaniards that they offered $6,000 for his apprehension. Bowles assumed to act among the Indians under authority of the British government; but, on inquiry by the president, the ministry promptly and explicitly denied that they had afforded him countenance, assistance, or protection. For a long time he did all in his power to annoy Georgia and prevent the settlement of her difficulties with the Indians. He was entrapped in February, 1792, sent a prisoner to Madrid, and thence to Manila, in 1795. Obtaining leave to go to Europe, he returned to the Creeks and renewed his depredations, but, being again betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards in 1804, he was confined in the Moro Castle, Havana, where he died. A memoir of him was published in London in 1791, in which he is called "Ambassador of the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees."

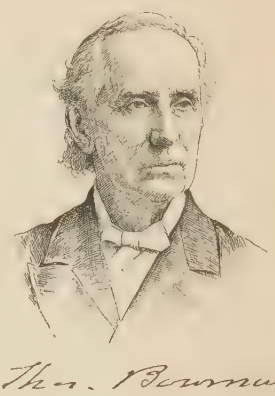
BOWLIN, James Butler, lawyer, b. in Spottsylvania co., Va., in 1804. He was early apprenticed to a trade, but afterward abandoned it and taught school while acquiring a classical education. In 1825 he settled in Greenbrier co., where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He removed to St. Louis in 1833, and there followed his profession, also establishing the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate." In 1836 he was a member of the state legislature and for some time its chief clerk. A year later he became district attorney for St. Louis, and in 1839 was elected judge of the criminal court. Afterward he was elected to congress as a democrat, and served from 1 Dec., 1843, to 3 March, 1851. From 1854 till 1857 he was minister resident in Colombia, and from 1858 till 1859 commissioner to Paraguay.

BOWMAN, Alexander Hamilton, soldier, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 15 May, 1803; d. there, 11 Nov., 1865. He was a son of Capt. Samuel Bowman, of the Massachusetts line, who served with distinction in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, standing third in his class, was promoted to second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and became assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics. In 1826 he was appointed assistant engineer in the construction of the defences and in the improvement of harbors and rivers on the gulf of Mexico. He was ordered, in 1834, to superintend the construction of a military road from Memphis, Tenn., into Arkansas, and further charged with improving the navigation of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers until 1838. He was promoted first lieutenant, 21 Jan., 1835, and later was assigned to the charge of the fortifications for the defences of Charleston harbor, S. C., where he remained until 1853. Meanwhile he had been made captain, 7 July, 1838. During 1851–'2 he was at West Point as instructor of practical military engineering, and subsequently was chief engineer of the construction bureau of the U. S. treasury department, and was employed in locating and constructing custom-houses, post-offices, marine hospitals, and similar buildings. On 5 Jan., 1857, he was made major of engineers, and during the civil war he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy, with the local rank of colonel, serving as such from 1 March, 1861, until 8 July, 1864. He then became a member of the naval and engineering commission for selecting sites for naval establishments on the western rivers, and from 20 June, 1865, until his death, was a member of the board of engineers to improve and preserve the New England sea-coast defences. His regular promotion as a lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers was received 3 March, 1863.

BOWMAN, Francis Caswell, lawyer, b. in New York city, 26 Dec., 1831; d. there, 29 Oct., 1884. He graduated at Brown in 1852, after which he studied law and entered upon practice in New York. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the 7th New York regiment, and subsequently became engaged in the organization and service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Washington. Mr. Bowman was an accomplished musician, founded the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of New York, and was its president for five years. He contributed frequently to periodicals, and for seventeen years was musical editor of the New York "Sun." Many of the articles on musical topics in the "American Cyclopædia" were written by him.

BOWMAN, Samuel, P. E. bishop, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 21 May, 1800; d. near Butler, Pa., 3 Aug., 1861. He was educated in private, and studied theology under Bishop White, by whom he was ordained deacon, in Philadelphia, 14 Aug., 1823, and priest, 19 Dec., 1824. His first post of duty was in Lancaster co., where he remained until 1825, when he was made rector of Trinity church, Easton. In 1827 he became assistant in St. James's church, Lancaster, and in 1830 rector. In 1847 he was elected bishop of Indiana, but declined. He was chosen assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, and consecrated in Christ church, Philadelphia, 25 Aug., 1858. His death occurred while on a visitation in Butler co. Bishop Bowman, though an able writer, published no contribution to church or secular literature.

BOWMAN, Thomas, M. E. bishop, b. near Berwick, Columbia co., Pa., 15 July, 1817. He was educated at Wilbraham academy, Mass., at Cazenovia seminary, N. Y., and at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated in 1837. After studying law at Carlisle for a year, he entered the ministry in the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1839. From 1840 to 1843 he taught in the grammar school of Dickinson college, and in 1848 organized Dickinson seminary at Williamsport, Pa., over which he presided for ten years, and became distinguished as a pulpit orator. In 1858 he was elected president of Indiana Asbury university at Greencastle. He was chaplain of the U. S. senate in 1864–'5, and continued to preside over the Indiana Asbury university till May, 1872, when he became a bishop. In 1878 he visited, officially, the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in Europe and India.



BOWNE, Borden Parker, educator, b. in Leonardville, N. J., 14 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1870, and studied for two years at the universities of Halle and Göttingen, Germany. Since 1876 he has been professor of philosophy in the Boston University. His published works include "The Philosophy of

Herbert Spencer" (New York, 1874); "Studies in Theism" (1879); "Metaphysics" (1882); and "Introduction to Psychological Theory" (1886).

BOYCE, James Petigru, clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1827. He was graduated at Brown in 1847, and studied theology at Princeton from 1849 till April, 1851. He was ordained to the ministry in December of the same year, and settled over the Baptist church at Columbia, S. C. In 1855 he became professor of theology in Furman university. He was elected a professor in the southern Baptist theological seminary at Greenville, S. C., in February, 1858, and entered upon the duties of that office on 1 Oct., 1859. The operations of the seminary having been practically suspended during the war, he entered the confederate army as a chaplain, and served in that capacity for six months. He was elected to the legislature of South Carolina in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. In 1863 he devised a plan for extinguishing the confederate debt, and was appointed a special commissioner to secure its adoption. After the war he gave his attention to the resuscitating and re-establishing the southern Baptist theological seminary in Kentucky, and in 1874 secured pledges to the amount of $90,000 for the support of the seminary. He has for several successive years been chosen president of the southern Baptist convention. Dr. Boyce received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbian university, Washington, D. C., and that of LL. D. from Union university, Tennessee, in 1872. He has contributed liberally to the current literature, and through his sermons and addresses, many of them published in book-form, has attained an influential position at the south.

BOYD, Andrew Hunter Holmes, clergyman, b. in Boydsville, Va., in 1814; d. there, 16 Dec., 1865. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1830, studied theology in Scotland, was ordained by the presbytery of Winchester, and passed his life in the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in that section. He was connected with the new-school Presbyterian body until 1859; but at the session of the general assembly at Cleveland, in that year, the discussion of the slavery question developed irreconcilable differences, and Dr. Boyd, with other commissioners from the slave-holding states, seceded from the assembly and organized the "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church," composed of those presbyteries in the slave-holding states which had belonged to the new-school general assembly, but were dissatisfied with its course on the subject of slavery. At the beginning of the war he took decided ground in favor of secession, but was far less bitter in his hostility to the north than most of the clergy of that section.

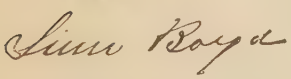
BOYD, James R., clergyman, b. in Hunter, Greene co., N. Y., in 1804. He was prepared for college at the Albany (N. Y.) academy, and was graduated at Union in 1822. After completing the theological course at Princeton in 1826, he spent a few weeks at Andover theological seminary, and in the winter of 1832 attended the lectures of Dr. Chalmers in the university of Edinburgh, Scotland. Returning to this country, he devoted several years to pastoral labors in the Presbyterian connection, but ill health compelled him to relinquish the work. He occupied for a time the chair of moral philosophy, and discharged the duties of pastor at Hamilton college, but soon resigned this place and made his home in Geneva, N. Y., devoting himself to literary work. His "Elements of Rhetoric and Literary Criticism," "Eclectic Moral Philosophy," and annotated and critical editions of standard works, have filled an important place among college and academic text-books in the United States.

BOYD, John A., Canadian jurist, b. in Toronto, 23 April, 1837. He was graduated at Toronto university, where he took the prize for English verse, and became a master in chancery in 1870, queen's counsel in 1880, and chancellor of Ontario in 1881, and in 1882 was elected president of the Baptist union of Canada. He is the author of "A Summary of Canadian History" (1860).

BOYD, John Parker, soldier, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 21 Dec., 1764; d. in Boston, 4 Oct., 1830. He is best described as a free-lance or soldier of fortune. Too young to take part in the war for independence, he entered the service as ensign soon after he was of age (1786); but the period of military inanition immediately succeeding the revolution proved too dull for his adventurous taste, and he set out in search of a career. In 1789 he was at the head of a small army of mercenaries in Hindustan. He had sufficient capital to equip three battalions of about 500 men each, and to engage some English officers. This command he held ready for the service of any native prince that had a war on his hands. Strifes between principalities were then of frequent occurrence, and he was at different times in the service of Holkar, rajah of Indore, of the Peishwa chief of the Mahrattas, and of Nizam Ali Khan. Under this last-named prince he was given an important command in Madras, having at one time an army of 10,000 men at his disposal. About 1806 it became evident that British conquest must put an end to independent soldiering as a remunerative profession, so he sold his entire outfit to Col. Felose, a Neapolitan, and went to Paris. Returning to the United States, he was made colonel of the 4th U. S. infantry, 7 July, 1808, and in the autumn of 1811 was ordered to join Gen. Harrison in his expedition up the Wabash river against Tecumseh, the Indian chief, and was present with his regiment in the severe fight at Tippecanoe (7 Nov., 1811). He was commissioned brigadier-general, 26 Aug., 1812, and participated in the capture of Fort George, near the mouth of Niagara river, 27 May, 1813. In the autumn of that year he commanded a brigade in Gen. Wilkinson's expedition down the St. Lawrence, and at the battle of Chrysler's Field, near Montreal (11 Nov.), his brigade bore the brunt of the fighting, forcing the British back as long as the ammunition lasted, and holding its ground until re-enforced. After nightfall the U. S. forces were withdrawn, and the British claimed the victory, although their antagonists claimed to have had the best of the actual fighting. After the war Boyd was appointed naval officer for the port of Boston, which office he held until his death.

BOYD, Linn, statesman, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 28 Nov., 1800; d. in Paducah, Ky., 16 Dec., 1859. While he was a boy his parents removed to Trigg co., Ky., where he was brought up to work on the farm, and could only attend school in winter. At twenty-six years of age he had a farm of his own in Calloway co., and, notwithstanding his slender education, was elected to represent that county in the legislature for successive terms from 1827 till 1830. Returning to Trigg co., he was again sent to the legislature (1831–'2). He was a democrat in politics, and, after a defeat by a whig candidate in 1833, was elected to congress in 1835. He was defeated for the 25th congress, but elected for the 26th, and from 1839 till 1855 regularly re-elected to the national house of representatives. His native abilities soon made him prominent in

the house, and he became chairman of the committee on territories, and on 31 Dec., 1851, was chosen speaker, which office he held until 1855. He was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky for a year before withdrawing from political life, and when he finally retired it was with a high reputation for faithfulness in every public trust.



BOYD, Sempronius Hamilton, lawyer, b. in Williamson co., Tenn., 28 May, 1828. He received an academic education at Springfield, Mo., after which he studied law. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and practised in Springfield, where he became clerk, attorney, and twice mayor. During the civil war he was colonel of the 24th Missouri volunteers, a regiment which he raised, and which was known as the "Lyon Legion." In 1863 he was elected as representative in congress from Missouri. Afterward, resuming his profession, he was appointed judge of the 14th judicial circuit of Missouri. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1864, and in 1868 elected to congress, serving until 3 March, 1871. Since then he has spent a quiet life in Missouri, devoting his time partly to the practice of his profession and partly to stock-raising. The Springfield wagon factory and the first national bank of Springfield were founded by him.

BOYDEN, Seth, inventor, b. in Foxborough, Mass., 17 Nov., 1788; d. in Middleville, N. J., 31 March, 1870. His boyhood was spent in aiding his father in farm work, or in attending the common school. Such leisure as he could obtain was devoted to the blacksmith's shop, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in manufacturing nails and cutting files with improved machines of his own construction. He then improved the machine originally devised by his father for leather-splitting, which he adapted to the splitting of sheep-skins and thin leather for bookbinders' use. About 1813, with his brother, he established a leather-splitting business in Newark, and in 1816 he still further improved his nail machine. He then experimented on the manufacture of patent leather, and in 1819 produced a superior article, which he manufactured and sold until 1831. Meanwhile he had experimented in the production of malleable iron castings, and, succeeding in that, he engaged in their manufacture from 1831 till 1835. During the latter year he became interested in the manufacture of steam-engines. Fitting up a shop for himself, he introduced the cast-iron prome or bed used in stationary steam-engines, and substituted the straight axle in place of the crank in locomotives. His most important invention was the cut-off in place of the throttle-valve, and he connected the same with the governor. In 1849 he closed out his business and sailed for California, but after two years, unsuccessful in gaining a fortune, he returned east, and began experimenting in agriculture. He succeeded in raising new varieties of strawberries of a size and quality hitherto unequalled. The principal invention of his later years was a "hat-body doming machine," which is now extensively used. Other inventions have been attributed to him, but they failed of commercial success. As with many inventors, the just compensation of his labors was secured by others, and his life was laborious to the end.—His brother, **Uriah Atherton,** inventor, was b. in Foxborough, Mass., 17 Feb., 1804; d. in Boston, 17 Oct., 1879. In early life he worked at a blacksmith's forge, and acquired considerable mechanical skill and a thorough knowledge of materials. Later he became an engineer, and was employed in the construction of a railroad from Boston to Nashua. He then turned his attention to hydraulic engineering, and was employed in Lowell and in Manchester, where he found time to make a comprehensive study of the theory of the turbine water-wheel. Mr. Boyden succeeded in improving the construction of turbines so that 95 per cent. of the total power of the water expended was utilized, thereby gaining fully 20 per cent. In 1850 he settled in Boston and devoted himself thenceforward to the study of physics and chemistry. He gave $1,000 to the Boyden library of Foxborough, where he also established the soldiers' memorial building. In 1874 he placed $1,000 with the Franklin Institute, to be awarded to any resident of North America who should determine by experiment whether all rays of light and other physical rays were or were not transmitted with the same velocity. The "Foxborough Official Centennial Record" (1878) contains a full account of his life and inventions.

BOYER, Jéan Pierre, president of Hayti, b. in Port au Prince in 1776; d. in Paris in 1850. He was a mulatto, and first became known in the revolution of 1792, fighting against the planters and then against the negroes. He fled to France, but returned to Hayti with Gen. Leclerc to fight against L'Ouverture for the restoration of slavery. Afterward he took an active part in other civil contests, including one caused by Cristophe when he proclaimed himself emperor. In 1818 Boyer succeeded Pétion as president of the republic, which office he held for twenty-four years, until his tyranny and maladministration produced his fall. He emigrated to Jamaica, and thence to France, some time after the revolution of 1848.

BOYESEN, Hjalmar Hjorth, author, b. in Fredericksvœrn, Norway, 23 Sept., 1848. He received his preliminary education at the gymnasium in Christiania, and, after a course of study at Leipsic, Germany, was graduated in 1868 at the university of Norway. He came at once to the United States, and in 1869 became editor of the "Fremad," a Scandinavian paper published in Chicago. He was appointed professor of German at Cornell in 1874, remaining until 1880, when he accepted the corresponding chair at Columbia. Soon after reaching this country Prof. Boyesen evinced a remarkable facility in writing English. His contributions to the periodicals of the day soon attracted attention, and he became popular as a story-teller in prose and verse. He was one of the founders of the authors' club in New York. The titles of his published books are as follows: "Gunnar: A Norse Romance" (New York, 1874); "A Norseman's Pilgrimage" (1875); "Tales from Two Hemispheres" (Boston, 1876; 4th ed., 1884); "Falconberg" (1878); "Goethe and Schiller: Their Lives and Works" (1878); "Ilka on the Hill-Top and other Stories" (1881); "Queen Titania" (1882); "A Daughter of the Philistines" (Boston, 1883); "The Story of

Norway" (1886). "Ilka on the Hill-Top" was dramatized in 1884, and successfully played for three months in New York and for five months in other cities of the United States. Many of his books and short stories have been translated into German and Norwegian, and one of them into Russian.

BOYLAND, George Halsted, physician, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 19 Jan., 1845. He was graduated at Andover academy in 1862, and then spent some time at Yale. Later he studied medicine in Paris, and received, in 1874, his degree from the university in Leipsic for investigations conducted in the Wagner laboratory. During the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–'1 he served in the surgical corps of the French army, and was decorated for his services. He was the first to introduce salicylic acid made from carbolic acid, as an antiseptic, in the United States. Dr. Boyland has been a frequent contributor to the medical and scientific press of this country, and is the author of "Six Months under the Red Cross with the French Army" (Cincinnati, 1875).

BOYLE, Jeremiah Tilford, soldier, b. 22 May, 1818; d. in Louisville, Ky., 28 July, 1871. He was graduated at Princeton in 1838, and, after qualifying himself for the law, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Kentucky. When the slave-states seceded from the union, and Kentucky was in doubt which side to join, he declared in favor of the union, and was appointed a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, 9 Nov., 1861. After distinguished and patriotic services in organizing for defence against the confederate invasion that was threatened from the south, he was appointed military governor of Kentucky, and retained that office from 1862 till 1864, when he resigned his commission. From 1864 till 1866 he was president of the Louisville city railway company, and from 1866 till his death was president of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville railroad company.

BOYLE, John, jurist, b. in Botetourt co., Va., 28 Oct., 1774; d. in Kentucky, 28 Jan., 1834. His parents removed to Kentucky when he was five years old. He received a good education, studied law, and began to practise his profession in Lancaster in 1797. Elected to congress in 1803, he served three successive terms until 3 March, 1809. He was appointed governor of Illinois, then a territory, after leaving congress, but declined to serve, preferring the bench of the court of appeals of Kentucky. Of this court he became chief justice in April, 1810, and retained the place until 8 Nov., 1826, when he was appointed U. S. district judge for Kentucky, an office which he held during the remainder of his life.

BOYLE, John Alexander, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 13 May, 1816; d. near Chattanooga, Tenn., 29 Oct., 1863. He became a Methodist preacher in 1839, his station being in Philadelphia and vicinity, where he had received his education. After repeated and prolonged trials he was obliged to give up the ministry because of failing health. Removing to Elk co., Pa., he became a lawyer and afterward an editor. He volunteered in a Pennsylvania regiment at the beginning of the civil war and soon rose to the rank of major, serving with zeal and honor in Virginia and Tennessee, and was killed in the battle of Wauhatchie.

BOYLE, Junius J., naval officer, b. in Maryland about 1802; d. in Norfolk, Va., 11 Aug., 1870. He was appointed midshipman in the navy from the District of Columbia in 1823, cruised in the sloop-of-war "Peacock" in the Pacific in 1827, and joined the Mediterranean squadron as a passed midshipman in 1829. He was commissioned lieutenant, 21 June, 1832. After nine years of sea duty on board the frigates "Delaware" and "Congress," most of the time in the Mediterranean, he served from 1843 till 1855 on different store-ships and in the schooner "Bonito" of the home squadron. He was commissioned commodore, 16 July, 1862, and was in command of the naval asylum at Philadelphia in 1863–'5.

BOYLSTON, Nicholas, merchant, b. in Boston in 1716; d. there 18 Aug., 1771. At his decease he bequeathed £1,500 to found a professorship of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, John Quincy Adams being installed as the first professor, 12 June, 1806.—His nephew, **Ward Nicholas,** was b. in Boston 22 Nov., 1749; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 7 Jan., 1828. After completing his education in 1773, he passed the next two years in travelling. He was a member of the loyalist association formed in London in 1779, returned to Boston in 1800, and presented Harvard university with a valuable collection of medical and anatomical works and engravings in 1810.

BOYLSTON, Zabdiel, physician, b. in Brookline, Mass., in 1680; d. in Boston, 1 March, 1766. After a good private education he studied medicine under his father and Dr. John Cutter. He then settled in Boston, where he soon acquired considerable reputation and fortune. In 1721, on the reappearance of the small-pox in Boston, Cotton Mather directed the attention of the physicians to the practice of inoculation as carried on in eastern countries. Boylston at once became a believer in the system, and inoculated his son and two of his servants with complete success. His fellow-practitioners were unanimously opposed to the innovation and protested against it. The citizens also objected, and an ordinance from the selectmen was obtained prohibiting it. Dr. Boylston persevered, and was encouraged and justified in his course by the clergy. Out of 286 persons inoculated during the years 1721–'2, only six died. The practice became general throughout New England long before it did so in England, much to his satisfaction. He was also a naturalist of considerable reputation, sparing no labor or expense in obtaining rare plants, animals, and insects, many of which, being then unknown abroad, were sent to England. In 1725 he visited England and was made a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he contributed several papers. He also published a paper on inoculation (Boston, 1721), and an account of the small-pox inoculation in New England and London (1726). See "Zabdiel and John Boylston," in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (vol. xxxv., 1881).

BOYNTON, Charles Brandon, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 12 June, 1806; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 April, 1883. He entered Williams in the class of 1827, but, owing to illness, was obliged to leave college during his senior year. He took up the study of law, and, after filling one or two local offices, was elected to the Massachusetts legislature. While studying law he became interested in religion, qualified himself for the ministry, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Housatonic, Conn., in 1840. Thence, after a stay of three years, he removed successively to Lansingburg, Pittsfield, and in 1846 to Cincinnati, and remained there until 1877, with the exception of his terms of service as chaplain of the house of representatives in the 39th and 40th congresses. For a time he was pastor of the Congregational church at Washington, D. C. He bore an important part in the anti-slavery controversy,

which was fiercely waged in Cincinnati during the early years of his pastorate. His published books are "Journey through Kansas, with Sketch of Nebraska" (Cincinnati, 1855); "The Russian Empire" (1856); "The Four Great Powers—England, France, Russia, and America; their Policy, Resources, and Probable Future" (1866); "History of the Navy during the Rebellion" (New York, 1868). He received the degree of D. D. from Marietta college in recognition of his acquirements as a biblical scholar.—His son, **Henry Van Ness,** soldier, b. in West Stockbridge, Mass., 22 July, 1835, removed to Ohio when a young man, and was graduated at the Woodward high school, Cincinnati, in June, 1855. Thence he went to the Kentucky military institute, where he passed through a semi-military course of training that prepared him for subsequent service in the field, and became a civil engineer. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned major of the 35th Ohio volunteer infantry (27 July, 1861). He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 19 July, 1863, commanded the regiment during the Tennessee campaigns, and was brevetted brigadier for good conduct at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He is the author of the most notable of the criticisms called out by Gen. William T. Sherman's "Memoirs," namely, "Sherman's Historical Raid; the Memoirs in the Light of the Record; a Review based upon Compilations from the Files of the War Office" (Cincinnati, 1875).

BOYNTON, Edward Carlisle, soldier, b. in Vermont about 1825. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, assigned to the 2d artillery as brevet second lieutenant, and ordered at once to join the army in Mexico. He was with Gen. Taylor at the front of the invading force, and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which last engagement he was severely wounded. He was promoted second lieutenant 16 Feb., and first lieutenant 20 Aug., 1847, and was brevetted captain at the same time. He was an instructor at West Point in 1848–'55. In 1855–'6 he accompanied the expedition against the remnant of the Seminole Indians in Florida. He resigned 16 Feb., 1856, and accepted the professorship of chemistry in the university of Mississippi, which he held until dismissed in 1861 for "evincing a want of attachment to the government of the confederate states." He declined the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, and was reappointed to the U. S. army as captain in the 11th infantry, 23 Sept., 1861. He was at once assigned to duty at the military academy, first as adjutant and afterward as quartermaster, remaining at that post throughout the war, and receiving at its close the brevet of major for faithful services. He was transferred to the 29th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. Maj. Boynton is the author of "History of West Point and its Military Importance during the Revolution, and the Origin and Progress of the Military Academy" (New York, 1863); a "Guide to West Point and the U. S. Military Academy" (1863); "Register of Cadets admitted to the Military Academy, from its Origin to June 30, 1870" (1870); "Several Orders of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, etc., issued at Newburg" (Newburg, 1883); and of the military and naval vocabulary in Webster's "Army and Navy Dictionary" (Springfield, 1886).

BOYTON, Paul, nautical adventurer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 29 June, 1848. From his earliest youth he showed a great fondness for aquatic sports, and after a desultory education entered the navy in 1864, serving until the close of the civil war. He then followed the business of submarine diving for several years, and during the revolution in Sonora, Mexico, he served under Gen. Pedro Martinez. From 1867 till 1869 he was connected with the life-saving service on the Atlantic coast, where he distinguished himself by saving seventy-one lives. In 1870–'1 he served in the Franco-Prussian war with the Franc-tireurs, after which he visited the diamond-fields of South Africa. He then re-entered the life-saving service, where he remained until after his famous leap from a vessel off the coast of Ireland in 1874. This feat was accomplished, in a rubber suit of his own invention, during a furious gale. After remaining nearly seven hours in the water, traversing a distance of forty miles, he reached the land. His dress, which is manufactured from the finest vulcanized rubber, is divided into two parts, the junction being at the waist. The lower half terminates in a steel band, over which the bottom of the tunic fits, with a strap over all, making a perfectly water-tight joint. On each thigh, on the breasts, on the back, and at the back of the head, are five internal compartments, each having a tube for the purpose of inflating with air from the mouth. The only part of the body exposed is the face. His position in the water is on his back, and he drives himself, feet foremost, with a double-bladed paddle, at the rate of about one hundred strokes a minute, sometimes using a sail. He has achieved a world-wide reputation for his exploits, among which are his crossing the English channel in twenty-four hours, on 28 May, 1875. In October, 1875, he paddled on the Rhine from Basel, Switzerland, to Cologne, Germany, 430 miles. Early in 1876 he made the run from Alton, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., on the Mississippi, and from the Bayou Goula to New Orleans, La., 100 miles, in twenty-four hours. In May, 1876, he was again in Europe, and made the descent of the Danube from Lintz, Austria, to Budapest, Hungary, 460 miles, in six days. He remained in Europe until November, 1878, navigated the important rivers of the continent, passed through the canals of Venice, and crossed the straits of Gibraltar. Among his important American trips is the voyage from Oil City, Pa., to the gulf of Mexico, 2,342 miles, made in eighty days. During the first portion of this expedition the weather was extremely cold, while toward the end Capt. Boyton suffered severely from the heat. In August, 1879, he crossed from Long Branch to Manhattan beach, and in November he made the descent of Connecticut river from Canada to Long Island sound. During 1880–'1 he was commander of the Peruvian torpedo service. He was captured by the Chilians, and his execution ordered; but managed to escape to the coast, and was picked up by a vessel bound north. His longest voyage, over 3,580 miles, was made from the mouth of Cedar creek, Montana territory, starting on 17 Sept., 1881, to St. Louis, Mo., reaching there on 20 Nov. He has travelled through the United States, giving exhibitions of his feats. An account of his adventures has been published under the title of "Roughing it in Rubber" (1886).

BOZMAN, John Leeds, lawyer and author, b. in Oxford, on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1757; d. in 1823. He was educated at the university of Pennsylvania, afterward read law in the Middle Temple, London, became an eminent lawyer, and for several years was deputy attorney-general of Maryland. He was the author of "Observations on the Statute of Jac. I., ch. 16, in Relation to Estates Tail"; "A New Arrangement of the Courts of Justice of the State of Maryland"

(1802); "Essay on the Colonization Society" (Washington, 1822); and "History of Maryland, from 1633–'60," the introduction of which was published in 1811, and the complete work in Baltimore in 1837. He was a frequent contributor of prose and verse to Dennie's "Port-Folio" and other journals; and he wrote also "An Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Prime Causes of the Revolutionary War," which was suppressed because of its partisanship, praising Washington at the expense of Franklin.

BRACE, John Pierce, educator, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Feb., 1793; d. there, 18 Oct., 1872. He was graduated at Williams in 1812, and, after several years of study, took charge of the Litchfield academy, where he remained until 1832, when he became principal of the Hartford female seminary, in which his niece, Catharine E. Beecher, had already become distinguished. In these two institutions Mr. Brace trained many young ladies who became prominent in the different walks of life; among them, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, the missionaries Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Van Lennep, of Hartford, and Mrs. McCulloch, wife of the U. S. secretary of the treasury. After teaching for many years, Mr. Brace became editor of the Hartford "Courant," one of the oldest and best of New England journals, which, under his management, attained a higher literary reputation than it had previously enjoyed. He was thoroughly equipped in law, medicine, and theology, and his knowledge of ancient and modern history was wide and minute. In mineralogy and botany he made extensive researches and collections, and was in correspondence with eminent botanists at home and abroad during most of his life. Even in unusual subjects of investigation, such as heraldry, astrology, cryptography, and musical composition, he was singularly well versed. These varied acquirements were all willingly consecrated to the service of his pupils. For the last nine years of his life he remained in his old homestead in Litchfield, pursuing his favorite studies. Mr. Brace published several monographs on mineralogy and botany; "Lectures to Young Converts"; a learned and humorous work entitled "Tales of the Devil"; and two novels, "The Fawn of the Pale-Faces," and another story of early New England life. Few men of the time have exerted a wider influence than he in the direction of all that is best in the lives of American women.—His son, **Charles Loring,** philanthropist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., in 1826. He was graduated at Yale in 1846, and studied theology there and at Union theological seminary in New York. He has since been a frequent preacher, but has not been permanently connected with any church. In 1850 he made a pedestrian journey in Great Britain and Ireland, also visiting the Rhine, Belgium, and Paris. An account of this journey was published by his companion, Frederick Law Olmsted, under the title of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England" (New York, 1852). After spending a winter in study at Berlin, he visited Hungary in 1851, and was the first American to visit the interior of the country. While in Gros Wardein he was arrested on suspicion of being a secret agent of the Hungarian revolutionists in America, imprisoned in the castle of Gros Wardein, and, without information being given to the American minister, was tried in twelve different sessions before a court-martial. An opportunity, seemingly accidental, enabled him to communicate the fact of his arrest to Charles J. McCurdy, U. S. chargé d'affaires at Vienna, who instituted vigorous efforts for his release, and, after a bitter diplomatic correspondence with the Austrian ministry, he was discharged with an apology, after an imprisonment of a month. But no compensation for his detention was offered by the Austrian government. He afterward visited Switzerland, Italy, England, and Ireland, giving special attention to schools, prisons, reformatory institutions, and the condition of the masses in European countries. On his return to the United States, in 1852, his attention being especially called to the miserable condition of the foreign emigrants and the poorest classes in the city of New York, he associated himself with the Rev. Mr. Pease in missionary work at the Five Points, then the most degraded district of the city, and also labored on Blackwell's island among the prisons, hospitals, and almshouses. It soon became evident to him and the gentlemen associated with him that nothing could be done of permanent benefit to New York which did not especially include the children of the poor. In 1853 Mr. Brace, with others, formed the children's aid society, and in 1854 he founded, outside of the society, the first newsboys' lodging-house in this country. From that time forward he devoted the greater part of his time for many years to writing for the journals, delivering public addresses designed to enlist the fortunate classes in the movement in behalf of the children of the poor, and in managing this association. In 1856 Mr. Brace was a delegate to the international convention for children's charities in London, when he also made a journey in Norway and Sweden. In 1865 he carried out a special sanitary investigation in the cities of Great Britain, and subsequently made a pedestrian journey through Tyrol. He was a delegate to the international prison convention in London in 1872, and afterward revisited Hungary and Transylvania, where he was received with marked attention. He has been a constant contributor to the press of New York city. The following list includes his published books, which have nearly all been reprinted in England: "Hungary in 1851" (New York, 1852); "Home Life in Germany" (1853); "Norse Folk," a description of the religious, social, and political condition of the people of Norway and Sweden (1857); "Races of the Old World" (1863); "The New West" (1869); "Short Sermons for Newsboys"; and "The Dangerous Classes of New York" (1872).

BRACE, Julia, a blind deaf-mute, b. in Newington, Conn., 13 June, 1807; d. in Bloomington, Conn., 12 Aug., 1884. At the age of four years and five months she lost sight and hearing, and soon forgot the few words she had learned to speak. No intelligent attempt was made to educate her until she was eighteen years old, when she was sent to the American asylum for the deaf and dumb, which was then beginning its beneficent work under the care of Dr. Gallaudet. Here she remained for about thirty years, when she went to live with her sister in Bloomington, Conn. She was paralyzed and bedridden the last year of her life. Her case is peculiarly interesting because her natural intellectual endowment was not of a high order, and as she had reached adult years before any attempt at education was made. She was very irascible and sullen, owing probably to over-indulgence when she first came to the asylum, but under judicious treatment became more amiable. She attained considerable skill in sewing, readily threading her own needle, and in the laundry, where she selected and ironed her own clothes. She made her own dresses, being particular to have them "in the fashion," and did much sewing for

others. Her memory of tangible facts was very tenacious, but it had no grasp of abstractions, and it was never apparent that she comprehended the idea of a Deity. She had a decided aversion to men in general, and did not hesitate to show it. Some of the older male teachers, however, succeeded at the last in gaining her confidence. Her moral sense was wonderfully strong. She was tenacious of her own rights, but never intentionally invaded those of others, and she was never known to deceive. So kind and gentle was she that she was intrusted with the care of the sick, and made an excellent nurse. A full account of her case is given in Dunglison's "Physiology" (vol. ii.).

BRACKEN, John, clergyman, d. in Williamsburg, Va., 15 July, 1818. He was president of William and Mary college in 1813, and professor of humanities there from 1773 till his death.

BRACKENRIDGE, Hugh Henry, jurist, b. near Campbelton, Scotland, in 1748; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 June, 1816. When five years old he accompanied his father, a poor farmer, to this country, and settled in York co., Pa., near the Maryland border. He supported himself by farming and teaching while preparing for college, and was graduated at Princeton in 1771, in the same class with James Madison. In conjunction with Philip Freneau, he wrote a poetical dialogue entitled "The Rising Glory of America," which formed part of the graduating exercises, and was afterward published (1772). After graduation he was for some time a tutor at Princeton, and then taught school in Maryland for several years. During this time he wrote for his pupils a drama called "Bunker Hill" (Philadelphia, 1776). In 1776 Brackenridge went to Philadelphia and became editor of the "United States Magazine." Some strictures on Gen. Charles Lee, published in this magazine, so enraged that officer that he called at Brackenridge's office for the purpose of horsewhipping him, but the editor prudently refused to appear. Brackenridge had studied divinity, and was for some time chaplain in the revolutionary army. Six of his political sermons, delivered in camp, were afterward published. He was never regularly ordained, however, and his tastes lay in a different direction. After studying law at Annapolis, Md., he was admitted to the bar, removed in 1781 to Pittsburg, then a small frontier town, and soon became prominent in his profession. In 1786 he was sent to the legislature to secure the establishment of Alleghany co. In 1794 he was prominent in the "Whiskey Insurrection" but used his influence in bringing about a settlement between the government and the malcontents. He vindicated his course in "Incidents of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1795). After the democratic victory in 1799 the new governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kean, appointed Brackenridge to the supreme bench of the state, where he remained until his death. Besides works already mentioned, he wrote a "Eulogium of the Brave who fell in the Contest with Great Britain," an oration, delivered at Philadelphia, 4 July, 1778; another oration, delivered 4 July, 1793; "Gazette Publications Collected" (1806); "Law Miscellanies" (1814); and "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Capt. Farrago and Teague O'Regan, his Servant." The last named, a political satire, is his best work, the materials of the story being drawn from the author's own experience. The first part was published in Pittsburg in 1796 and republished in Philadelphia in 1846, with illustrations by Darley. The second portion appeared in 1806, and both were issued together in 1819. Brackenridge wrote also many miscellaneous essays and poems.—His son, **Henry M.,** author, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 11 May, 1786; d. there, 18 Jan., 1871. When seven years old he was sent to a school at St. Genevieve, in upper Louisiana, to learn the French language, and remained there three years, after which his father took personal charge of his education. He began the study of law at the age of fifteen, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After a year or two more of special study with his father, he began practice in Baltimore, Md., but soon removed to Somerset, where in the intervals of business he read history and studied Italian and German. He revisited Louisiana in 1810, and, after practising law a short time, went to St. Louis. Here he began to collect materials for a work on Louisiana (Pittsburg, 1812), and also began the study of Spanish. In 1811 he descended the river in a "keel-boat" to New Orleans, and in a month or two was appointed deputy attorney-general for the territory of Orleans, as it was then called. He became district judge in 1812, though only twenty-three years old, and gave his attention for several years to the study of Spanish law. During the war of 1812 he gave important information to the government, and afterward published a popular history of the war, which was translated into French and Italian. This was undertaken at the instance of a bookseller in Baltimore, where Judge Brackenridge took up his residence in 1814. He joined with Henry Clay in urging the acknowledgment of the South American republics, and wrote much on the subject, his principal publication being a pamphlet of 100 pages, addressed to President Monroe, and signed "An American." This was republished in England and France, and, as it was supposed to represent the views of the American government, was answered by the Spanish minister, the duke of San Carlos. About the same time Judge Brackenridge published, in "Walsh's Register," an elaborate paper on the Louisiana boundary question. In 1817 he was appointed secretary of the commission sent to the South American republics, and after his return published a "Voyage to South America" (2 vols., Baltimore, 1818; London, 1820), which was highly praised by Humboldt. In 1821 he went to Florida, which had just come into the possession of the American government, and, by his knowledge of French and Spanish, rendered valuable service to Gen. Jackson. In May of that year he was appointed U. S. judge for the western district of Florida, and held this office till 1832, when he removed to Pittsburg. He was elected to congress in 1840, but did not take his seat, and in 1841 was named a commissioner under the treaty with Mexico. After this he remained in private life, devoting himself to literature. Besides works already mentioned, he published "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West" (Philadelphia, 1834; 2d ed., enlarged, 1868); "Essay on Trusts and Trustees" (Washington, 1842); and "History of the Western Insurrection" (1859), a vindication of his father's course at that time. He also wrote numerous pamphlets and articles in journals, including a "Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson," delivered at Pensacola, Fla., in August, 1820, and a series of letters in favor of the Mexican war (1847).

BRACKETT, Albert Gallatin, soldier, b. in Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., 14 Feb., 1829. He removed to Indiana in 1846, and, during the war with Mexico, was first lieutenant in the 4th Indiana volunteers, attached to Lane's brigade, being present at Huamantla, Puebla, and Atlixco. On 16 July, 1848, he was honorably discharged.

On 3 March, 1855, he became captain in the 2d U. S. cavalry, and, after raising a company in Indiana and Illinois, served on the Texas frontier, distinguishing himself in actions against the Comanche Indians. He was the first U. S. officer that crossed into Mexico in pursuit of hostile Indians. When Gen. Twiggs surrendered to the confederates in 1861, Capt. Brackett escaped. He commanded the cavalry at Blackburn's Ford and the first battle of Bull Run, and in August, 1861, became colonel of the 9th Illinois cavalry, serving with credit through the Arkansas campaign, and being severely wounded at Stewart's Plantation, where he saved a valuable train from falling into the hands of the confederates. On 28 June, 1862, he was brevetted major in the regular army for services in the Arkansas campaign, and on 17 July received his full commission as major in the 1st cavalry. In 1863 he was chief of cavalry in the department of the Missouri, and in 1864 assistant inspector-general of cavalry, in the department of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the battles around Atlanta, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 1 Sept., 1864, for his services there, and at the close of the war was brevetted colonel. After that time he served principally against hostile Indians in Nevada, Wyoming, and Arizona. He received his full commission as lieutenant-colonel, 2d cavalry, on 9 June, 1868, and on 20 March, 1879, when commanding the district of the Yellowstone, was made colonel of the 3d cavalry. He was afterward assigned to the command of Fort Davis, Texas, and in March, 1886, was recommended by the congressional delegation of Indiana and Texas for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He has published "General Lane's Brigade in Central Mexico" (Cincinnati, 1854); "History of the United States Cavalry" (New York, 1865); and has written many magazine and newspaper articles, especially in regard to military affairs and the development of the country.

BRACKETT, Anthony, soldier, d. 21 Sept., 1689. He was a son of Anthony Brackett, of Greenland, N. H., and as early as 1662 settled in Portland (then Casco), Me., where he had a farm of 400 acres. On 11 Aug., 1676, the Indians made an attack on Casco, and captured or killed thirty-four persons, Brackett, his wife and five children, and a negro servant, being among the prisoners. They were taken to Arrousic island, and in November managed to escape in a leaky birch-bark canoe, which Mrs. Brackett had mended with needle and thread. They boarded a vessel bound to Piscataqua, and, after peace had been made, returned to Casco, 12 April, 1678. In 1682 Brackett was given the command of Fort Loyall, and in 1688 held the command of the three forts erected by Gov. Andros. He met his death at the hands of the Indians.

BRACKETT, Edward Augustus, sculptor, b. in Vassalborough, Me., 1 Oct., 1819. He began his career in 1838, and has produced portrait busts of Washington Allston, Richard Henry Dana, Bryant, Longfellow, Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Gen. Butler, and others. His marble group of the "Shipwrecked Mother and Child" is now the property of the Boston athenæum.—His brother, **Walter M.,** painter, b. in Unity, Me., 14 June, 1823, began painting in 1843, giving his attention to portraits and ideal heads, and executed likenesses of Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. He also painted portraits of the first four secretaries of war, for the war department at Washington. For some years he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the painting of game fish, especially of salmon and trout. A series of four of his pictures, representing the capture of a salmon with a fly, was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, London. He now lives in Boston, Mass., where he has for some time been president of the art club, of which he was one of the original members.

BRACKETT, Joshua, physician, b. in Greenland, N. H., 5 May, 1733; d. 17 July, 1802. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752. At the desire of his parents he studied theology and began to preach, but afterward studied medicine with Dr. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., and became a physician in that town. He was a zealous patriot, a member of the state committee of safety, and during the revolution was judge of the New Hampshire maritime court. He was a founder of the state medical society, and its president from 1793 till 1799. He gave it 143 volumes of medical works at its establishment, and his wife, Hannah Whipple, of Kittery, Me., left the society at her death, 23 April, 1805, a bequest of $500. Dr. Brackett bequeathed $1,500 to Harvard toward founding a professorship of natural history. See Adams's "Annals of Portsmouth" and Thacher's "Medical Biography" (Boston, 1828).

BRADBURY, James Ware, senator, b. in York co., Me., in 1805. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, and, after teaching in the Hallowell, Me., academy for a year, began the study of law. He settled in Augusta, Me., in 1830, where he was for a time editor of the "Maine Patriot," and was county attorney from 1834 till 1838. He was a member of the Baltimore convention of 1844, which nominated Polk for the presidency, and in 1847 was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat. He was chairman of a select commitee on French spoliations. Declining to be a candidate for re-election, he returned, at the close of his term, to the practice of his profession. He has been corresponding secretary, and also president, of the Maine historical society.

BRADBURY, Theophilus, jurist, b. in Newbury, Mass., 13 Nov., 1739; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 6 Sept., 1803. He was graduated at Harvard in 1757, and studied law while teaching at Falmouth (now Portland), Me. Having been admitted to the bar, he practised there from May, 1761, till 1779, when he returned to Newbury. Here he filled several local offices, and was at different times a member of both houses of the state legislature. He was elected to congress, took his seat 7 Dec., 1795, and was re-elected, but resigned in 1797, having been appointed a judge of the Massachusetts supreme court. He was a presidential elector in 1801, and was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences.

BRADBURY, William Batchelder, musician, b. in York, Me., 6 Oct., 1816; d. in Montclair, N. J., 7 Jan., 1868. He inherited a taste for music from his parents, who were excellent singers, his father being the leader of a choir. Before he was fourteen years old he had become a skillful mechanic, and mastered every instrument that came in his way, but never saw an organ or a piano until 1830, when he removed to Boston. Here he met Dr. Lowell Mason, and in 1834 was known as an organist. In 1840 he began teaching in New York and Brooklyn, where he gained popularity by his free singing-schools, and by his concerts, at which the performers, all children, sometimes numbered 1,000. In 1847 he went to Germany, where he studied harmony, composition, and vocal and instrumental music with the best masters. In 1854 he began in New York city, in connection with his

brother, E. G. Bradbury, the manufacture of pianos, in which he was very successful. Mr. Bradbury is best known as a composer and publisher of a series of musical collections for choirs and schools. He was the author and compiler of fifty-nine separate books, besides contributing largely to the periodical musical literature, and writing letters from Europe to the New York "Evangelist." The first of his books was published in 1841, and they continued to appear during nearly thirty years. They include "The Golden Chain" (1861); "The Key-Note" and "Pilgrim Song" (1863); "Golden Trio" (1864); "The Shawm" (1864); "The Jubilee" (1865); and "Temple Choir" and "Fresh Laurels" (1867). This was his last new book, though "Clarina," a compilation from his works, appeared in his name in Oct., 1867. In the compilation of some of his books he was assisted by the composer Thomas Hastings. Among Mr. Bradbury's compositions was a cantata entitled "Esther, or the Beautiful Queen" (New York, 1857). Over 5,000,000 copies of his works have been sold.

BRADBURY, William Frothingham, educator, b. in Westminster, Mass., 17 May, 1829. He was graduated at Amherst in 1856, and was valedictorian. He taught school every winter from 1848 till his graduation, and then became a teacher in the Cambridge, Mass., high school, of which he became head master in 1878. He has published a series of nine mathematical text-books, and "Cambridge High School History and Catalogue." He has patented devices for teaching the metric system, and assisted to organize the American metric bureau. Mr. Bradbury in 1883–'4 was a member of the Cambridge common council.

BRADDOCK, Edward, British soldier, b. in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1695; d. near Pittsburg, Pa., 13 July, 1755. He had attained the grade of major-general after more than forty years' service in the British guards, when on the eve of the French war he was sent here as generalissimo of all the British forces in the colonies. He landed, 20 Feb., 1755, at Hampton, Va., and debarked his troops at Alexandria, to which point the Virginia levies had also been directed. The house that was his headquarters in Alexandria, shown in the engraving, is still standing. The general was a good tactician, but a very martinet,

proud, prejudiced, and conceited. Horace Walpole describes him as "a very Iroquois in disposition," and tells an anecdote that sheds light on his character. "He once had a duel with Col. Glumley, who had been his great friend. As they were going to engage, Glumley, who had good humor and wit (Braddock had the latter), said: 'Braddock, you are a poor dog! here, take my purse; if you kill me, you will be forced to run away, and then you will not have a shilling to support you.' Braddock refused the purse, insisted on the duel, was disarmed, and would not even ask for his life." When Braddock heard that not more than twenty-five wagons could be procured for the use of the army, he declared that the expedition should not start. Washington was made his aide-de-camp. At Fredericktown, Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster-general, with his usual sagacity and energy, undertook to provide the necessary conveyances, and records the conversation with Braddock in which he unfolded his intentions. "After taking Fort Duquesne," said the general, "I am to proceed to Niagara; and, having taken that, to Frontenac if the season will allow time, and I suppose it will, for Duquesne can hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I can see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara." Franklin thought the plan excellent, provided he could take his fine troops safely to Fort Duquesne, but apprehended danger from the ambuscades of the Indians, who might destroy his army in detail. The intimation struck Braddock as absurd, and he said: "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to raw American military, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make an impression." Similar warnings by Washington met with similar replies. The expedition made slow progress, but at last drew near the fort, and crossed the Monongahela in regular order; the drums were beating, the fifes playing, the colors flying, and their bayonets glittered in the sun. Suddenly, as the van was ascending a slope with underbrush and ravines on both sides, it was exposed to a murderous fire from an invisible foe. Braddock ordered the main body to halt, the firing continued, and the British for the first time heard the terrible war-whoop. The effect of the Indian rifles, directed by the French, was deadly; most of the grenadiers and many of the pioneers were shot down, and those who escaped the bullets were compelled to fall back. The British were ordered to form in line, but the men were so frightened by the demoniac yells of the hidden savages that they refused to follow their officers in small divisions. The Virginians, familiar with Indian warfare, separated, and from behind sheltering rocks or trees picked off the enemy. Washington suggested to the general to pursue the same course with the regulars; but he scorned to receive advice, and is reported to have said that a British general might dispense with the military instruction of a Virginia colonel. He insisted that his men should be formed in regular platoons; they fired by platoons at random at the rocks, into the ravines and the bushes, and killed a number of Americans—as many as fifty by one volley—while they themselves fell with alarming rapidity. The officers behaved splendidly, and Braddock's personal bravery was conspicuous; five horses had been killed under him, when at last a bullet passed through his right arm and lodged in his lungs. He fell from his horse, and was with difficulty removed from the ground. The defeat was total, and the rout complete. Washington's escape was almost miraculous; sixty-four out of eighty-five officers were killed or wounded. There is little doubt that, but for the obstinacy and self-sufficiency of Braddock, the disaster might have been averted; for the crushing and sanguinary defeat of 9 July was inflicted by a handful of men, who intended only to molest his advance. The retreat was covered by Washington, and the remnant of the army went into camp at the Great Meadows four days later. Braddock said nothing, but exclaimed in the evening after the engagement, "Who would have

thought it?" Then he relapsed into silence, unbroken until a few minutes before his death at the Great Meadows on the evening of 13 July, when he said: "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." He was buried before break of day, Washington reading the burial service, for the chaplain had been wounded. His grave (though now well known, and pointed out seven miles east of Uniontown) was at the time levelled with the ground to prevent Indian outrage. See "The History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755, under Major-General Edward Braddock. Edited from the Original Manuscripts by Winthrop Sargent, M. A." (Philadelphia, 1855).

BRADFORD, Alexander Warfield, jurist, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1815; d. in New York city, 5 November, 1867. He was a son of John M. Bradford, D. D., of Albany, was graduated at Union in 1832, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and soon achieved a high reputation for extensive knowledge of law. In 1848 he entered upon political life, and was elected surrogate, was twice re-elected, and was connected, either as judge or advocate, with many prominent cases, among them the Parish will, the Séguin will, the Burdell-Cunningham trial, and the Gardiner and Tyler will. He prepared ten volumes of legal reports, four of "Reports of Surrogates' Cases," and six of "Bradford's Reports," the latter of which became a standard authority. He also edited a work on "American Antiquities," and, in conjunction with Dr. Anthon, edited "The Protestant Churchman." He was one of the commissioners designated by the legislature to codify the laws of the state. In 1846 he published a discourse delivered in 1845 before the New York historical society, and in 1863 a semi-centennial address to the Albany academy.

BRADFORD, Augustus W., governor of Maryland, b. in Maryland about 1805; d. 1 March, 1881. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became an active whig politician. He was an earnest unionist during the civil war. In 1861 he was a delegate to the peace congress, and in 1862 was elected governor of the state, serving until 1866. In July, 1864, confederate raiders burned his house. In 1864 he was influential in securing the adoption of the new constitution of Maryland, by which slavery was abolished, and under President Johnson was surveyor of the port of Baltimore.

BRADFORD, Gamaliel, revolutionary soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 2 Sept., 1731; d. there, 9 Jan., 1807. He was a descendant of Gov. William Bradford and son of Judge Gamaliel Bradford, who was a councillor under Govs. Bernard and Hutchinson, and who died 24 April, 1778, aged seventy-three years. The son served in the French war as captain and rose to the rank of major. During the revolutionary war he commanded the 14th Massachusetts regiment of continentals. After the war he was a member of the legislature and a judge.—His son, **Alden,** author, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 19 Nov., 1765; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 Oct., 1843. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and was a tutor in the college in 1791–'3, then pastor of the Congregational church in Wiscasset, Me., till 1801, afterward for some time clerk of the supreme court of Massachusetts, next a bookseller in Boston, and then, from 1812 to 1824, he held the office of secretary of state for the commonwealth, and in 1826 edited the Boston "Gazette." He was the author of "Eulogy on Washington" (1804); "On the Death of Gen. Knox" (1806); "Life of C. Strong" (1820); "History of Massachusetts from 1764 till 1789," subsequently continued down to 1820 (Boston, 1822–'9); "Life of Jonathan Mayhew" (1838); "History of the Federal Government" (Boston, 1840); "Biographical Notices of Distinguished Men of Massachusetts" (1842); "New England Chronology, 1497–1800" (1843); and accounts of Wiscasset and Duxbury.—His great-grandson, **Gamaliel,** political writer, b. in Boston, 15 Jan., 1831, was graduated at Harvard in 1849. He is the principal advocate for the admission of cabinet officers to a seat and a voice in congress, without the right of voting.

BRADFORD, Joseph, journalist, b. near Nashville, Tenn., 24 Oct., 1843; d. in Boston, Mass., 13 April, 1886. His real name was William Randolph Hunter. He was appointed to the U. S. naval academy in 1859, but did not take a full course. In 1862 he entered the navy, and served with distinction until 1864, when he resigned on account of illness. He turned to the stage, making his first appearance in Baltimore, and at that time assumed the name of Joseph Bradford, Bradford having been his mother's maiden name. He remained upon the stage several years, during which time he was connected with stock companies in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston. But, although he achieved a fair measure of success in the profession, especially in a certain type of eccentric light comedy, which he played with great delicacy and beauty, his natural bent was toward literature. The last fifteen years of his life were mainly passed in Boston, and were devoted to dramatic, journalistic, and general literary work. Among his most successful plays were "Our Bachelors," "One of the Finest," and "The Cherubs." All of these had long runs, and the first two are still popular. His humor was exemplified in a series of satirical verses, mostly political, published in the Boston dailies. Some of his serious poems, notably those on the deaths of Victor Hugo, Vice-President Hendricks, and Gen. Grant, were widely copied. A collection of his poems, edited by his widow, is now (1886) in press.

BRADFORD, Joseph M., naval officer, b. in Sumner co., Tenn., 4 Nov., 1824; d. in Norfolk, Va., 14 April, 1872. He entered the navy as midshipman, 10 Jan., 1840; became a lieutenant, 16 Sept., 1855; a commander, 25 July, 1866; retired 5 Feb., 1872, and was made a captain on the retired list, 16 March, 1872. He was fleet-captain of the South Atlantic blockading squadron from November, 1863, till June, 1865, during which period he saw severe service and performed his difficult duties to the satisfaction of his superior officers.

BRADFORD, Robert, soldier, b. in Plymouth, Mass., in 1750; d. in Belpre, Ohio, in 1823. He served through the revolutionary war, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and was present at many important engagements. He held the rank of major and was presented by Lafayette with a sword for gallantry. As a member of the Ohio company he removed to Marietta in 1788, and in the following year with a number of associates settled Belpre. He was a descendant of the sixth generation from Gov. Bradford.

BRADFORD, William, colonial governor, b. in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in March, 1588; d. in Plymouth, Mass., 9 May, 1657. He inherited a yeoman's freehold, was seriously and religiously inclined from childhood, and joined the Puritan separatist, or Brownist, church established in 1606 by William Brewster at Scrooby Manor, near by in Nottinghamshire, thereby drawing upon himself the hostility and contempt of his relatives and neighbors. The company, being threatened with persecution, resolved to emigrate to Holland. In the autumn of 1607, Bradford and the other principal members of the society made an agreement

with a Dutch captain to embark at Boston; but the skipper betrayed them to the magistrates, who committed some of them to prison, and sent the rest to their homes. After several months of confinement, Bradford escaped in the spring of 1608 and joined his companions in Amsterdam, where he apprenticed himself to a silk-weaver, a French Protestant. When he came of age he sold his land in England and engaged in business on his own account, in which he incurred losses. Removing with the rest of the company to Leyden about 1609, he was eager and active in promoting the scheme of emigrating to an English colony. A patent was obtained for a tract of land in Virginia, with the assistance of Sir Edwin Sandys, then treasurer of that colony. On 5 Sept., 1620, Bradford embarked at Southampton in the "Mayflower" with the first hundred pilgrims that left for America. Obliged by stress of weather to put in at Plymouth harbor, they signed a compact of government before landing, according to which Carver became governor. On the death of the first governor, 21 April, 1621, Bradford was elected in his place, and was continued in the office each year thereafter by the suffrage of the colonists. His authority was restricted at his request, in 1624, by a council of five, and in 1633 by one of seven members. In the council he had a double vote. One of his first acts on assuming the executive was

to send an embassy, in July, 1621, to confirm the league entered into with the Indian sachem Massasoit, the most influential and powerful of the native chiefs. His friendly relations with the Indians, who had known the English only as kidnappers, were essential to the continued existence of the colony and to its future prosperity. He understood the native character, and exhibited the combination of firmness and energy with patience and gentleness that is most successful in dealing with savages. In 1622 Canonicus, sachem of the Narragansetts, to whom the governor returned a skin filled with powder and shot in reply to the snakeskin of arrows sent to him as a challenge, sued for peace. When William Bradford was chosen governor, because of his precarious health, William Allerton was given him as an assistant. In 1622 the emigrants were reduced to famine, owing partly to the communistic system adopted at first, and partly to the arrival of new comers without provisions, and Gov. Bradford made several excursions among the Indians, procuring corn and beans. The fur-trading colony established beside Plymouth plantation in Boston harbor provoked by their oppressions a conspiracy among the Indians to exterminate all the English, which was revealed by Massasoit; and, on the advice of that chief, Capt. Standish was sent by the governor to put the ringleaders to death. In 1624 the English adventurers who had supplied the capital for the establishment of the colony, relying on the profits of the fur-trade for their returns, were bought out, and eight of the most enterprising of the emigrants, for a six years' monopoly of trade, assumed all the engagements of the colony. In 1629 a patent was obtained from the New England council—a band of noblemen who in 1620 received from King James absolute property in the country lying between 40° and 48° of north latitude—conferring upon William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns, the title to the tract on which Plymouth plantation was situated. In 1634 the governor and his assistants were constituted a judicial court, and afterward the supreme tribunal of the colony; in 1639 legislation, in which up to that date all the freemen took part, was vested in a general court, to which all the towns sent representatives; in 1640, at the request of the general court, Gov. Bradford conveyed to it his title to the territory of the colony, reserving to himself only his proportion as a settler, previously agreed upon. For one period of two and one of three years he declined re-election as governor, but was returned to the office every other year until his death. Gov. Bradford married in Leyden, on 20 Nov., 1613, Dorothy May, who was drowned in Cape Cod harbor on 7 Dec., 1620, while exploring in a small boat in search of a place to establish a settlement. On 14 Aug., 1623, he married Alice Carpenter, widow of Edward Southworth, a lady whom he had known in England, and who came out to be married to him. He left one son by his first, and two sons and a daughter by his second marriage. His house in Plymouth, shown in the engraving, is still standing. Gov. Bradford possessed a higher degree of literary culture than was usual among persons similarly circumstanced. He had some acquaintance with Latin and Greek, and a slight knowledge of Hebrew, was well read in history and philosophy, and much of his leisure time was spent in literary composition. "A Diary of Occurrences," covering the first year of the colony from the landing at Cape Cod on 9 Nov., 1620, till 18 Dec., 1621, was written by him in conjunction with Edward Winslow (London, 1622). No other production of his pen was published during his lifetime; but he left some manuscript books in verse, which he mentioned in his will. One, entitled "Some Observations of God's Merciful Dealings with Us in this Wilderness," was published in a fragmentary form in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society in 1794, and in the "Proceedings" of the society for 1869–'70 was printed entire. "A Word to Plymouth" was first published in the same volume. "A Word to New England" and "Of Boston in New England" appeared in 1838 in the "Collections" of the society. "Epitaphium Meum" was issued in Morton's "New England's Memorial" (Cambridge, 1669). A long piece in verse on the religious sects in New England, preserved with the other manuscripts in the cabinet of the historical society of Massachusetts, has never been printed. The "Diary of Occurrences" was reprinted in an abridged form in Purchas's "Pilgrims" in 1625. The 8th volume of the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society contains a reprint of this abridgment, and the 19th volume the omitted portions and corrections of the errors in Purchas. "A Dialogue, or the Sum of a Conference between some Young Men born in New England, and sundry Ancient Men that came out of Holland and Old England," was printed in 1648. A "Memoir of Elder Brewster" was copied with the above and others of William

Bradford's writings in the records of the first church, Plymouth, by secretary Morton. In the same place is a fragment of Bradford's "History of the Plymouth Plantation." All these prose writings were reprinted in Alexander Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth from 1602 to 1636" (Boston, 1841–'6), which contains also the fragments still extant of Bradford's letter-book, comprising letters addressed to him. These letters were rescued in a grocer's shop in Halifax, but only after the earlier and more valuable portion had been destroyed. Bradford wrote two dialogues besides the one mentioned above. One of these, "Concerning the Church and the Government thereof," dated 1652, was discovered in 1826, and published in the "Proceedings" of the historical society for 1869–'70; the other is lost. Copies of several of his letters were printed in the third volume of the 1st series of the society's "Collections," and his letters to John Winthrop in the sixth volume of the fourth series. The most valuable of Bradford's writings was a "History of the Plymouth Plantation," including the history of the society from its inception in 1602 till the time when it departed for America in 1620, and its history in Plymouth down to 1647. This manuscript folio volume of 270 pages disappeared during the American revolution and was supposed to have been taken by the British soldiers who used the old South church of Boston, where it was deposited, for a riding-school, or to have been carried away by Gov. Hutchinson in 1774. In 1855 Samuel G. Drake identified passages from a manuscript "History of Plymouth" in the Fulham library, quoted by Samuel Wilberforce in his "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" (1846), with portions of the fragmentary history printed from the records of the first church, Plymouth. The work was found complete in Gov. Bradford's handwriting in the Fulham library. On a blank page was the bookplate of the New England library, from the cabinet of which, in the Old South church, the volume had disappeared. A copy was taken, and the work was printed in full in 1856 in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society. Nathaniel Morton, Prince, and Gov. Hutchinson, in the preparation of their histories of Massachusetts colony, had access to this work and to the letters and other writings of Gov. Bradford, and drew mainly from those sources in narrating the story of the initial period of the colony. See Belknap's "American Biography"; Mather's "Magnalia"; Thacher's "Plymouth"; "New England Register" for 1850; Davis's edition of Morton's "Memorial"; Shurtleff's "Recollections of the Pilgrims" in Russell's "Guide to Plymouth"; Hunter's "Collections concerning the Early History of the Founders of New Plymouth"; Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrims"; Fessenden's "Genealogy of the Bradford Family"; Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts"; Winsor's "Governor Bradford's 'History of Plymouth Plantation,' and its Transmission to our Times"; and Dean's "Who Identified Bradford's Manuscript?"

BRADFORD, William, printer, b. in Leicester, England, in 1658; d. in New York, 23 May, 1752. He was one of the Quakers brought over by Penn in 1682, who founded in the midst of the forest the town of Philadelphia. In 1685 he set up his printing-press, the first one south of New England, and the third one in the colonies. The same year he issued the "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense" for 1686. In 1690 he joined with two others in building a paper-mill on the Schuylkill. Among his earliest publications were Keith's polemical tracts against the New England churches. In 1691, having sided with Keith in his quarrel with the authorities, and printed his "Appeal to the People," and other tracts on his side of the controversy, Bradford was arrested for seditious libel, and his press, forms, materials, and publications were confiscated. He was tried on the charge of having printed a paper tending to weaken the hands of the magistrates, but, conducting his own case with shrewdness and skill, escaped punishment through the disagreement of the jury. In his defence he contended, in opposition to the ruling of the court directing the jury to find only as to the facts of the printing, that the jurors were judges of the law as well as of the fact, and competent to determine whether the subject-matter was seditious, a point that, in after times, was much controverted in similar cases. Having incurred the displeasure of the dominant party in Philadelphia, and receiving an invitation to establish a printing-press in New York, he settled there in 1693, set up the first press in the province, and the same year printed the laws of the colony. He was appointed public printer with an allowance of £50 per annum, and also received the appointment of printer to the government of New Jersey. He retained an interest in the press in Philadelphia, which was managed by a Dutchman named Jansen until Bradford's eldest son, Andrew, took charge of it in 1712, and obtained the appointment of public printer. On 16 Oct., 1725, William Bradford began the publication of the "New York Gazette," the fourth newspaper in the colonies, and in 1728 he established a paper-mill at Elizabethtown, N. J. He was the only printer in the colony for thirty years, and retained the office of public printer for more than fifty years. He is buried in Trinity church-yard.—His son, **Andrew Sowles,** b. in Philadelphia in 1686; d. 23 Nov., 1742, was the only printer in Pennsylvania from 1712 to 1723. On 22 Dec., 1719, he began the publication of the first newspaper printed in the middle colonies, the "American Weekly Mercury." Benjamin Franklin, upon arriving in Philadelphia in 1723, found employment as a compositor in his printing-office. Andrew Bradford was postmaster of Philadelphia in 1732. He kept a book-store at the sign of the Bible in Second street in 1735, and in 1738 removed to South Front street. In 1741 he started a periodical called the "American Magazine."—**William,** printer, and soldier of the revolution, b. in New York in 1719; d. in Philadelphia, 25 Sept., 1791, was a grandson of William Bradford, and became a partner of his uncle Andrew; but a love-affair of the younger Bradford led to a breach of this relation. In 1741 he went to England, and the next year he returned to Philadelphia with printing material and a library, and on 2 Dec., 1742, issued the first number of the "Pennsylvania Journal." In 1754 he established the London coffee-house in Philadelphia; and in 1762, in association with Mr. Rydd, he opened a marine-insurance office. He was a spirited writer, and in his journal assailed the pretensions of the British government, and inveighed against the stamp act. When the revolutionary war began he joined the Pennsylvania militia. As a major, and afterward a colonel, he fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, being wounded in the latter action, and was at Fort Mifflin when it was bombarded by the British fleet on 16 Nov., 1777. After the withdrawal of the British troops from Philadelphia he returned from the army, broken down in health and ruined in purse. His son, Thomas, continued the publi-

cation of the "Pennsylvania Journal," which was transformed into the "True American" in 1801. —**Thomas**, printer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 May, 1745; d. there, 7 May, 1838, was a son of Col. William, and, after leaving the college of Philadelphia, entered his father's printing-office, and became his partner and associate editor of the "Pennsylvania Journal," which he transformed into the "True American" in 1801. It was printed in the same building occupied by his great-uncle, Andrew, at No. 8 Front street. In 1775 he became captain of a military company in Philadelphia, and later was commissary-general of the Pennsylvania division of the continental army. After the establishment of the federal government he became printer to congress. He was one of the founders of the philosophical society. His son, THOMAS, was a philanthropic lawyer of Philadelphia, b. in that city, 11 Sept., 1781; d. there, 25 Oct., 1851.—**William**, jurist, another son of Col. William, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 Sept., 1755; d. 23 Aug., 1795. He was graduated at Princeton in 1772, studied law with Edward Shippen, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1779. His legal studies were interrupted by the events of the revolution. When the Philadelphia militia was called out and formed a flying camp, he served as major of brigade to Gen. Roberdeau, and after his term expired accepted the command of a company in Col. Hampton's regiment of regular troops. Soon afterward he was given the place of deputy muster master-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which capacity he served for two years, until failing health impelled him to resign his commission and return home. In 1780 he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He married in 1784 a daughter of Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey. When the judiciary was reorganized under the new constitution of Pennsylvania, he was appointed, on 22 Aug., 1791, a judge of the supreme court. On 8 Jan., 1794, he succeeded Edmund Randolph as attorney-general of the United States by the appointment of President Washington, which office he held until his death. In early life he wrote pastoral poems in imitation of Shenstone, which were published in the "Philadelphia Magazine." In 1793 he published "An Inquiry how far the Punishment of Death is Necessary in Pennsylvania," an essay in the form of a report for the use of the legislature, prepared at the request of Gov. Mifflin, which brought about a mitigation of the penal laws of Pennsylvania, a reform that was followed by other states.

BRADFORD, William, physician, b. in Plympton, Mass., 4 Nov., 1729; d. in Bristol, R. I., 6 July, 1808. He was a descendant of Gov. Bradford, studied medicine and practised in Warren, R. I., removed to Bristol, where he built a fine residence, and there studied and practised law, attaining a high rank in the profession. He was a member of the Rhode Island committee of correspondence in 1773, was chosen deputy governor of Rhode Island the same year, and was elected a delegate from Rhode Island to the continental congress, but never took his seat. When Bristol was bombarded by Capt. Wallace on 7 Oct., 1775, in revenge for the removal of the cattle, Gov. Bradford went on board "The Rose," and treated with the British commander for the cessation of the cannonade. His own house, among others, was ignited by the fire of the enemy and destroyed. In 1793 he was elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island. On 6 July, 1797, he was chosen president of the senate *pro tempore*, and later in that year he resigned his seat.

BRADFORD, William, painter, b. in New Bedford, Mass., in 1827. He is of Quaker parentage, and was brought up to mercantile business, but practised painting in his leisure hours, and in middle life, after failing in business, adopted it as a profession. He began by painting ships at Lynn and in other harbors, and became known as a careful and accurate portrayer of all varieties of vessels. He then made extensive studies of the coast scenery of New England and British North America as far as Labrador, and with the same fidelity to detail that characterized his delineations of shipping painted picturesque sketches of coast not before visited by artists. In depicting the forms and motions of waves and the aspect of the sea in storms, he produced realistic effects not obtained by previous painters. His accuracy of observation and drawing are best seen in his studies in colors and India ink; for his painted canvases have not the variety of his sketches, and are somewhat hard in manner, although he improved in his handling of the brush and the use of pigments through two years' association with Van Beest, with whom he occupied the same studio in Fairhaven. Subsequently Mr. Bradford extended his studies to the Arctic regions. With Dr. Hayes and others he made excursions to the ice-fields of the North Atlantic, in a vessel chartered by him, and sketched floes and bergs and the coast scenery of the frozen regions. The ice-scenes that he painted from these studies attracted attention both in England and America. His "Steamer Panther among Icebergs and Field-Ice in Melville Bay, under the Light of the Midnight Sun," was purchased by Queen Victoria, and was exhibited with her permission at the royal academy in 1875. Among his other notable works are "Fishing-Boats in the Bay of Fundy"; "Shipwreck off Nantucket"; "Lighthouse in St. John Harbor"; "Fishing-Boats getting under Way"; "The Island of Grand Menan"; "Fishing-Boats at Anchor"; "Sudden Squall in the Bay of Fundy"; "A Stiff Breeze in the Harbor of Eastport"; "The Coast of Labrador"; "Crushed by Icebergs"; "Boarding the Sloop"; and "Sunset in the North" and "Arctic Scene," exhibited in the national academy, New York, in 1886.

BRADISH, Luther, statesman, b. in Cummington, Mass., 15 Sept., 1783; d. in Newport, R. I., 30 Aug., 1863. He was graduated at Williams in 1804, and studied law in New York. After a tour in Europe, he embarked, in 1820, on board the U. S. ship-of-war "Columbus" for the Mediterranean, for the purpose of collecting information respecting the commerce of the Levant, preliminary to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the porte. At the conclusion of his mission he travelled over Europe and the east, and in 1826 returned to New York. About the same time he removed to Franklin co., N. Y. He was a member

of the assembly in 1827–'30, an unsuccessful candidate of the anti-masonic party for congress in 1830, and again a member of the assembly in 1835–'8, serving during his last term as speaker. From 1839 till 1843 he was lieutenant-governor of the state, and in 1842 he was the unsuccessful whig candidate for governor. Subsequently to that period he lived in retirement, except during the administration of President Fillmore, when he filled the office of assistant U. S. treasurer in New York. During the latter part of his life, which he passed in New York, he was much occupied with educational, charitable, and reformatory projects, and at his death was president of the New York historical society, and of the American Bible society.

BRADLEE, Caleb Davis, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and in December, 1854, became pastor of the Allen street church, Cambridge, where he remained for three years. In April, 1864, he took charge of the Church of the Redeemer, Boston, where he has since remained. He has published sermons, notably one on the death of Abraham Lincoln, and has also contributed prose and verse to newspapers and periodicals, especially the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." He is a member of historical and literary societies, and for some time was recording and corresponding secretary of the New England historical and genealogical society.

BRADLEY, Denis, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland in 1846. His family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Manchester, N. H., in 1854. After finishing his classical studies at Holy Cross college, Worcester, he entered St. Joseph's seminary, Troy, in 1867. He was ordained in 1871, and stationed at the cathedral in Portland, Me., where he remained nine years, filling the offices of chancellor of the diocese and rector of the cathedral. He was then appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, Manchester, N. H., and in 1884 was consecrated bishop of Manchester.

BRADLEY, Joseph P., jurist, b. in Berne, Albany co., N. Y., 14 March, 1813. He is of English descent. His earliest ancestor in the United States was Francis Bradley, who was a member of Gov. Eaton's family in New Haven, Conn., in 1650, and removed to Fairfield in the same state in 1660. From Francis Bradley the judge is the sixth in line. In 1791 the family removed to Berne. His father was Philo Bradley, and his mother was Mercy Gardiner, of a Newport, R. I., family. The father was a farmer, and had a library containing historical and mathematical works. Joseph was the eldest of eleven children, and worked on the farm until he reached the age of sixteen. His opportunities for obtaining an education consisted principally in his attendance, three or four months in each year, at a country school when he was between the ages of five and fourteen; but he made constant use of his father's library, and his attainments must have been very considerable. He taught a country school every winter from his sixteenth year till his twenty-first. During this period he also practised surveying occasionally for the neighboring farmers. His love of study attracted the attention of the clergyman of the village, who offered to prepare him for college. This invitation he accepted, and at the age of twenty Mr. Bradley entered Rutgers, where he was graduated with honor in 1836, unusually distinguished as a mathematician. After devoting six months to teaching, he began the study of law with Arthur Gifford at Newark, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1839. In May, 1840, he opened an office in Newark, where he continued in practice thirty years, until his appointment to be a justice of the supreme court. He was engaged in many of the most important and difficult cases that arose in the New Jersey courts and in the courts of the United States for that district, and his services as a counsellor were sought in a multitude of other business transactions. His professional career was attended throughout with great success. In 1860 he argued the celebrated New Jersey bridge case in the supreme court of the United States with a power and cogency that were long remembered. During many years he was a director and principal counsellor of the New Jersey, Trenton, and Philadelphia, and of the Camden and Amboy railroad companies, and his influence was exerted to induce those companies to yield, in favor of the public, monopolies granted to them by the legislature, but odious to the community at large. From 1857 till 1863 he was the actuary of the mutual benefit insurance company of Newark, and from 1865 till 1869 was president of the New Jersey mutual life insurance company. He was also a director of various other financial institutions. In 1849 he addressed the literary societies of Rutgers college on the subject of "progress," and he has delivered lectures to the classes on political economy and constitutional law. In 1851 he delivered the annual address before the historical society of New Jersey on "The Perils through which the Federal Constitution has passed, and which still threaten it," and in 1865 he delivered an admirable address on the life and character of the Hon. William L. Dayton. In June, 1870, he delivered the centennial address at Rutgers college. He has contributed valuable articles to several cyclopædias. In 1859 Lafayette college conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In March, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and was designated circuit justice for the large southern circuit. Subsequently, on the resignation of Justice Strong, he was assigned to the third circuit, embracing the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. During his membership of the supreme court a very large number of cases have been brought into it, involving questions arising out of the civil war, the reconstruction and other acts of congress, the constitutional amendments, the difficulties and controversies of railroad companies, and other subjects. In no former equal period have as many cases of supreme importance been decided by that court. Many of them were not only novel, but intricate and difficult of solution. In the investigation and decision of all of them Judge Bradley has borne a distinguished part. His mind is remarkably analytical, capable of discovering and appreciating occult though important distinctions. Added to this, his legal learning is so large and accurate, his acquaintance with English and American decisions so extensive, and his habit of looking beyond the rule for the reason or principle upon which it is founded so constant, that his opinions have been of high value. Those opinions appear in more than forty volumes of the supreme court reports, beginning with 9th Wallace. Many of them are notable alike for the importance of the subject discussed and for the manner of the discussion. In patent cases Judge Bradley has exhibited marked ability, his natural aptitude for comprehending mechanical devices qualifying him unusually for such cases. His opinions in maritime cases, in cases relating to civil rights and habeas corpus, in suits upon policies of insurance, and in cases in which statutory or constitutional construction has been required,

are specially noteworthy as able and instructive. When in January, 1877, in pursuance of an act of congress, an electoral commission was constituted to consider and report upon the controversies that had arisen over the counting of the votes of presidential electors, Judge Bradley was a member, and, as such, concurred in the conclusions reached by the majority of the commissioners, supporting those conclusions by elaborate arguments, which were published with the other proceedings of the commission. Judge Bradley was never what is called a politician, though always holding decided opinions respecting constitutional and other public questions, and occasionally giving those opinions to the press. In his earlier years he was attached to the whig party, and later became a republican. To the government he has uniformly given a steady and efficient support. When the southern states attempted secession, he devoted his power and influence to sustaining the government against disunion, and, as counsel and director of the New Jersey railroad companies, he assisted very materially in forwarding troops and military supplies. On several occasions he accompanied new regiments to the field, and addressed them on the pending issues. In 1862, with much reluctance, he accepted the republican nomination for congress in the sixth congressional district of New Jersey; but so strongly democratic was the district that he was defeated. In 1868 he headed the New Jersey republican electoral ticket. He is an accomplished mathematician, familiar with the higher and more abstruse processes of mathematical investigation, and not infrequently amuses himself by indulgence in such pursuits. In 1844 he married Mary, daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

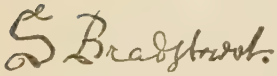
BRADLEY, Luther Prentice, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 8 Dec., 1822. He was educated in the common schools of his native city. Entering the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 51st Illinois volunteers, on 15 Oct., 1861, he was on recruiting duty until February, 1862, and was afterward engaged at the capture of Island No. 10, New Madrid, Farmington, and Nashville, Tenn. He became colonel of his regiment 15 Oct., 1862, commanded a brigade, and was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, where he was wounded, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro, Ga. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 July, 1864, and was in the campaign against Gen. Hood, being wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He resigned on 30 June, 1865, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 27th U. S. infantry, 28 July, 1866. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army on 2 March, 1867, for services at Chickamauga, and brigadier-general for services at Resaca. He became colonel of the 3d infantry, 20 March, 1879, and on 14 June was transferred to the 13th.

BRADLEY, Stephen Row, senator, b. in Wallingford (now Cheshire), Conn., 20 Oct., 1754; d. in Walpole, N. H., 16 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1775, studied law under Judge Reeve, and was admitted to the bar in 1779. During the revolutionary war he commanded a company of the Cheshire volunteers, and was the aide of Gen. Wooster when that officer was killed at Danbury. In 1779 he settled in Vermont and became active in the organization of the state. He was one of its first senators, being elected as a democrat to the 2d, 3d, and 7th, to 12th congresses, and was president *pro tem.* during portions of the 7th and 10th congresses. He was the author of "Vermont's Appeal" (1779), which has been ascribed to Ira Allen.—His son, **William Czar,** lawyer, b. in Westminster, Vt., 23 March, 1783; d. there, 3 March, 1867. He entered Yale, but left at the end of his freshman year in 1796, and began the study of law with his father. After being admitted to the bar in 1802, he began practice in Westminster. From 1800 till 1803 he was secretary of the commissioners of bankruptcy, and from 1804 till 1811 he was prosecuting attorney for Windham co. He was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and in 1812 was made a state counsellor. In 1813 he became a representative in congress from Vermont. From 1817 till 1822 he was the agent of the United States under the treaty of Ghent, and was again a member of congress during 1823–'7. In 1850 he was elected to the state senate, in 1856 was a presidential elector, and in 1857 a member of the state constitutional convention. He took a formal farewell of the bar in 1858, after fifty-six years of practice.

BRADLEY, Warren Ives, author, b. in Forrestville, Bristol, Conn., 20 March, 1847; d. there, 15 June, 1868. He was educated by his uncle, Prof. Newton Manross, under whose tuition he made rapid progress in literature and science. Before he was twenty-one years of age he wrote numerous articles for papers and magazines, and published, under the pen-name of Glance Gaylord, books for children. These include "Boys at Dr. Murray's" (Boston, 1866); "Gilbert Starr and his Lessons" (1866); "Uncle Donnie's Home" (1866); "Culm Rock, the Story of a Year," for which he received a prize of $350 over seventy-two competitors (1867); "Gay Cottage" (1867); "Gilbert's Last Summer at Rainsford, and what it Taught" (1867); "Will Rood's Friendship" (1867); "After Years" (1868); "Donald Deane and his Cross" (1868); "Jack Arcombe; the Story of a Waif" (1868); "Miss Patience Hathaway" (1868); and "Mr. Pendleton's Cup" (1869).

BRADSTREET, John, soldier, b. in Horbling, England, in 1711; d. in New York city, 25 Sept., 1774. When a young officer he was sent to join the British forces in America, where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1745 he served with the expedition against Louisburg as lieutenant-colonel of Pepperell's (York, Me.) regiment, and contributed largely to its success by his zeal, activity, and judgment, and by his particular knowledge of the circumstances of the place. On 5 Sept., 1745, he was made a captain, and on 16 Sept., 1746, was appointed to the lieutenant-governorship of St. John's, Newfoundland, a sinecure. In 1755 he was ordered by Gen. Braddock to Oswego, and became the adjutant-general to Gov. Shirley. During the following summer he conveyed from Albany a great quantity of stores, with six months' provisions, to Oswego, and on his return from the fort was attacked by a strong party of French, whom he defeated. In March, 1757, he was appointed to a company in the 60th regiment royal American, and in December was made lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general. He participated in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758, after which he was made full quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel. On 27 Aug., 1758, he captured Fort Frontenac, which he razed to the ground, and destroyed such stores as could not be removed. He served under Amherst in his expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, received his colonelcy in February, 1762, and was advanced to the rank of major-general on 25 May, 1772. During Pontiac's war he commanded an expedition against the western Indians, with whom he negotiated a treaty of peace in Detroit, 7 Sept., 1764.

BRADSTREET, Simon, colonial governor, b. in Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, in March, 1603; d. in Salem, Mass., 27 March, 1697. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and became steward of the countess of Warwick. Having been persuaded to join the colony of Massachusetts, he was chosen assistant judge of the court to be established there, and arrived in Salem during 1630. He was associated in the proceedings of the first court held in Charlestown on 23 Aug., 1630, and later became agent and secretary of Massachusetts and commissioner of the united colonies. He was one of the founders of Cambridge in 1631, and also connected with the settling of Andover. He resided at Ipswich, Salem, and Boston. In 1653 he was among those who vigorously and successfully opposed making war on the Dutch in New York, and on the Indians, although that course was strongly urged by the commissioners of the other colonies. He was sent to England in 1660 to congratulate Charles II. on his restoration, and to act as agent for the colony. From 1630 till 1679 he was assistant, and then until 1686 (when the charter was annulled) governor of the colony. He was opposed to the arbitrary measures of Andros, subsequent to whose imprisonment he again became governor, and continued as such until 1692, when Sir William Phipps arrived with a new charter, after which he was first councillor. For sixty-two years he was in the service of the government, and was not only a popular magistrate, but also a man of great integrity, piety, and prudence. He opposed the witchcraft delusion of 1692, and advised the surrender of the charter of Massachusetts to Charles II., distrusting the ability of the colonists to resist.—His wife, **Anne,** poet, b. in Northampton, England, about 1612; d. 16 Sept., 1672, was a daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, married Gov. Bradstreet in 1628, and went to New England with him in 1630. Mrs. Bradstreet was the mother of eight children. In the intervals of household duties she wrote poems, which were published under the title "Several Poems compiled with great Variety of Wit and Learning, full of Delight, wherein especially is contained a Complete Discourse and Description of the Four Elements, Constitutions, Ages of Men, Seasons of the Year, together with an Exact Epitome of the Three First Monarchies, viz., the Assyrian, Persian, and Grecian, and the Beginning of the Roman Commonwealth to the End of their last King; with Divers other Pleasant and Serious Poems, by a Gentlewoman of New England" (Boston, 1640). This was also issued in London in 1650, under a slightly different title, beginning, "The Tenth Muse lately sprung up in America." A second American edition (Boston, 1678) contains her best poem, "Contemplations." A third appeared in 1758. Her complete works, prose and verse, have been edited by John Harvard Ellis (Charlestown, Mass., 1868). Mrs. Bradstreet's poems contain much curious learning, and show that she had a large fund of information. Her verses are quaint, and the descriptions are sometimes more literal than would be thought necessary at the present day. Her contemporaries gave her the most extravagant praise; John Norton said that if Virgil could hear her poems he would throw his own into the flames. In 1666, by the burning of her house, Mrs. Bradstreet lost her entire library.—Their grandson, **Simon,** clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 7 March, 1671; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 31 Dec., 1741. His father, the Rev. Simon Bradstreet (1640–'83), was a son of Gov. Simon Bradstreet. He was graduated at Harvard in 1693. On 26 Oct., 1698, he was ordained, and succeeded the Rev. Charles Morton as minister of Charlestown. He was very learned, with a tenacious memory and lively imagination, but of melancholy disposition. He was considered one of the first literary characters and best preachers in America. For some years prior to his death he was afraid to preach from his pulpit, and delivered his sermons from the deacon's seat, using no notes. —His son, **Simon,** clergyman (1709–'71), was graduated at Harvard in 1728 and ordained, 4 Jan., 1738, as minister of the second Congregational church of Marblehead, where he remained until his death.



BRADY, Hugh, soldier, b. in Northumberland county, Pa., in July, 1768; d. in Detroit, Mich., 15 April, 1851. He entered the U. S. army as an ensign 7 March, 1792, and served in the western expedition under Gen. Wayne after the defeat of Gen. St. Clair. In February, 1794, he was made lieutenant, and on 8 Jan., 1799, captain. Later he resigned, but was reappointed in 1808 by President Jefferson, who at that time had undertaken to reform the army. On 6 July, 1812, he was appointed colonel of the 22d infantry, and led his troops in the hard-fought battle of Chippewa, displaying the greatest bravery. He also distinguished himself at the battles of Lundy's Lane and Niagara, and was wounded in each of these engagements. On the reduction of the army in 1815 he was retained, and became colonel of the 2d infantry. In 1835 he was placed in command of the department of which Detroit was the headquarters, and during the Canadian troubles he contributed greatly to the preservation of peace on the frontier. On 6 July, 1822, he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and on 30 May, 1848, that of major-general for long and faithful service.

BRADY, James Topham, lawyer, b. in New York city, 9 April, 1815; d. there, 9 Feb., 1869. His education was obtained under the direction of his father, Thomas S. Brady, subsequently an eminent lawyer and jurist, who at that time was engaged in preparing students for college. At the age of sixteen Brady had acquired a good knowledge of law, and frequently acted the part of junior counsel to his father. In November, 1836, he was admitted to the bar in New York, where he immediately opened an office for himself. Early in his practice he was called upon to secure the release of Sarah Coppin, a young English girl, whose parents had died on the voyage to this country. After her arrival in New York she was robbed of her money, turned into the street, and afterward bound out by the authorities. Her brother obtained the legal services of Mr. Brady, who was successful in liberating the girl. The great skill with which he conducted this case, his eloquence, his success, and the ability of the opposing counsel, brought him reputation at once. He was conspicuous for his knowledge in all departments of the

law, winning verdicts from judges and jurors alike in great patent cases, like that of Goodyear *v.* Day; cases involving questions of medical jurisprudence, like the Allaire and Parish will cases, and the moral insanity plea in the case of the forger Huntington or the homicide Cole; divorce cases, like that of Mrs. Edwin Forrest, and also in civil cases of all sorts. But his special power was seen to the best advantage in criminal cases, where he usually undertook the defence. At one time he successfully defended four clients charged with murder in a single week, and all without fee or reward. In 1843 he was appointed district attorney of New York during the temporary absence of Matthew C. Patterson, and two years later he became corporation attorney for the city. In 1859 he was selected by Daniel E. Sickles to be one of the counsel in his trial for the assassination of Philip Barton Key, and made the opening address for the defence to the jury, which was one of his most notable efforts as a criminal lawyer. Mr. Brady was retained as counsel, on one side or the other, in many of the important criminal and civil cases of his time. His success as an advocate was due to a clear statement of the case and a skilful and courteous cross-examination of witnesses. His arguments were put with such tact, his statements of facts so lucid and candid, and his appeals were so eloquent and impressive, that he almost invariably carried judge and jury with him. It has been said that he never lost a case in which he was before a jury for more than a week; in that time they saw everything through his eyes. He was naturally a political leader, and was frequently urged to accept office, but invariably refused unless the place was in the line of his profession. Prior to the civil war he was an ultra state-rights man, and supported Breckinridge in the canvass of 1860, in which year he was candidate for governor on the "hard-shell" or pro-slavery democratic ticket. During Mr. Lincoln's administrations he supported the war measures generally and made speeches on national questions, some of which produced a strong impression. In his address before the Seymour association of New York in October, 1862, he said: "The south, in leaving us at the particular time she did, did so without the slightest pretext of justification or excuse." Near the close of the war he was appointed a member of a commission to inquire into the administration of the department of the gulf under Generals Butler and Banks; but the report, notwithstanding the public interest in the subject at that time, has not been published. Mr. Brady was never married. In the days of the old "Knickerbocker Magazine" he was one of its frequent contributors. "A Christmas Dream," published originally in "The New World" in 1846, was subsequently put into a small volume, exquisitely illustrated.

BRAGDON, Edmund Erastus Eastman, educator, b. in Acton, Me., 8 Dec., 1812; d. in Lima, N. Y., 20 March, 1862. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1841, and taught in the Mexicoville academy until 1842, when he became principal of Fulton academy. During the same year he joined the Black river conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was stationed at Wolcott, N. Y. He became principal of the Mexicoville academy in 1846, and was stationed at Syracuse, N. Y., during 1847. From 1848 till 1852 he was principal of Falley seminary, and in 1853 he joined the New York conference and was stationed at the Vestry street church in New York. Later in the same year he accepted the professorship of ancient languages in Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, and in 1854 the chair of Latin in Indiana university. From 1858 until his death he was professor of ancient languages in Genesee college, Lima, N. Y.

BRAGG, Braxton, soldier, b. in Warren co., N. C., 22 March, 1817; d. in Galveston, Texas, 27 Sept., 1876. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, standing 5th in a class of fifty. Among his classmates were Gens. Benham, Townsend, Sedgwick, and Hooker on the national side, and Early and Pemberton on the confederate side. He was appointed lieutenant of artillery, and served mainly in Florida until 1843, during the war with the Seminoles; from 1843 till 1845 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and just before the war with Mexico was ordered to Texas. In May, 1846, he was made captain by brevet for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Brown, Texas, and in June was promoted captain of artillery. He was present at the battle of Monterey, 21–23 Sept., and was brevetted major for gallant conduct there. In 1847 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. From 1848 till 1855 he was engaged in frontier service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Gibson, and Washita. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of cavalry, but declined and received leave of absence. In January, 1856, he resigned his commission and retired to his plantation at Thibodeaux, La. In 1859–'61 he was commissioner of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana. When the civil war began he was appointed brigadier-general in the confederate army in 1861, and placed in command at Pensacola, Fla. In February, 1862, he was promoted major-general and ordered to join the army of the Mississippi. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, 6–7 April, and was promoted general in place of A. S. Johnston, killed. After the evacuation of Corinth he succeeded Gen. Beauregard in command of the department. In August he led a formidable force, 45,000 strong, into Kentucky, but, after the battle of Perryville, 8 Oct., he retreated, carrying with him a vast quantity of supplies. He was removed from his command and placed under arrest, but was soon restored, and resumed command of the force opposed to the national army under Rosecrans. He was worsted by Rosecrans in the protracted contest of Stone river or Murfreesboro, 31 Dec., 1862, and 2 Jan., 1863; again encountered and defeated him at Chickamauga, 19 and 20 Sept., 1863; but was decisively defeated by Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, 23–25 Nov. About 2 Dec. he was relieved from command and called to Richmond, where for a time he acted as military adviser to Mr. Davis, with whom he was a favorite. In the autumn of 1864 he led a small force from North Carolina to Georgia to operate against Sherman, but without success. After the war he became chief engineer for the state of Alabama, and superintended the improvements in Mobile bay,

but with these exceptions his life was passed in comparative retirement.—His brother, **Thomas,** governor of North Carolina, b. in Warrenton, Warren co., N. C., in 1810; d. in Raleigh, 21 Jan., 1872. He was educated at the military academy at Middletown, Conn., studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice at Jackson, N. C. He was chosen to the state legislature in 1842, and in 1854 was elected governor of North Carolina, holding that office until 1858. He was elected U. S. senator in 1859, but withdrew in 1861 after the secession of his state. Jefferson Davis made him attorney-general in his cabinet, 22 Feb., 1861, and he acted in that capacity two years. Having lost all his means by the war, Gov. Bragg resumed the practice of his profession and also re-entered political life, becoming chairman of the state democratic committee. He was active in the impeachment proceedings against Gov. Holden.

BRAGG, Edward Stuyvesant, soldier, b. in Unadilla, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1827. He studied three years at Geneva, now Hobart, college, left at the end of the junior year, and studied law in the office of Judge Noble, in Unadilla. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1854 he was elected district attorney for Fond du Lac co., and served two years. He was a Douglas democrat, and a delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the military service of the United States as captain, 5 May, 1861, and held all the intermediate grades to and including that of brigadier-general, with which rank he was mustered out, 8 Oct., 1865. He participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac except the Peninsular, Gettysburg, and Five Forks. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, and served one term. In 1868 he was a delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention in New York, which nominated Horatio Seymour for president. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention in Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for president. He was elected to congress for three successive terms, beginning with the 45th congress. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1884, and, as chairman of his delegation, seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency. The same year he was elected to the 49th congress. During his congressional career he was regarded as one of the most dangerous antagonists in debate in the whole house. Small of stature and belligerent in bearing, he was perpetually in the thick of the fight, and had few equals in his power of acrimonious retort and invective. Although he was intensely a democrat in a partisan sense, he never could be counted upon to vote steadily with his party.

BRAINARD, David Legg, explorer, b. in Norway, Herkimer co., N. Y., 21 Dec., 1856. He attended a district school until his eleventh year, when his father's family removed to Freetown, where he was sent to the state normal school. On 18 Sept., 1876, he enlisted in the regular army, and was assigned to the 2d cavalry, then stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana. He participated in the Indian campaigns under Gen. Miles, and was wounded in the face in action with the Sioux at Muddy Creek, Montana, 7 May, 1877. In the following August he was one of the four men selected to act as escort to Gen. Sherman and party in their tour through the National park. In July, 1879, he was promoted sergeant, and in May, 1880, recommended for detail on the Howgate polar expedition; but, the enterprise having been abandoned, he returned to his regiment at Fort Assiniboine. Early in the spring of the following year he was again ordered to Washington and made first sergeant (chief of the enlisted men) of the Lady Franklin bay expedition under Lieut. Greely, which place he held during three years of Arctic service, being in command of many important boat and sledge expeditions. He was associated with Lieut. Lockwood in all the important geographical work, and was one of the three who, on 15 May, 1882, attained the highest northern point on the globe ever reached by man, taking observations in lat. 83° 24½′, long. 40° 46½′ W. While the party were in camp at Cape Sabine, undergoing terrible privations, Sergeant Brainard fished for shrimps, and prolonged the lives of the party for about seventy days. Brainard received from the Royal geographical society of Great Britain a testimonial consisting of an elegant gold watch, with accompanying diploma; and the U. S. government attached him to the signal service department, and in October, 1886, commissioned him 2d lieutenant of cavalry.

BRAINARD, Daniel, surgeon, b. in Whitesborough, Oneida co., N. Y., 15 May, 1812; d. in Chicago, Ill., 10 Oct., 1866. He received an academic education, and studied medicine, first at Fairfield medical college and afterward at Jefferson medical college, where he was graduated in the spring of 1834. He delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology at Oneida institute in 1836, studied in Europe in 1839–'41, and in 1842 became professor of anatomy in the university of St. Louis. He was the founder of Rush medical college, Chicago, and occupied its chair of surgery from 1843 till his death. Under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan he was surgeon of the marine hospital, Chicago. He was a corresponding member of the societies of surgery of Paris and Geneva, and published a work on rattlesnake bites; "Ununited Fractures and Deformities," the American medical association prize essay for 1854; and many articles in the "Chicago Medical Journal." At the time of his death he had been for several years engaged on an extensive surgical work, which remains unfinished. Dr. Brainard was one of the most prominent surgeons of the northwest. His reputation rests largely on his advocacy of subcutaneous perforation of ununited bones for the cure of false joint, and the treatment of poisoned wounds by means of alterative injections.

BRAINARD, John Gardiner Calkins, poet, b. in New London, Conn., 21 Oct., 1796; d. there, 26 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, and studied law, but, after practising a short time at Middletown, Conn., went to Hartford, and took charge there, in 1822, of the "Connecticut Mirror." He paid little attention to politics, but devoted himself to the literary part of the paper, publishing in it many poems, mostly ballads, which soon brought him into notice. He had previously written a few pieces for a New Haven paper called the "Microscope." Brainard had always been delicate, and in 1827 consumption forced him to give up his editorship and retire to the east end of Long Island, where he remained until he returned to his father's house in New London, to die. Although he suffered much, he continued to write until just before his death. He published a collection of his poems (New York, 1825); and a second edition enlarged, entitled "Literary Remains," with a sketch of the author, by John G. Whittier, his successor as editor of the "Mirror," was published after Brainard's death (1832; 3d ed., with

portrait, Hartford, 1842).—His brother, **Dyar Throop,** a well-known physician of New London, also eminent as a botanist and chemist, was graduated at Yale in 1810, and died in New London, 6 Feb., 1863, aged seventy-three years.

BRAINE, Daniel Lawrence, naval officer, b. in New York city, 18 May, 1829. He was appointed to the navy from Texas as a midshipman, 30 May, 1846, and during the Mexican war was in the actions at Alvarado, Tabasco, Laguna, Tuspan, Tampico, and Vera Cruz. He was made passed midshipman, 8 June, 1852, master in 1855, and lieutenant, 15 Sept., 1858. At the beginning of the civil war he was selected by the union defence committee to command the steamer "Monticello," fitted out in forty-eight hours to provision Fortress Monroe. The "Monticello" was afterward attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and on 19 May, 1861, participated in the first naval engagement of the war, with a battery of five guns, at Sewall's Point, Va. In October, 1861, he attacked the confederate gun-boats above Cape Hatteras and dispersed two regiments of infantry, sinking two barges filled with soldiers, and rescuing the 20th Indiana regiment, who were cut off from Hatteras inlet by the enemy. On 15 July, 1862, he received his commission as lieutenant-commander, and from that time till 1864 was in numerous engagements, commanding the "Pequot" in the attacks on Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson, and the forts on Cape Fear river. For "cool performance of his duty" in these fights he was recommended for promotion by Rear-Admiral Porter in his despatch of 28 Jan., 1865, and on 25 July, 1866, was commissioned as commander. He had charge of the equipment department of the Brooklyn navy-yard from 1869 till 1872, and commanded the "Juniata," of the Polaris search expedition, in 1873. In the latter part of that year he demanded and received the "Virginius" prisoners at Santiago de Cuba, and brought them to New York. He became captain on 11 Dec., 1874, commodore, 2 March, 1885, and president of the naval board of inspection at New York on 1 July, 1885. He was appointed acting rear-admiral on 12 Aug., 1886, and ordered to the command of the South Atlantic squadron.

BRAINERD, David, missionary, b. in Haddam, Conn., 20 April, 1718; d. in Northampton, Mass., 9 Oct., 1747. From early childhood he had strong religious feeling, and after entering Yale college in 1739, at the time of the great revival under Whitefield, his zeal led him into indiscretions. The attitude of the college toward the "New Lights" was cold, and students had been forbidden to attend their meetings. Brainerd, then in his junior year, disobeyed this rule, and was also heard to say of one of the tutors that he had "no more religion than the chair on which he sat." Refusing to make public confession of these offences in chapel, Brainerd was expelled. He never ceased to regard this action as unjust, though acknowledging that he had been at fault. After leaving college he began to study theology, and on 20 July, 1742, was licensed to preach by the Danbury association of ministers. He had for some time been interested in missions, and in the autumn after he was licensed received an appointment from the society for the propagation of Christian knowledge as missionary at the Indian village of Kaunameek, twenty miles from Stockbridge, Mass. He arrived at his post on 1 April, 1743, and labored there for a year, living in a wigwam and enduring many hardships. After he had persuaded the Indians to move to Stockbridge and place themselves in charge of the minister there, Mr. Brainerd was ordained by the New York presbytery at Newark, N. J., and went to the forks of the Delaware, where he remained for about a year, making two visits to the Indians of the Susquehanna, but meeting with little success. He next went to Crossweeksung, near Freehold, N. J., where his labor had a wonderful result. In less than a year he had baptized seventy-seven persons, of whom thirty-eight were adults, and the lives of most of these were permanently reformed. In 1747 Brainerd's health, exhausted by his labors, broke down completely. He had never been strong; while he was in college a severe illness had almost ended his life, and after that he suffered from consumption. By advice of his physician, he determined to visit his friends in New England. July, 1747, found him in Northampton, Mass., at the house of Jonathan Edwards, to whose daughter he was betrothed, and here he remained till his death. Brainerd wrote an account of his labors at Kaunameek, which was published with the sermon delivered at his ordination. His journals, under the titles "Mirabilia Dei apud Indicos" and "Divine Grace Displayed," appeared in 1746. His life, compiled chiefly from his diary, was written by Jonathan Edwards (1749), and a second edition, including the journals mentioned above, was edited by Sereno Edwards Dwight (New Haven, Conn., 1822). A third edition was edited by J. M. Sherwood, with an introductory essay on Brainerd's life and character (New York, 1884). An abridgment, by John Wesley, of Edwards's life, was also published in England (2d American ed., Boston, 1821). See also Sparks's "American Biographies" and Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit."—His brother, **John,** missionary, b. in Haddam, Conn., 28 Feb., 1720; d. in Deerfield, N. J., 18 March, 1781, was graduated at Yale in 1746, and in April, 1747, became his brother's successor at the settlement of Bethel, near Cranberry, N. J., whither the Indians under his charge had removed from Crossweeksung. He encountered great difficulties, owing to troubles about the ownership of the land, the enlistment of many of his flock in the army, the breaking out of hostilities on the border, and the opposition of the Quakers to his work. He was obliged to move twice with his congregation, and paid nearly $2,000 out of his own pocket for various expenses. The society in whose employ he was, dissatisfied with the state of affairs, twice dismissed him, and as many times asked him to undertake the work again. He preached for some time at Newark, N. J., and also at Mount Holly, N. J., and from 1760 till 1777 preached about five hundred times in filling vacancies near Egg Harbor, N. J. In 1777 he removed to Deerfield, N. J., and remained there until his death.—**Thomas,** clergyman, b. in Leyden, N. Y., 17 June, 1804; d. in Scranton, Pa., 21 Aug., 1866. He passed most of his childhood in Rome, N. Y., and after his graduation at Hamilton college began the study of law, but left it to enter Andover theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1831. After studying under the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, he was ordained as a Presbyterian on 7 Oct. of that year, and went to Cincinnati, where he took charge of the 4th Presbyterian church until 1833. From 1833 till 1836 he edited the "Cincinnati Journal" and the "Youth's Magazine," and also assisted in editing the "Presbyterian Quarterly Review." He espoused the cause of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who was then the head of the newly established Lane theological seminary, and was encountering much opposition because of his

"new-school" theology. From 1837 until his death Dr. Brainerd was pastor of the old Pine street church in Philadelphia. During the civil war he was earnest in his support of the government, both in the pulpit and in conversation, and so great was his influence that 130 young men of his congregation volunteered either in the army or the navy. He published a "Life of John Brainerd, the Brother of David Brainerd, and his Successor as Missionary to the Indians of New Jersey" (Philadelphia, 1866), and numerous sermons and tracts. He was also a frequent contributor to the magazines. See "Memoir of Thomas Brainerd," by M. Brainerd (Philadelphia, 1870).

BRAINERD, Lawrence, senator, b. in 1794; d. in St. Albans, Vt., 9 May, 1870. He was active in forwarding the political, commercial, and railroad interests of Vermont, and was for several years candidate for governor. After the death of Senator Upham, Mr. Brainerd was chosen to the senate as a free-soiler for the remainder of the term, serving from 5 Dec., 1854, till 3 March, 1855.

BRAMAN, Benjamin, microscopist, b. in Norton, Mass., 23 Nov., 1831. He was graduated at Brown in 1854, and at Andover theological seminary in 1859, after which he was acting pastor at Shutesbury, Mass., and in 1862–'3 principal of an academy in Westport, Mass. During 1863–'4 he was teaching at Astoria, and after that date taught drawing in the Cooper Union and elsewhere in New York. He is a skilful microscopist, and from its first issue has edited the "Journal of the New York Microscopical Society," of which organization he has some time been president.

BRAMLETTE, Thomas E., governor of Kentucky, b. in Cumberland co., Ky., 3 Jan., 1817; d. in Louisville, Ky., 12 Jan., 1875. He was educated in the schools of his native county, was admitted to the bar in 1837, became attorney for the state in 1848, and in 1850 resigned, to devote himself to his private practice. In 1856 he was chosen judge of the sixth judicial district, and in 1861 resigned and entered the national army. He raised the 3d Kentucky infantry, and became its colonel. He was elected governor of his state, as a union man, in 1863, and, by re-election, remained in office until 1867, and afterward was a successful lawyer in Louisville. He was also U. S. district attorney for some time.

BRANCH, Charles James, clergyman, b. in Barbadoes in 1834. He was educated at Codrington college, of that place; was appointed curate of St. Simon's, Barbadoes, in 1857; rector of St. Andrew's, Grenada, in 1864; rector of St. John's, St. Croix, in 1866; and archdeacon of Antigua in 1879. On 25 July, 1882, he was consecrated bishop-coadjutor of Antigua, in the chapel of Lambeth palace.

BRANCH, John, secretary of the navy, b. in Halifax, N. C., 4 Nov., 1782; d. in Enfield, N. C., 4 Jan., 1863. After graduation at the university of North Carolina in 1801, he studied law, became judge of the superior court, and was a state senator from 1811 till 1817, in 1822, and again in 1834. He was elected governor of his state in 1817, and from 1823 till 1829 was U. S. senator, resigning in the latter year, when he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Jackson. He held this office till 1831, when the cabinet broke up, more on account of social than political dissensions, as was commonly thought. A letter from Sec. Branch on the subject is published in Niles's "Register" (vol. xli.). Judge Branch was elected to congress as a democrat in 1831. In 1838 he was defeated as democratic candidate for governor of his state, and in 1844–'5 was governor of the territory of Florida, serving until the election of a governor under the state constitution.—His son, **Lawrence O'Brien,** soldier, b. in Halifax co., N. C., 7 July, 1820; killed at Antietam, 17 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Princeton in 1838, studied law, and began practice at Raleigh. He was chosen to congress for three successive terms, serving from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1861. After the secession of his state in May, 1861, he entered the confederate army, and became a brigadier-general in November of that year. He commanded at Newbern, N. C., when it was captured by Burnside, and afterward took part in several battles in that state and on the peninsula.

BRANCH, Mary Lydia Bolles, author, b. in New London, Conn., 13 June, 1840. Her maiden name was Bolles. She was educated at the New London high school and at L. F. Emerson's school in Boston, where she was graduated in 1860. She was assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" for a short time in 1865, and has written much for periodicals, principally stories and poems for young people. Her best-known poem is "The Petrified Fern." She married John S. Branch, a lawyer in New York city.

BRANCIFORTE, Miguel de la Grua Talamanca (bran-the-for'tay), marquis of, Spanish soldier, b. in Sicily, Italy, about the middle of the 18th century. He belonged to the family of the Sicilian princes Carini, and served in the bodyguards of both Charles III. and Charles IV. After he had reached the rank of lieutenant-general in the Spanish army he was appointed governor of the Canary islands, and subsequently viceroy of New Spain, and as such was received in Mexico in July, 1794. He promoted public works and industries, but was not liked by the people on account of his intrigues against his predecessor, the count of Revillagigedo, a very popular man in Mexico. He was finally replaced by Azanza on 31 May, 1798. During the French invasion (1808–'14) he joined the Napoleonic party, and for this cause his property in Mexico was confiscated by order of the viceroy, Archbishop Lizana.

BRANDRETH, Benjamin, physician, b. in Leeds, England, 9 Jan., 1807. He is a grandson of Dr. William Brandreth, the introducer of Brandreth's pills. Coming to the United States in 1835, he established a laboratory in Sing Sing, N. Y. In 1874 he presented to Dr. Robert S. Newton and his associates the building used by the eclectic medical college of the city of New York.

BRANDT, Carl Ludwig, artist, b. near Hamburg, in Holstein, Germany, 22 Sept., 1831. His father and grandfather were eminent physicians in Hamburg. His father taught him drawing at the age of seven, and he subsequently studied in the principal galleries of Europe. He served in the war of 1848–'50, between Germany and Denmark, and came to the United States in 1852. He painted several portraits previous to 1864, and in that year built his studio in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., but lived in Europe from 1865 till 1869. He was chosen a national academician in 1872, and in 1883 was elected director of the "Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences," Savannah, Ga., where he resides in winter. Among his works are "A Dish of Alpine Strawberries"; "The Fortune-Teller" (1869); "Return from the Alps" (1874); "Monte Rosa at Sunrise"; "Bay of Naples during Eruption of Vesuvius in 1867"; "Etna from Taurinino, Sicily"; "Resignation"; and "The Golden Treasures of Mexico." The numerous portraits painted since his return from Europe include likenesses of John Jacob Astor the elder; Mr. and Mrs. William B.

Astor; Dr. John W. Draper; George S. Appleton; Gen. Henry R. Jackson; and a full-length figure of his wife. The last was shown at the academy exhibition of 1882 and the international exposition at Munich in 1883. Dr. F. Pecht, in his "Modern Art at the International Exhibition," says of it: "The most skilful of all these ladies' portraits is the one in full figure by Carl L. Brandt, in fact, a most charming picture, a masterpiece good enough for a Netcher." Mr. Brandt has also done some work as a sculptor, and has nearly ready (1886) a colossal bust of Humboldt.

BRANNAN, John Milton, soldier, b. in the District of Columbia in 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and served at Plattsburg, N. Y., during the border disturbances of 1841–'2, and in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of the 1st artillery. He was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Hoya, Contreras, and Churubusco, and for his conduct in the two actions last named was brevetted captain, 20 Aug., 1847. On 13 Sept. he was severely wounded at the Belen gate in the assault on the city of Mexico. After this he served on garrison duty in various forts, and against the Seminoles in 1856–'8. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, commanded the department of Key West, Fla., in 1862, and served in the department of the South from June, 1862, till 24 Jan., 1863. During this time he commanded the St. John's river expedition of 25 Sept., 1862, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services at the battle of Jacksonville, was engaged at Pocotaligo, S. C., 24 Oct., 1862, and twice temporarily commanded the department. In the Tennessee campaign of 1863 he was engaged at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Elk River, and Chickamauga, winning two brevets. From 10 Oct., 1863, till 25 June, 1865, he was chief of artillery of the department of the Cumberland, and was engaged at Chattanooga until May, 1864, in arranging the armament of its defences. He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, 23–25 Nov., 1863, and from 4 May till 1 Oct., 1864, took part in the Georgia campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege and surrender of Atlanta. On 23 Jan., 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and on 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army for his services at Atlanta, and that of major-general for his services during the war. In 1870 he commanded the troops at Ogdensburg at the time of the threatened Fenian raids into Canada, and in 1877 at Philadelphia during the railroad riots. He was made colonel of the 4th artillery, 15 March, 1881, and was retired from active service on 19 April, 1882.

BRANNAN, Samuel, pioneer, b. in Saco, Me., in 1819. In his youth he was an editor and printer, and gained some notoriety as editor of Mormon journals. He was an elder in that church, and arrived in San Francisco in July, 1846, as leader of the Mormon colony sent out in the ship "Brooklyn" from New York. The colonists were disappointed on their arrival to find the country already a part of the United States, by virtue of Sloat's proclamation of 7 July, 1846; but they soon forgot their vexation and entered enthusiastically upon the business of the new American community. Mr. Brannan began the publication of a newspaper, the "Star," the second in California and the first published in the San Francisco district. Meanwhile he preached every Sunday, took part in political controversies, and did whatever he could as editor to bring California into notice at the east. The gold discovery in 1848 brought him great wealth, but led to the dissolution of the Mormon community in California, and thus a little later to Brannan's apostasy from the Mormon church, an event that followed directly upon a quarrel with Brigham Young and the other Utah leaders. In San Francisco Mr. Brannan owned large tracts of land, and so had much influence upon the early development of the city. In Sacramento he was also a large land-owner and a partner in several great mercantile enterprises. He was prominent in 1850 in the efforts to suppress the squatter movement at that place, and he took part on the side of the law during the squatter riots of that year. In 1851, however, he was prominent in the extra-legal popular movement against crime in San Francisco, publicly advocating, as was his wont when excited, the most violent measures against malefactors. He offered the use of his own place of business as the headquarters of the vigilance committee of June, 1851, and was one of the executive leaders of the committee itself, being especially forward in addressing public assemblages and in assisting to conduct the few public executions that the committee ordered. In 1859 Mr. Brannan purchased a great estate at Calistoga, north of San Francisco bay, and acquired an extensive reputation in connection with the further development of that region. Later he aided the Mexicans with money and supplies in their struggle against Maximilian, and in 1880 he received a grant of lands in Sonora. A colonization scheme resulting from this grant has not succeeded.

BRANNAN, William Penn, painter, d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 Aug., 1866. He settled in Cincinnati about 1840, and became known as a portrait-painter of ability, but through indolence failed to turn his talents to account. About 1860 he began to contribute to the daily press, writing under various assumed names, but most commonly under that of "Vandyke Brown." His published works are "Vagaries of Vandyke Brown" (Cincinnati, 1865), and "The Harp of a Thousand Strings, or Laughter for a Lifetime."

BRANT, Joseph (Thayendanegea), Mohawk chief, b. on the banks of the Ohio in 1742; d. at the old Brant mansion, Wellington square, Canada, 24 Nov., 1807. His father was a full-blooded Mohawk of the Wolf tribe and a son of one of the five sachems that excited so much attention at the court of Queen Anne in 1710. Brant was a favorite of Sir William Johnson's, by whom he was sent for a year to the "Moor charity school," then under the charge of Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, and which subsequently became Dartmouth college. He was present at the battle of Lake George in 1755 when but thirteen years of age, accompanied Sir William Johnson during the Niagara campaign in 1759, and acquitted himself with distinguished bravery. He was in Pontiac's war in 1763, and when, in 1774, Guy Johnson succeeded to the superintendency of Indian affairs on the death of his uncle, Sir William, the former pupil of Dr. Wheelock was made his secretary. During the revolutionary war, under a colonel's commission, he was constantly employed by Gov. Carleton in fierce raids against the colonists, and took an active part in the massacre at Cherry Valley and in the one that desolated Minisink in July, 1779. He also led a clan of the Hurons and a few of the Six Nations in the expedition of Col. St. Leger against Fort Stanwix, and bore a prominent part in the battle of Oriskany, 6 Aug., 1779. After the war his great influence with the different Indian tribes was thrown on the side of peace, and in July, 1793, at the solicitation of Washington and Clinton, he visited

the Miamis and materially assisted the Indian commissioners in securing a treaty of peace between that tribe and the United States. During the latter years of his life he was a consistent believer in evangelical Christianity. He visited England in 1786 and raised the funds with which the 1st Episcopal church in Upper Canada was built. He translated the gospel of St. Mark into the Mohawk language, and, together with Col. Daniel Claus, rendered into the same tongue the "Book of Common Prayer." As a warrior he was cautious, sagacious, and brave; as a diplomat and courtier, adroit and accomplished; and as a friend, chivalrous and faithful. His humanity toward a captive or a fallen foe is too well established to admit of doubt, nor has the purity of his private morals ever been questioned. A monument to his memory, the main feature of which is a statue of heroic size, was unveiled at Brantford, Canada, 13 Oct., 1886.—His son, **John,** b. 27 Sept., 1794; d. in September, 1832, served on the British side with distinction in the war of 1812, and was a member of the Canadian parliament in 1832.—**Catherine Brant Johns,** b. in 1800; d. in Wellington square, Canada, in 1867, was the last survivor of Brant's children.—The Canadian government in 1886 gave to an association thirteen bronze cannon for a statue to Brant's memory. See "Life of Joseph Brant," by William L. Stone (1838; new ed., Albany, 1865).

BRASHER, Abraham, soldier, b. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1734; d. in exile in 1782. He was one of the most active associates of the "liberty boys" of his native city, and wrote many of the popular ballads of the revolutionary period. Among his poetical productions were "Another New Year's Address" and the "General's Trip to Morristown," which were favorites in the American camp.

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, Charles Étienne, French explorer, b. in Bourbourg, near Dunkirk, 8 Sept., 1814. He studied for the Catholic priesthood at Ghent, was ordained at Rome in 1845, and became professor of ecclesiastical history in the seminary at Quebec. In 1846 he was appointed vicar-general at Boston. From 1848 till 1863 he was engaged in explorations in the United States, and in Mexico and Central America. A part of the time he acted as chaplain to the French legation in Mexico, and for a time devoted himself to teaching the Indians in Guatemala. In 1864 he returned to Mexico as archæologist to the French scientific expedition. During his self-sacrificing labors as a missionary among the Central American races he studied for years their various dialects, and applied his mind to the problem of the ancient Aztec hieroglyphics. In November, 1863, he wrote a letter from Spain to M. de Quatrefages, published in the "Bulletin" of the French geographical society for March, 1864, announcing his discovery, in the archives of Madrid, of the alphabets of the inscriptions on the Aztec monuments of Central America. These alphabets, which are phonetic, enabled him, with the aid of the "Codex Mexicanus" and documents contained in the Dresden library, to decipher several words. His discovery of a key to the picture-writing is still a matter of doubt, although no one has acquired a sufficient acquaintance with the Indian languages to test it critically. In 1857–'9 he published an account of Aztec civilization under the title of "Histoire des nations civilisées du Méxique et de l'Amérique Centrale avant Christophe Colomb." His philological researches into Central American languages are contained in "Collection de documents dans les langues indigènes pour servir à l'étude de l'histoire et de la philologie de l'Amérique ancienne" (1861–'4). In the third and last volume, which relates to Yucatan, is an inquiry as to whether there are sources of the primitive history of Mexico in the Egyptian monuments, and of the primitive history of the Old World in the American monuments. His illustrated "Monuments anciens du Méxique" was published in 1864–'6 under the auspices of the French government. He has also published "Histoire du Canada, de son église," etc. (1852), and two novels, "La dernière vestale" and "Le khalife du Bagdad," written in early life, besides lesser works on Central America. A catalogue of a part of his collection of early grammars and vocabularies of the Aztec and other early languages of Central America has been published.

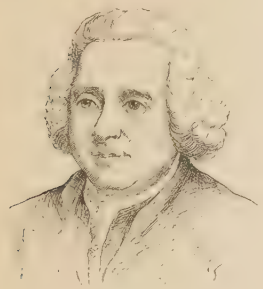
BRATTLE, Thomas, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Sept., 1657; d. there, 18 May, 1713. He was graduated at Harvard in 1676, and became treasurer of the college. He wrote "Eclipse of the Sun and Moon observed in New England," published in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1704; "Lunar Eclipse, New England, 1707"; and a private letter giving an account of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, which is preserved in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections."—His brother, **William,** was pastor of the church in Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicæ secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesii," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717.—**William,** son of William, loyalist, b. in Cambridge, Mass., about 1702; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in October, 1776. He was graduated at Harvard in 1722, studied theology, and preached acceptably; then became a lawyer, and was for many years a member of the legislature and of the governor's council. He also practised medicine extensively, and was besides a military man, becoming captain of the artillery company in 1733, and afterward major-general of militia. His talents and attractive manners made him a favorite with the governor, and popular among the people. When the revolutionary war began, his attachment to Gen. Gage impelled him to side with the British. He withdrew to Boston, and, when the troops evacuated that city, accompanied them to Halifax. The family is commemorated by a well-known street in Boston.

BRATTON, Martha, patriot, b. in Rowan co., N. C.; d. near Yorkville, S. C., in 1816. Her husband, William Bratton, was a colonel in the revolutionary army. In June, 1780, a party of British cavalry under Capt. Huck called at her house, and vainly, though with threats of death, tried to obtain information as to her husband's whereabouts.

Even when a reaping-hook was held to her throat her mien was bold and fearless. On that same evening Col. Bratton arrived with seventy-five men, and, taking the royalists by surprise, totally defeated them. Mrs. Bratton received the wounded of both sides, and showed them impartial attention. Just before the fall of Charleston, Gov. Rutledge intrusted to Mrs. Bratton's care a quantity of powder, and she blew it up when it was in danger of being captured by the British.

BRAVO, Nicolas (brah'-vo), Mexican soldier, b. in Chilpancingo about 1790; d. there, 22 April, 1854. He took part in the first revolution in 1810, served in all the actions till 1814, and fought under Father Morelos at Acapulco. Having joined Mina's party in 1817, he was imprisoned in Mexico till 1820. He was a zealous supporter of the emperor Iturbide, and became a member of the regency that exercised the supreme power for forty days in 1822; but he contributed to the deposition of the emperor in 1823, and was a member of the provisional government with Gens. Victoria and Negrete till 1824. In December, 1827, he headed a revolt against President Bustamante, being at the time vice-president, which office he held till April, 1829. In 1830 he commanded against the insurgents under Guerrero, who was captured and executed by Bravo's order, 17 Feb., 1831. In 1839 he became president of the council, and in 1842–'3 held the supreme power for a few months as substitute of Santa Anna, who was absent with the army; and he was again temporary president from 29 July till 4 Aug., 1846, when he was deposed by a revolution. During the war with the United States he participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo; and toward the end of 1853, being accused by Santa Anna's ministry of having secretly joined the insurrection headed by Juan Alvárez, he denied the accusation and retired from public life. His death was sudden and suspicious.

BRAXTON, Carter, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Newington, King and Queen co., Va., 10 Sept., 1736; d. in Richmond, Va., 10 Oct., 1797. He inherited a large estate in land and slaves from his father and grandfather, was educated at William and Mary college, and married, at the age of nineteen, a wealthy heiress named Judith Robinson, who died two years later, leaving two daughters. After spending two or three years in England, he married Elizabeth Corbin, daughter of the king's receiver-general of customs, and lived in great splendor in richly furnished mansions on two of his plantations. He entered the house of burgesses about 1761, and in 1765 supported Patrick Henry's stamp-act resolutions with vigor. He was a member of the subsequent legislatures that were dissolved by the governor, and of the Virginia convention of 1769. In the assembly elected in place of the one dissolved by Lord Botetourt in 1769, Mr. Braxton was appointed on three of the six standing committees. After its dissolution by Lord Dunmore, 12 Oct., 1771, he was not elected to the next assembly because the office that he held of high sheriff of the county made him ineligible. But he was the representative from King William co. in the convention that met in Williamsburg in Aug., 1774, after Lord Dunmore's dissolution of the new assembly, and in that body he recommended a general congress of the colonies. The convention agreed to make common cause with Boston, and to break off commercial intercourse with the mother country. On reassembling, 20 March, 1775, it adopted measures for the defence of the country, and for the encouragement of the domestic production of textiles, iron, and gunpowder. When Lord Dunmore, on 20 April, 1775, caused the powder belonging to the colony to be removed to a British vessel in James river, and when Patrick Henry alone, of the leaders of the militia who flew to arms in consequence of this act, refused to disband his troops and insisted upon making reprisals on the king's property sufficient to cover the value of the powder, Mr. Braxton interceded and obtained from his father-in-law, the receiver-general, a bill on Philadelphia for the amount of Henry's demand, whereupon the latter dismissed his men, and bloodshed was for the time averted. Braxton was chosen a member of the last house of burgesses, which was elected immediately after the dissolution in May, 1774, and convened on 1 June, 1775. He was a member of the general convention that, after the flight of the governor on 7 June, was convened in Richmond on 17 July, 1775, and, assuming the powers of the executive and the legislature, passed acts for the organization of the militia and minute-men. He was one of the eleven members of the committee of safety appointed by that body. Peyton Randolph, delegate to the continental congress from Virginia, and the first president of that body, died in Oct., 1775, and when the convention reassembled, on 1 Dec., in Richmond, and afterward in Williamsburg, Mr. Braxton was chosen, on 15 Dec., 1775, to succeed the deceased representative. He affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence on 4 July, 1776, but, in consequence of a resolve passed by the Virginia convention on 20 June, 1776, reducing the number of delegates from Virginia in the general congress from seven to five, he ceased, on 11 Aug., 1776, to be a member of the congress. His "Address to the Convention of Virginia on the Subject of Government" (Philadelphia, 1776) contained sentiments not relished by the more eager patriots. His popularity was, however, not so much impaired but that he was elected to succeed William Aylett (who resigned to join the army) in the general convention, and in virtue of that election he became a member of the first house of delegates under the constitution. He was chairman of the committee of religion, made the reports of the committee of grievances and propositions, and was a member of the committee of trade, and of important special committees. He was a member of the house of delegates in 1777, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1783, and 1785. In the latter year he supported Jefferson's act for the freedom of religion. In January, 1786, he was appointed a member of the privy council, or council of state, and remained in that office till 30 March, 1791. He then returned to the legislature as member for Henrico co., having removed to Richmond in 1786. In 1793 he was again appointed by the general assembly a member of the executive council, and continued to serve until his death. The great fortune that he inherited he risked in extensive commercial enterprises, and during the revolutionary war his vessels were captured by the



Carter Braxton

enemy, the debts due him became worthless on account of the depreciation of the currency, and he was involved in endless litigation and interminable pecuniary embarrassments, into which his sons-in-law and other friends were also drawn.

BRAY, Thomas, P. E. bishop, b. in Marton, Shropshire, England, in 1656; d. in London, 15 Feb., 1730. He took his bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1678, and through the patronage of Lord Digby, who heard him preach an assize sermon, was given the vicarage of Over-Whiteacre, and in 1690 the rectory of Sheldon. He published a volume of "Catechetical Lectures" that made him well known. About 1691 the colonial government of Maryland determined to divide the province into parishes, and to maintain regular ministers in each parish. In 1695 the governor requested Dr. Compton, bishop of London, to send over a clergyman to fill the judicial office of commissary-general. Bishop Compton recommended Bray, who accepted the post, but remained in England in order to facilitate the enactment of a law establishing the English church in Maryland. Meanwhile he sought for missionaries to take over with him; and as only poor men, unable to buy books, volunteered, he made it a condition of his own going that the bishops should assist in supplying parochial libraries. He projected a scheme for supplying parish libraries in England as well as in America, which was eventually so far successful that he saw eighty established before he died, besides the American libraries and others in foreign countries. In North America thirty-nine were established through his efforts. The first one was founded in Annapolis with the aid of a liberal contribution from Princess Anne, in return for the compliment of naming after her the new capital of Maryland. He afterward proposed a plan for a Protestant congregation *pro propagandâ fide,* which resulted in 1698 in the formation of the society for promoting Christian knowledge. Successive acts of parliament for the establishment of the church of England in Maryland were passed in 1692 and 1694; but in 1695 they were repealed because they met with strong opposition from Roman Catholics and Quakers. In 1696 a new law was passed; but, owing to opposition, it was not signed by the king, and in 1699 was annulled by an order in council, on the ground that it declared all the laws of England to be in force in the province of Maryland. Dr. Bray then determined to go to Maryland and effect the passage of a new law by the legislature. On 20 Dec., 1699, he set sail and arrived in Maryland on 12 March, 1700. He called a convention of the clergy of the western shore, and made his parochial visitation. When the assembly met in May the desired act of religion was passed. It was thought advisable for him to return with the bill to England, in order to resist the opposition to it, and secure, if possible, the royal sanction. He reached England again early in 1701, and there found a powerful Quaker interest enlisted to defeat the establishment of the state church in the colony; but he was successful in overcoming the opposition and obtaining the king's approval for an established maintenance of the Maryland clergy. In June, 1701, he obtained a charter for the incorporation of a separate society for propagating the gospel in British plantations. In 1706 he accepted the living of St. Bartolph, Aldgate, which he had before refused in order to go to America. In 1709 an act was passed by parliament providing for the better preservation of parochial libraries in England. When attacked by a dangerous illness in 1723, Bishop Bray named several persons who should carry on his work after him. They were called Dr. Bray's associates for founding clerical libraries and supporting negro schools, which association, with its fund, still exists, and publishes annual reports, each of which is accompanied by a memoir of Bray. He was as active and original in his parish ministrations as in his other undertakings. He became interested in the prisoners in Whitechapel prison, and, coming into relations with Gov. Oglethorpe, he added, at the latter's suggestion, to the two objects of his society the third one of establishing a colony in America to provide homes for the needy and unemployed. Of Dr. Bray's "Course of Lectures upon the Church Catechism," intended to be in four volumes, only one, "Upon the Preliminary Questions and Answers," was published (Oxford, 1696). In 1697 he issued "An Essay toward promoting all Necessary and Useful Knowledge, both Divine and Human, in all Parts of his Majesty's Dominions," and another book, relating to his library project, entitled "Bibliotheca Parochialis, or a Scheme of such Theological Heads as are Requisite to be studied by every Pastor of a Parish." In 1700 and 1701 he published two circular letters to the clergy of Maryland: "A Memorial on the Present State of Religion on the Continent of North America" and "Acts of Visitation at Annapolis." In 1702 appeared "Bibliotheca Catechetica, or the Country Curate's Library." In 1708 he issued a sermon entitled "For God or Satan," and in 1712 an anti-papal publication entitled "A Martyrology, or History of the Papal Usurpation," consisting of treatises of celebrated authors digested into a regular history, only one volume of which was published during his lifetime. In 1726 he issued the "Directorium Missionarium," followed by "Primordia Bibliothecaria," containing lists for parochial libraries and a plan for their gradual enlargement. He published also a "Life of Mr. John Rawlet." Dr. Bray, in prosecuting his philanthropic schemes, sacrificed his private interests, refusing valuable livings in order to carry them out; but he was aided in the execution of the projects by munificent donations. See "Public Spirit illustrated in the Life and Designs of Dr. Bray" (1746); "An Account of the Designs of the Associates of the late Dr. Bray" (1769); Anderson's "History of the Colonial Church"; and the annual reports of the association of the late Rev. Dr. Bray and his associates.

BRAYMAN, Mason, soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 23 May, 1813. He was brought up as a farmer, but became a printer, edited the Buffalo "Bulletin" in 1834–'5, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1837 he removed to the west, was city attorney in Monroe, Mich., in 1838, and became editor of the Louisville "Advertiser," in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law-office in Springfield, Ill. The year following he was appointed a special commissioner to adjust Mormon troubles, and in 1845–'6 acted as special attorney to prosecute offences growing out of the Mormon difficulties, and to negotiate a peace between the followers of Joseph Smith and their enemies in Nauvoo. In 1844–'5 he revised and published the statutes of Illinois under the appointment of the governor and the authority of the legislature. He afterward became interested in railroad enterprises. He was attorney of the Illinois Central railroad in 1851–'5, and then president and organizer of railroads in Missouri and Arkansas till the beginning of the war. In 1861 he joined the volunteer army as major of the 29th Illinois regiment, of which he

became colonel in May, 1862, having been promoted for meritorious conduct at Pittsburg, Tenn. He acted for some time as chief of staff and assistant adjutant-general to Gen. McClernand, and was engaged at the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. On 24 Sept., 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery in action, and at the close of the war received the brevet of major-general. He commanded the U. S. forces at Bolivar, Tenn., from November, 1862, to June, 1863, and repelled Van Dorn's attack on that place. He afterward reorganized about sixty Ohio regiments at Camp Dennison, Ohio, was president of a court of inquiry to investigate Gen. Sturgis's conduct, commanded at Natchez, Mississippi, from July, 1864, to the spring of 1865, and then presided over a commission in New Orleans to examine and report upon southern claims against the government. After the war he was engaged for several years in reviving railroad enterprises in the south, edited the "Illinois State Journal" in 1872–'3, removed to Wisconsin in the latter year, was appointed governor of the territory of Idaho in 1876, served a term of four years, and then returned to Wisconsin and practised law in Ripon.

BRAYTON, Samuel Nelson, physician, b. in Queensbury, Warren co., N. Y., 11 Jan., 1839. After graduation at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York city, in 1861, he entered the navy as an assistant surgeon, served on board the monitor "Montauk" during her numerous contests with the enemy, and was afterward for two years in the Pacific. He then resigned from the navy and engaged in business in New York city. He partly adopted the homœopathic system of medicine in 1868, but continued to use the methods of practice of the old school to a considerable extent. He engaged in practice in Honeoye Falls, N. Y., removed to Buffalo in 1877, and became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Buffalo college of physicians and surgeons upon its establishment, and dean of the faculty in 1881. He is also editor of the "Eclectic Physicians' and Surgeons' Investigator," a monthly homœopathic journal, published in Buffalo.

BREARLY, David, jurist, b. near Trenton, N. J., 11 June, 1745; d. in Trenton, 16 Aug., 1790. He studied law, and practised in Allentown, N. J., early took part in the controversy of the colonies with Great Britain, and was arrested for high treason, but was set free by a mob of his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the first convention to frame a constitution prior to 1781, and an officer in the revolutionary army, holding the rank of lieutenant, at first in the 4th battalion of the 2d establishment, and, subsequent to January, 1777, in the 1st New Jersey regiment. On 10 June, 1779, he was elected chief justice of New Jersey, resigning in 1789, when he was appointed U. S. district judge. In the constitutional convention of 1787 he protested vehemently against an unequal representation of the states, and opposed the joint ballot of the two houses of congress, on the ground that it impaired the power of the small states. He presided over the state convention that ratified the federal constitution, and was one of the presidential electors in 1788. In the federal convention he was a member of the committee of eleven selected to decide on the length of tenure and powers of the president. Judge Brearly was one of the compilers of the Protestant Episcopal prayer-book of 1785.—His brother, **Joseph,** was a soldier of the revolution, who was promoted major in 1777 and served through the war without compensation as aide to Gen. Washington.

BREATHITT, John, governor of Kentucky, b. near New London, Va., 9 Sept., 1786; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 21 Feb., 1834. He removed with his father to Kentucky in 1800, was a surveyor and teacher, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He was an earnest Jacksonian democrat, and for several years was a member of the legislature. He was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1828–'32, and governor in 1832–'4.

BREBEUF, Jean de, French missionary, b. in Bayeux, 25 March, 1593; killed in the Huron country, 16 March, 1649. He accompanied Champlain as a Jesuit missionary to Canada in 1626, and established himself among the Hurons, acquiring their language, and exercising a paternal influence over them. He was carried as a prisoner to England in 1629, but returned in 1632 to the Huron country, and extended his missionary labors to the Neuter Indians on Niagara river. In 1634 he penetrated, with Daniel, another Jesuit, to the vicinity of Lake Huron. The two Christian villages of St. Louis and St. Ignatius were founded, followed by St. Mary's on the Wye river and other stations. In the war between the Hurons and the Iroquois the town of St. Louis, where Father Brebeuf resided, was captured by the Iroquois in 1649. He and his companion Lallemand might have escaped, but remained with their converts and were tortured to death. They were covered with pine bark full of pitch, and burned on a scaffold. Brebeuf's skull is said to be preserved at the convent of the hospital nuns in Montreal, in the pedestal of a silver bust. His translation into the Huron tongue of Ledesma's catechism was printed at the end of Champlain's "Voyages," and is the earliest specimen of the Indian idioms of Canada. His account of the Hurons in the Jesuit "Relations" of 1635 and 1636, embracing a treatise on their language, was translated by Albert Gallatin and published in the memoirs of the American antiquarian society. Some of the letters of Père Brebeuf were issued by Carayon (Paris, 1870).

BRECK, James Lloyd, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 27 June, 1818; d. in Benicia, Cal., 30 March, 1876. His early education was received in the public schools. He studied for three years under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg at Flushing, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and at the general theological seminary, New York, in 1841, joining the same year with two of his classmates, William Adams and John H. Hobart, in the formation of an associate mission for work in the west. A visit from Bishop Kemper decided the young men to go to Wisconsin, and soon after their arrival at Nashotah in September the associate mission was fully organized by the choice of the Rev. Richard F. Cadle, an army chaplain stationed at Fort Crawford, Wis., as prior, a designation somewhat foreign to the tenets and discipline of the Episcopal church. At the end of the year, however, Prior Cadle, who was also called "father," severed his connection with the mission, and Mr. Breck was left with his original associates to prosecute the work. In the summer of 1842 a tract of 460 acres on the borders of Nashotah lakes was purchased and the foundation for Nashotah theological seminary laid by receiving students in divinity. The seminary did not prove altogether a success, various causes contributing to this result, probably not the least important being the strictness of the regulations and their rigorous application to the students. In 1850 Mr. Breck left Nashotah, and in 1851 went to Minnesota, where he founded, at Crow Wing and elsewhere, the mission work among

the Chippewa Indians which has since assumed importance in the church. In 1858 he established at Faribault, Minn. (since the centre of church work in that diocese), its schools for both sexes and its divinity school. He next turned his attention to California, and in 1867 went there with the intention of founding similar institutions. At the head of an associate mission he landed in that state in May, and, locating at Benicia, founded St. Augustine's college and grammar school with a divinity school attached. This having been established and given over to a board of trustees, he next founded a school for young ladies, St. Mary's hall; but while in the midst of this successful work he died.

BRECK, Robert, clergyman, b. 25 July, 1713; d. in Springfield, Mass., 23 April, 1784. He was graduated at Harvard in 1730, and was minister of Springfield from 26 July, 1736, till his death. His learning was extensive, and his views on the doctrine of the atonement so liberal that a controversy arose over his settlement. A narrative relating to his ordination was published, followed by an "Answer to the Hampshire Narrative," and a "Letter to the Author of the Narrative." He published funeral sermons on the Rev. D. Parsons (1781) and the Rev. S. Williams (1782), and a century sermon on the burning of Springfield by the Indians, 16 Oct., 1675.—His father, the Rev. **Robert Breck,** who died 6 Jan., 1731, at the age of forty-eight, was minister of Marlborough, and was a man of great learning. Before his settlement in Marlborough, on 25 Oct., 1704, he preached on Long Island and asserted the rights of the non-conformists during the administration of Gov. Cornbury with such boldness as to provoke serious threats and ill-treatment.

BRECK, Samuel, merchant, b. in Boston, 17 July, 1771; d. in Philadelphia, 1 Sept., 1862. The family removed to Pennsylvania in 1792. He was educated at a military college in France, and after his return became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature for many years, and was elected as a federalist to the 18th congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1823, till 3 March, 1825. He published a historical sketch of continental paper-money in 1843, and several historical addresses. See "Memoir of Samuel Breck," by J. F. Fisher (Philadelphia, 1863).—His brother, **Daniel,** jurist, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 12 Feb., 1788; d. in 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1812, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Richmond, Ky., in 1814. He became judge of the Richmond co. court, was a member of the Kentucky house of representatives in 1824–'9; president of the Richmond branch of the state bank, 1835–'43; a judge of the supreme court of Kentucky, 1843–'9; and was elected a representative from Kentucky in the 31st congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1851, after which he again became president of the Richmond bank.—Their father, the Rev. **Daniel Breck** (who died in Rutland, Vt., at the age of ninety-seven, in December, 1845), accompanied Porter's regiment to Canada as chaplain, and was present at the attack on Quebec.

BRECK, Samuel, soldier, b. in Middleborough, Plymouth co., Mass., 25 Feb., 1834. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, and served in the Florida war of 1855–'6, was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics in the military academy in 1860–'1, and served in the civil war as assistant adjutant-general of Gen. McDowell's division in the beginning of 1862, and afterward of the 1st army corps, and of the department of the Rappahannock, being engaged in the occupation of Fredericksburg and the Shenandoah valley expedition, and from 2 July, 1862, till 5 June, 1870, was assistant in the adjutant-general's department at Washington, in charge of rolls, returns, and the preparation of the "Volunteer Army Register." He was brevetted brigadier-general, for faithful services, on 13 March, 1865. From 1870 till 1877 he was stationed in San Francisco, Cal., and from 24 Dec., 1877, served as assistant in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, and at departmental headquarters in California, New York, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

BRECKEN, Frederick de St. Croix, Canadian statesman, b. in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 9 Dec., 1828. He was educated at the central academy in Charlottetown, was attorney-general and advocate-general, Prince Edward Island, from April, 1859, till January, 1863, and from September, 1870, till 1872 was a member of the executive council and attorney-general. He was reappointed in April, 1873, and held office until August, 1876. He was first elected to the legislature of Prince Edward Island, for the city of Charlottetown, in 1863, and was returned for the dominion parliament in 1878. He is a conservative.

BRECKENRIDGE, James, lawyer, b. near Fincastle, Botetourt co., Va., 7 March, 1763; d. in Fincastle, 9 Aug., 1846. He was a grandson of a Scottish covenanter, who escaped to America on the restoration of the Stuarts. James served, in 1781, in Col. Preston's rifle regiment under Greene, was graduated at William and Mary college in 1785, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1787, and began practice in Fincastle. He was for several years a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and a leader of the old federal party in that body, and from 22 May, 1809, till 3 March, 1817, represented the Botetourt district in congress. He was a candidate for governor against James Monroe. He co-operated with Thomas Jefferson in founding the university of Virginia, and was one of the most active promoters of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.—His brother, **John,** statesman, b. in Augusta co., Va., 2 Dec., 1760; d. in Lexington, Ky., 14 Dec., 1806, while a student in the college of William and Mary, at the age of nineteen, he was elected a member of the house of delegates in 1780. The house set aside the election, as well as the next election, when he was again returned; but after he was chosen a third time he took his seat. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1785, then removed to Albemarle co., and began practice in Charlottesville, where he became intimate with Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison. In December, 1793, he was elected to the 3d congress, but did not take his seat. The same year he removed to Kentucky, settled on the farm called Cabell's Dale, near Lexington, and opened a law-office in that city, devoting himself for many years to the adjustment of the conflicting land-titles in Kentucky, growing out of the careless methods of making surveys and land-grants pursued by Virginia. On 19 Dec., 1795, he was appointed attorney-general of the new state, and from 1797 till 1800 he was a member of the legislature, serving as speaker in his third and last term. In 1794 he was the democratic candidate for senator; but Humphrey Marshall was elected by a narrow federalist majority. In the summer of 1798, after the passage of the alien and sedition laws, he met Jefferson and Nicholas at Monticello, and there the famous Kentucky resolutions of 1798 were drafted by Breckenridge, it has generally been conceded, although Jefferson claimed the authorship in a letter written in 1821. The reso-

lutions were brought forward in the Kentucky legislature by Breckenridge, and were carried with only one dissenting voice, 10 Nov., 1798. These resolutions, clearly formulating the principles of the strict constructionists, were condemned and declared to be fraught with danger by the legislatures of the federalist states to which they were sent. In reply to this action, Breckenridge drew up the resolutions adopted by the Kentucky legislature in 1799, in which the doctrines of state sovereignty and nullification were more boldly enunciated. In 1801 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and served from 7 Dec., 1801, till 7 Aug., 1805, when he resigned to accept the office of attorney-general conferred upon him by President Jefferson. In the senate he at once took the place of leader on the democratic side and chief spokesman for the administration. He introduced the act of 1802, by which the judiciary law of 1801, creating new circuit judges, was repealed, and in the brilliant debate over this measure he took a distinguished part. He led the senate in the business relating to the acquisition of Louisiana, and moved the ratification of the treaty, the enabling act giving authority to the president to occupy the ceded territory, and the bills connected with the occupation. Mr. Jefferson was of opinion that an amendment to the constitution was necessary before the government could acquire territory, and wished Breckenridge to move an amendment for the annexation of Louisiana; but the latter declined. He took his seat in the cabinet as attorney-general on 7 Aug., 1805, but died four months later of typhus fever. A collection of his speeches has been published.—**John,** clergyman, son of John, b. at Cabell's Dale, near Lexington, Ky., 4 July, 1797; d. there, 4 Aug., 1841, was graduated at Princeton in 1818, united with the Presbyterian church while in college, and chose the clerical profession, although his father had intended him for the law. He was licensed to preach in 1822 by the presbytery of New Brunswick, and in 1822–'3 served as chaplain to congress. On 10 Sept., 1823, he was ordained pastor of a church in Lexington, Ky., over which he presided four years. While there he founded a religious newspaper called the "Western Luminary." In 1826 he was called to the 2d Presbyterian church of Baltimore as colleague of Dr. Glendy, and in 1831 he removed to Philadelphia, having been appointed secretary and general agent of the Presbyterian board of education. This place he resigned in 1836, to become professor of theology in the Princeton seminary. While occupying that chair he engaged in a public controversy with Archbishop Hughes, of New York, on the subject of the doctrines of their respective churches, and their arguments have been published in a volume entitled "A Discussion of the Question, 'Is the Roman Catholic Religion, in any or in all its Principles or Doctrines, inimical to Civil or Religious Liberty?'—and of the Question, 'Is the Presbyterian Religion, in any or all its Principles or Doctrines, inimical to Civil or Religious Liberty?'" (Philadelphia, 1836). Mr. Breckenridge took a prominent part in the controversies in the Presbyterian church, upholding, in the discussions in presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies, the principles of old-school Presbyterianism, and published a number of polemical writings. He was a keen debater, and was noted for his concise, accurate, and logical extempore speeches and sermons. He became secretary and general agent of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions upon its organization in 1838, and devoted his energies to superintending its operations until he broke down under his exhaustive labors, and died while on a visit to his early home. Just before his death he received a call to the presidency of Oglethorpe university in Georgia. In 1839 he published a "Memorial of Mrs. Breckenridge."—Another son, **Robert Jefferson,** clergyman, b. in Cabell's Dale, Ky., 8 March, 1800; d. in Danville, 27 Dec., 1871, studied at Princeton, Yale, and Union colleges successively, graduating at Union in 1819, read law, was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1823, and practised eight years. For four successive years he was a member of the legislature. In 1829 he made a profession of religion, and determined to be a preacher. As a politician he had advocated the emancipation of the slaves, and when the public sentiment of his state turned in favor of slavery, he was the more inclined to abandon the political career. After studying theology privately, he was licensed to preach in 1832, and soon afterward became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church of Baltimore, in which place he remained thirteen years. In 1845 he was elected president of Jefferson college, Pa., and at the same time took charge of a Presbyterian church in a neighboring village. After two years in the presidency of the college, he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he became pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, and also superintendent of public instruction for the state. He was the principal author of the public-school system of Kentucky. In 1853 he was elected professor of didactic and polemic theology in the new theological seminary at Danville, which chair he held until his death. He published "Travels in France, Germany," etc. (Philadelphia, 1839); a volume on "Popery," in 1841; "Memoranda of Foreign Travel" (Baltimore, 1845); the "Internal Evidence of Christianity," in 1852; and "The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered" (New York, 1857), followed by "The Knowledge of God Subjectively Considered," two parts of an elaborate work on theology as a science of positive truth. While in Baltimore he edited a "Literary and Religious Magazine" and the "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century," in which he carried on discussions with the Roman Catholics on questions of theology and history. He also edited at Danville, Ky., while professor there, the "Danville Review," in which he not only defended his theological views, but gave utterance to his patriotic sentiments during the war. In the discussions and controversies that preceded the disruption of the Presbyterian church he was the champion of the old-school party. He was largely instrumental in actuating the managers of the American Bible society to recede from their resolution to adopt the revised version of the Bible. Previous to the civil war he had been inclined to conservatism, though disposed to deprecate slavery; but when the war came he was from the first intensely loyal, though one of his sons, and his nephew, John C. Breckinridge, went over to the confederacy. He presided over the National republican convention at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency.—His son, **William Campbell Preston,** b. in Baltimore, Md., 28 Aug., 1837, was graduated at Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1855, entered the confederate army as a captain in 1861, became colonel of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, commanded the Kentucky cavalry brigade when it surrendered, was an editor for two years, afterward professor of equity jurisprudence in Cumberland university, Tennessee, and in 1884 was elected as a democrat, without opposition, to the U. S. house of representatives from Kentucky.—Another son, **Joseph Ca-**

bell, soldier, b. in Baltimore, 14 Jan., 1842, was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1860, and volunteered in the U. S. army in August, 1861. He was engaged in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, ending with the advance on Corinth, was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d artillery in April, 1862, for gallantry at the battle of Mill Spring, promoted first lieutenant in August, 1863, and served in Florida, and then through the Atlanta campaign with his battery until July, 1864, when he was taken prisoner before Atlanta, Ga. In September following he was released, and was on mustering, staff, and recruiting duty during the remainder of the civil war. He was promoted captain, 17 June, 1874. On 19 Jan., 1881, he was transferred to the inspector-general's department with the rank of major, promoted lieutenant-colonel in that department, 5 Feb., 1885, and colonel 22 Sept. the same year.

BRECKINRIDGE, John Cabell, vice-president of the United States, b. near Lexington, Ky., 21 Jan., 1821; d. in Lexington, Ky., 17 May, 1875. He was a grandson of John Breckenridge, U. S. senator and attorney-general, was educated at Centre college, Danville, studied law at the Transylvania institute, and, after a short residence in Burlington, Iowa, settled at Lexington, where he practised his profession with success. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, in 1847, he was elected major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, and while on duty in Mexico he was employed by Gen. Pillow as his counsel in his litigation with his associates and superiors. On his return, he was elected to the Kentucky house of representatives. In 1851 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected in 1853. He declined the Spanish mission tendered him by President Pierce. In the presidential election of 1856 he was chosen vice-president of the United States, with Mr. Buchanan as president. In 1860 he was the candidate for president as the representative of the slave-holding interest, nominated by the southern delegates of the democratic convention who separated from those that supported Stephen A. Douglas. In the electoral college he received 72 votes, to 180 cast for Lincoln, 39 for Bell, and 12 for Douglas, all the southern states voting for him excepting Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. In the same year he was elected U. S. senator as the successor of John J. Crittenden, and took his seat in March, 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he defended the southern confederacy in the senate, soon afterward went south, entered the Confederate army, and was expelled from the senate on 4 Dec., 1861. On 5 Aug. of the following summer he was appointed a major-general. He commanded the Confederate reserve at Shiloh, 6 April, 1862; was repelled in the attack on Baton Rouge in August, 1862; commanded the right wing of Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, 31 Dec., 1862; was at Chickamauga, 19 and 20 Sept., 1863; and Chattanooga, 25 Nov., 1863; defeated Gen. Sigel near Newmarket, 13 May, 1864; then joined Gen. Lee's army, and was at the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864; commanded a corps under Early, and was defeated by Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in September, 1864; defeated Gen. Gillem in east Tennessee, 12 Nov., 1864; and was in the battle near Nashville, 15 Dec., 1864. He was secretary of war in Jefferson Davis's cabinet from January, 1865, till the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in April. He left Richmond for Charlotte, N. C., with Mr. Davis and the other officers of the Confederate government, and, after it was decided to abandon the contest, left the party at Washington, Ga., made his escape to the Florida Keys, and thence embarked for Cuba, and sailed from Havana for Europe. He returned in 1868 determined to take no further part in politics, and to devote himself to his profession. As vice-president he was the youngest man that had ever held that office.

John C. Breckinridge

BREE, Herbert, clergyman, b. in Keswick, Cumberland, England, in January, 1828. He was educated at Bury school, and Cains college, Cambridge, from which he was graduated in 1853. After serving the curacies of Drinkstone and Wolverstone, he was collated to the rectory of Harkstead in 1858. He was curate of Long Melford from 1865 till 1870, when he was appointed to the rectory of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, which charge he retained until 1 May, 1882, when he was consecrated bishop of Barbadoes.

BREEN, Henry Hegart, author, b. in Kerry, Ireland, in 1805. He was educated in Paris, settled in the West Indies in 1829, and in 1833 was appointed secretary of the courts of justice in St. Lucia, where French was the official language. In 1857–'61 he was administrator of the government of St. Lucia. He has published "St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive" (1844); "The Diamond Rock, and other Poems" (1849); "Modern English Literature, its Blemishes and Defects" (1857); and "Warrawarra, the Carib Chief, a Tale of 1770" (1876).

BREEN, Patrick, pioneer, b. in Ireland; d., at an advanced age, in California, in 1868. He is especially noted in connection with the Donner party, who, during the winter of 1846–'7, were snowed in in the Sierras. Breen himself finally escaped with all his family, after great suffering. He kept a diary during the time of the imprisonment of the party in the mountains, and this is the only contemporary record of their remarkable and tragic experiences. The manuscript of the diary is still extant, and more or less extensive extracts from it are to be found in all the published accounts of the Donner party.

BREESE, Kidder Randolph, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 14 April, 1831; d. 13 Sept., 1881. He was appointed a midshipman from Rhode Island in 1846, and served during the Mexican war in the "Saratoga," Commander Farragut, on the coast of Mexico. As passed midshipman he served in Com. Perry's Japan expedition and was on the "Macedonian," which visited the northern end of Formosa to search for coal and inquire into the captivity of Americans on that island. He also served in Preble's Paraguay expedition, from which he returned in September, 1859, with isthmus fever. He next served on the "San Jacinto," which captured 1,500 slaves on the coast of Africa, and took Mason and Slidell from on board the "Trent" in November, 1861. He was ordered to Porter's mortar flotilla in December, 1861, and

took part in the attacks on New Orleans and Vicksburg in 1862. Promoted lieutenant-commander, on 16 July, 1862, at the time of the establishment of that grade, he joined Porter's Mississippi squadron in October, 1862, took command of the flag-ship "Black Hawk," and participated in the important operations in the Mississippi and the Red river. When Admiral Porter was placed in command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in September, 1864, he selected Breese as his fleet-captain, in which capacity he served until hostilities came to an end in May, 1865. He was engaged at the Fort Fisher fights and in the attack on Fort Anderson; and in the naval assault on Fort Fisher, on 15 Jan., 1865, he commanded the storming party, which gained the parapet, but was unable to maintain the position, owing to lack of support from the marines. He was recommended for promotion for services on that occasion, promoted commander 25 July, 1866, and captain, 9 Aug., 1874. After the war he was employed in the testing of breech-loading arms, and in other ordnance duties, and commanded the "Plymouth," of the European squadron, and afterward the "Pensacola."

BREESE, Samuel Livingston, naval officer, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1794; d. at Mount Airy, Pa., 17 Dec., 1870. He was appointed a midshipman, 10 Sept., 1810, and was present at the battle of Lake Champlain, received his commission as lieutenant, 27 April, 1816, as captain, 8 Sept., 1841, and commanded the frigate "Cumberland," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1845. He was in the Pacific during the Mexican war, and was present at the capture of Tuspan and Tobasco, and of Vera Cruz. In 1853–'5 he was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard, in 1856–'8 commanded the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1859–'61 the Brooklyn navy-yard. On 16 July, 1862, he was commissioned as commodore and placed on the retired list, and on 3 Sept., 1862, was made a rear-admiral on the retired list. He served in 1862 as light-house inspector, and in 1869 was port-admiral at Philadelphia.

BREESE, Sidney, jurist, b. in Whitesboro, N. Y., 15 July, 1800; d. in Pinckneyville, Ill., 27 June, 1878. He was graduated at Union in 1818, removed to Illinois, and in 1821 was admitted to the bar. He became assistant secretary of state, and was state attorney from 1822 till 1827, when he was appointed U. S. attorney for Illinois. In 1829 he published the first volume of supreme court reports in that state. He served in the Black Hawk war as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In 1835 he was elected a circuit judge, and in 1841 to the supreme court. From 1843 to 1849 he was a senator of the United States, having been elected as a democrat to succeed Richard M. Young. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution during the administration of President Polk, and served as chairman of the senate committee on public lands, in which capacity he made a report in favor of a transcontinental railroad to the Pacific. In 1850 he was speaker of the Illinois house of representatives. He was one of the originators of the Illinois central railroad. He again became a circuit judge in 1855, and was made chief of the court. In 1857 he was elected a justice of the supreme court, and in 1873 he became chief justice, in which office he continued till the time of his death. In 1869 he published a work on Illinois and one treating of the "Origin and History of the Pacific Railroad."

BREIDENBAUGH, Edward Swoyer, chemist, b. in Newville, Cumberland co., Pa., 13 Jan., 1849. He was educated at Pennsylvania college, graduating in 1868, and studied chemistry at Sheffield scientific school from 1871 till 1873, being instructor in chemistry during the latter year. From 1873 till 1874 he was professor of natural sciences at Carthage college, Ill., but in 1874 he was elected professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Pennsylvania college, where he has since remained. During the years 1880–'4 he was mineralogist of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture. Prof. Breidenbaugh has written numerous papers on scientific subjects, of which the more important are "Analysis of Connecticut Tobacco Ash" (1872); "The Minerals of the Tilly Foster Mine" (1873); "Fermentation and Germ Theory" (1877); "Concerning Certain Misconceptions in Considering the Relations between Science and Religion" (1880); "The Nitrogenous Element of Plant Food" (1880); and "Mineralogy on the Farm" (1881). He is also the author of "Lecture Notes on Inorganic Chemistry" (Gettysburg, 1876) and "Pennsylvania College Book" (Philadelphia, 1882).

BRENAN, Joseph, poet, b. in the north of Ireland in 1829; d. in New Orleans, La., in May, 1857. He joined the young Ireland party in 1848, and was one of the editors of the "Irish Felon." He was imprisoned for nine months for political offences, and after his release edited the "Irishman." In October, 1849, he was implicated in a revolutionary movement in Tipperary, and fled to the United States. For several years he was on the editorial staff of the New Orleans "Delta." His best-known poem is "The Exile to his Wife."

BRENDON, Saint, b. in Ireland in the middle of the 5th century. Among the legendary events of his life was his voyage to Hy Brassail, in company with some holy people. This story was very popular in the middle ages, and undoubtedly kept alive the notion of a western continent. It is said that he sailed from a harbor in Kerry, and after a long voyage reached a shore where he found a charming climate and beautiful birds. He travelled into the interior for fifteen days, but when about to cross a great river he was warned back by an angel, who told him he had gone far enough and that it was reserved for other persons and other times to Christianize the land. On maps made prior to Columbus, St. Brendon's country is placed to the south of the island of Antilia and west of the Cape Verde islands. St. Brendon's manuscript is mentioned in Dicuil's collection "De mensura Orbis." It is in the Burgundian library in Brussels, and has not yet been translated.

BRENEMAN, Abram Adam, chemist, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 28 April, 1847. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania state college in 1866, and was during 1867–'8 instructor in chemistry at that institution, and full professor from 1869 till 1872. In 1875 he was appointed assistant professor and lecturer on chemistry at Cornell, where from 1879 till 1882 he was professor of industrial chemistry. Since then he has resided in New York, where he has been actively engaged in professional work as a writer, an analyst, and a chemical expert. Prof. Breneman has published papers on chemical and sanitary subjects for the scientific and daily papers, devoting his attention largely to the subject of water and its contaminations. He has also written on the chemistry of ceramic manufactures and delivered a course of lectures on that subject in New York. With Prof. G. C. Caldwell he has published "A Manual of Introductory Laboratory Practice" (Ithaca, 1875).

BRENT, Henry Johnson, author, b. in Washington, D. C., in 1811; d. in New York city, 3

Aug., 1880. He was descended from a Roman Catholic family, early settlers of Maryland, and was a grand-nephew of Archbishop Carroll. He contributed to Porter's "Spirit of the Times," over the well-known signature of "Stirrup," and was the associate of Lewis Gaylord Clark in founding and editing the "Knickerbocker," a magazine that enjoyed great popularity from 1833 until 1864. Mr. Brent was also a painter. His best literary work was "Life Almost Alone," published as a serial in the "Knickerbocker," and "Was it a Ghost?" a theory and discussion of the celebrated murder of the Joyce children (Boston, 1868).

BRENT, Richard, senator, b. in Virginia; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 Dec., 1814. He was a representative in congress from 7 Dec., 1795, till 3 March, 1799, and again from 7 Dec., 1801, till 3 March, 1803. He was elected a senator from Virginia, and served from 22 May, 1809, till his death.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, journalist, b. in Mannheim, grand duchy of Baden, Germany, 4 Nov., 1813. He received a thorough classical training, and studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Freiburg. He was admitted to practice in Baden, and after attaining the legal age was elected to the chamber of deputies. He took part in the revolution of 1848, being a member of the Frankfort parliament, and subsequently president of the provisional republican government established in 1849, by the then hopeful revolutionists. The power of Prussia intervened in July of that year, and the grand duke was re-established. Brentano effected his escape, and only knew that he had been sentenced to imprisonment for life after reaching the United States. He settled as a farmer in Kalamazoo co., Mich., and remained there until 1859, when he removed to Chicago and was admitted to the bar. He soon became editor of the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," and in 1862 was a member of the state legislature. For five years he was president of the Chicago board of education. In 1868 he was presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket. In 1869, a general amnesty having been granted to the revolutionists of 1849, he revisited his native land. He was appointed U. S. consul at Dresden in 1872, and served until 1876, when he was elected to congress, where he served until 3 March, 1879. After leaving congress he devoted much time to historical and literary researches designed to compare and contrast the American and European codes of criminal procedure. In this line of work he has published a report of the trial of the assassin of President Garfield, and a history of the celebrated case of King *v.* Missouri (U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 107). This last was republished in Leipsic. In 1884 Mr. Brentano gave up active work, owing to partial paralysis.

BRENTON, Jahleel, sailor, b. in Rhode Island, 22 Aug., 1770; d. in Elford, England, 3 April, 1844. He was the eldest son of Rear-Admiral Jahleel Brenton, who, with his family, came to America early in the 17th century. The father held a lieutenant's commission in the royal navy when the war for independence began, and remained loyal to the crown, as did nearly all the Americans who were in the navy at that time. Young Jahleel was appointed midshipman on his father's ship in 1781. In 1802 he married Isabella Stewart, an American lady, to whom he had long been engaged. She died in 1817, and in 1822 he married a cousin, Harriet Brenton, who survived him. He rose to eminence in his profession, attaining the rank of rear-admiral of the blue in 1830, having rendered gallant and distinguished services wherever he met the enemies of Great Britain. Fortunately he was not called upon to encounter the navy of his native land during the war of 1812. He was very devout, and gave a great part of his time and energy to religious and charitable work, especially among sailors. He wrote "The Hope of the Navy" (London, 1839); "An Appeal to the British Nation on Behalf of her Sailors" (1841); "Memoir of Capt. E. P. Brenton" (1842); and "Coast Fisheries" (1843). A memoir of his life and services was published in 1846 by the Rev. Henry Raikes (new ed. abridged, and edited by Sir Launcelot Charles Lee Brenton, only son of the admiral, 1855).

BRENTON, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Gallatin co., Ky., 22 Nov., 1810; d. in Fort Wayne, Ind., 29 March, 1857. He received an English education, and at the age of twenty entered the Methodist ministry and served as a preacher until 1848, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis. During his ministry he had studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He served for a year as registrar in the land-office at Fort Wayne, and in 1851 was elected as a whig to congress. He was defeated for the next congress, but in the mean time had been chosen president of Fort Wayne college and filled the office acceptably until 1854, when he was re-elected as a republican to the 34th and 35th congresses.

BRENTON, William, governor of Rhode Island, b. in England early in the 17th century; d. in Newport, R. I., in 1674. The family came from Hammersmith, England, where they were persons of wealth and high social standing during the reign of Charles I. William Brenton represented the colony at Boston for several years, beginning in 1635, was lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island prior to 1660, president of the colony between 1660 and 1661, and governor under the charter obtained from Charles II. from 1666 till 1669. His original grant gave him a certain number of acres for every mile of land surveyed, and on the strength of this he secured much valuable property. He was one of the nine original proprietaries of Rhode Island. He selected and surveyed the site of Newport, built a large brick house where Fort Adams now stands, and laid out handsome walks around it. His name is preserved in Brenton's Point and Brenton's Reef, Narragansett bay.

BRESSANI, Francesco Giuseppe, Italian Jesuit missionary, b. in Rome in 1612; d. in Florence, 9 Sept., 1672. After spending two years with the Indians near Quebec he was sent on a mission to the Hurons in 1644, was captured on the way by the Iroquois and tortured, but was afterward made over to an old squaw to take the place of a deceased relative. She sent him to Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.), where the Dutch paid a large ransom for him, and on his recovery sent him to France. He came again to this country in the spring of 1645, maimed and disfigured, and lived with the Hurons until 1650, when he returned to Italy, in broken health. He published "Relazione dei Missionarii della Compagnia de Gesù nella Nuova-Francia" (Macerata, 1653; English translation, Montreal, 1852).

BRETON, Raymond (bray-tong'), French missionary, b. in 1609; d. in 1679. He entered the Dominican order, and for twenty years devoted himself to preaching and study in Santo Domingo and other parts of the West Indies. He published a French-and-Caribbean dictionary, a Caribbean grammar, and a Caribbean catechism.

BREVARD, Ephraim, patriot, b. about 1750; d. in Charlotte, N. C., about 1783. He was graduated at Princeton in 1768, studied medicine, and settled at Charlotte to practise. He sympathized

with the movement for independence, and was secretary of the famous Mecklenburg convention of 31 May, 1775. He was one of the committee appointed to draft resolutions, and, in fact, the actual author of the "declaration," which anticipates by more than a year the formal Declaration of Independence by congress, though it was itself anticipated by several others that have not become so celebrated, notably that of Mendon, Mass., in 1773. When the British invaded the southern states, Dr. Brevard and his six brothers entered the continental service. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780, and when set at liberty was so broken by disease, incurred during confinement, that he died soon afterward. It is known that he was buried at Hopewell, but in the confusion of the time the grave was not marked, and it has never been identified. He was one of the most accomplished men of his time, and exerted a powerful influence in behalf of independence.

BREVOORT, Henry, b. in 1791; d. in Rye, N. Y., 11 April, 1874. He was descended from the old Holland Dutch stock, and inherited a large landed estate on Manhattan island, which became extremely valuable as the city increased in population. He was a gentleman of literary taste and the life-long friend of Washington Irving, with whom he travelled in Europe and corresponded for half a century. He removed, in early life, to Yonkers, but returned to New York and was a member of the common council for many years. In 1852 he removed to Rye, where he resided until his death. One of his daughters married Charles Astor Bristed.—His son, **James Carson,** b. in New York city, 10 July, 1818, received his early education at home, in France, and at Hofwyl, near Berne, Switzerland. After leaving this latter school, he studied for three years at the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, and was graduated with the diploma of a civil engineer. On returning to the United States, he accompanied his uncle, James Renwick, one of the commissioners on the northeastern boundary survey. In 1838 he went abroad as private secretary to Washington Irving, U. S. minister to Spain. After serving a year in this capacity, he spent several years in European travel, and returned home in 1843. Two years later he married the daughter of Judge Leffert Lefferts, of Brooklyn, where he has since resided, serving on the board of education, and as one of the constructing board of water commissioners. For ten years, beginning in 1863, he was president of the Long Island historical society, and for two years superintendent of the Astor library in New York city, of which he had been a trustee since 1852. He became a regent of the university of New York in 1861, and the same year received the degree of LL. D. from Williams. He is a member of the New York historical society, the academy of natural sciences, the American geographical society, the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania historical societies, and numerous other scientific, literary, and artistic associations, in which he has always taken active interest. As a collector of rare books and coins he has been very successful. From his father he inherited about 6,000 volumes, mostly Americana, which were collected in Europe during the turbulent years from 1810 till 1832. To this library Mr. Brevoort made large and valuable additions, until in 1875 it comprised about 10,000 volumes, many of them very rare and costly. He has also made valuable collections of medals and manuscripts. About 1875 he began wisely to anticipate the usual fate of such collections, and has bestowed many of his treasures upon institutions where they will be carefully preserved for the benefit of students and connoisseurs. His collections also embrace entomology and ichthyology (books and specimens), and for the preservation of these also he has judiciously provided. He contributed to the "American Journal of Numismatics" a series of illustrated papers on "Early Spanish and Portuguese Coinage in America." In the "Historical Magazine" he published a paper on the discovery of the remains of Columbus, and in 1874 prepared a volume, printed privately, entitled "Verrazano the Navigator, or Notes on Giovanni de Verrazano, and on a Planisphere of 1529, illustrating his American Voyage in 1524," this being a revision and expansion of a paper read before the American geographical society, 28 Nov., 1871.

BREVOORT, James Renwick, painter, b. in Westchester co., N. Y., 20 July, 1832. After studying with Thomas Cummings in this country he spent several years in European schools, and sketched in the picturesque districts of England, Holland, and Italy. He was elected an associate of the national academy in 1861, and a full member in 1863. He has made special study of perspective, and was professor of that branch of drawing at the national academy in 1872. He is very successful in the treatment of American landscape in a low tone of color, this being his favorite line of work. Among his pictures are "Scene in Holland"; "Lake of Como" (1878); "Storm on English Moor" (1882); "May Morning, Lake Como" (1883); "New England Scene"; "Morning in Early Winter" (1884); "The Wild November Comes at Last"; "Windy Evening on the Moors" (1885); and "Windy Day on a Moor" (1886).

BREWER, David Josiah, jurist, b. in Smyrna, Asia Minor, 20 June, 1837. He studied at Wesleyan university and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1856, studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, was graduated at Albany law-school in 1858, was admitted to the bar in New York city, engaged in farming in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1858–'9, removed to the west, and practised his profession in Kansas City, Mo., and afterward in Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1861–'4 he was a U. S. commissioner, in 1862–'5 judge of probate and judge of the Leavenworth county criminal court, in 1865–'9 judge of the first judicial court of the state, and at the same time superintendent of public schools, in 1869–'70 city attorney, and in 1870–'81 judge of the Kansas supreme court. He filled the office also of vice-president, and subsequently that of president, of the board of education. In 1884 he was appointed U. S. judge for the eighth circuit.

BREWER, Gardner, merchant, b. in Boston in 1806; d. in Newport, R. I., 30 Sept., 1874. He was one of the wealthiest and most liberal of Boston merchants. After attaining his majority he was for some time a distiller, but afterward engaged in the dry-goods trade, and founded the house of Gardner Brewer & Co., which represented some of the largest mills in New England, and had branches in New York and Philadelphia. In this business, by accurate method combined with great sagacity, he accumulated a fortune which, at his death, was estimated at several millions of dollars. Mr. Brewer at one time took an active part in politics as a republican. He was also a strong protectionist, and took great interest in the industrial development of the country. He used his large wealth liberally for the public good, and shortly before his death gave to the city of Boston a beautiful fountain, which stands on an angle of the common. His residence, on the site of the

house of John Hancock, is one of the finest private dwellings in the city. The "great fire" in Boston (November, 1872) destroyed the old warehouse of the firm; but before the end of 1873 a new building, one of the costliest in Boston, was erected on its site. Mr. Brewer died at his seaside villa.

BREWER, Josiah, missionary, b. in Berkshire co., Mass., in 1796; d. in Stockbridge, Mass., 19 Nov., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, and became a tutor in the college after post-graduate study. He was one of the first to volunteer as a missionary to Turkey for the American board, and in 1830 sailed for the east, beginning his labors at Smyrna, only three years after the Greek revolution. The battle of Navarino had destroyed the Turkish navy, and had opened the door for influences from abroad. Mr. Brewer was the first to introduce schools and the printing-press. He established the first paper in Smyrna, where several journals are now published in different languages. The schools he founded have served as models for others, and have done much to introduce European education into the Turkish empire. After a few years he returned home. He published "Residence in Constantinople" (New Haven, 1827) and "Patmos and the Seven Churches of Asia" (1851).

BREWER, Legh Richmond, P. E. bishop, b. in Berkshire, Vt., 29 Jan., 1839. He entered Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., and was graduated with honors in 1863, and at the general theological seminary, New York, in 1866. He was ordained deacon in New York city, 1 July, 1866, and priest in Oswego, N. Y., 16 June, 1867. Mr. Brewer was rector of Grace church, Carthage, N. Y., for six years, when he became rector of Trinity church, Watertown, N. Y. While in this place he was elected missionary bishop of Montana, and consecrated in Watertown, 8 Dec., 1880. In his triennial report made to the board of missions in 1883, Bishop Brewer gives an interesting and encouraging account of his missionary labors in Montana.

BREWER, Thomas Mayo, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 Nov., 1814; d. there, 24 Jan., 1880. After graduation at Harvard in 1835, and at the Massachusetts medical school in 1838, he became editor of the Boston "Atlas" (1840). This engagement lasted until 1857, when he joined the publishing-house of Brewer & Tileston. He edited Wilson's "Birds of North America" (1839), adding a list of all the newly classified birds known at that date. Several years were devoted, in company with Messrs. Baird and Ridgeway, to the preparation of "A History of North American Birds" (Boston, 1874). This work, in three volumes, was the first attempt made on a large scale, for nearly thirty years subsequent to Audubon's great work, to complete the study of American ornithology. Abundant material existed in government reports and in the archives of the Smithsonian institution, and this was edited with great skill and judgment, the accounts of the habits of the different species being from the pen of Dr. Brewer, while the technical descriptions were furnished by his associates. There was also published by the Smithsonian institution in 1859 a volume on the "Oölogy of North America." During 1875 and 1876 he visited nearly all the great oölogical collections of Europe and Great Britain. An account of this trip may be found in the "Popular Science Monthly," vol. xi.

BREWER, William Henry, chemist, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at Yale (now Sheffield) scientific school in 1852, and spent some time in Germany, studying at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich. In 1858 he became professor of chemistry and geology in Washington college, Pa. From 1860 till 1864 he was first assistant on the geological survey of California, and during 1863–'4 professor of chemistry in the university of California. In 1864 he was called to the chair of agriculture at Yale. Prof. Brewer is a member of numerous scientific societies, and in 1880 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. For some years he has been a member of the Connecticut state board of health, and has contributed papers to its reports. He has also contributed analyses of minerals to Dana's "Mineralogy"; but his scientific papers are devoted principally to chemical agriculture. He has edited the "Botany of California" (vol. i., 1886) and "Cereal Production in the United States" ("Reports of the Tenth Census," vol. iii.).

BREWERTON, Henry, soldier, b. in New York city; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 April, 1879. He was at the head of the 2d class in the U. S. military academy when the 1st class was about to graduate in 1819. He obtained leave to essay the examination with the advanced class, and was graduated fifth from its head, thus completing the usual four years' course in three years. At the same time three of his classmates obtained similar permits and passed the ordeal successfully, though not with so high grade. But these irregularities of administration were found to be detrimental to the general good of the cadets, and were not permitted under the stricter discipline established soon after this time. Brewerton was at once commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, and, after a temporary detail to aid in determining the 45th parallel of latitude at Rouse's Point, N. Y., he was in September, 1819, assigned to duty as an instructor at the military academy. He was promoted first lieutenant of engineers, 1 Jan., 1825; captain, 21 Sept., 1826; major, 23 Aug., 1856; and lieutenant-colonel, 6 Aug., 1861. During these years he was continuously engaged on important engineering works, such as Fort Adams, Newport, Fort Jackson, La., the defences of Charleston harbor, on the light-house board, and as a member of various boards and commissions appointed to improve the defences of the United States. In 1847 he received the degree of LL. D. from Dickinson college. During the early years of the civil war, from 1861 till 5 Nov., 1864, he was superintending engineer of the fortifications and improvements of Baltimore harbor, Md. On 22 April, 1864, he was promoted colonel of engineers. The winter of 1864–'5 he passed in the neighborhood of Hampton Roads, superintending the construction of defensive works, and thence he was transferred to the defences of New York. He was brevetted brigadier-general, "for long, faithful, and meritorious services," 13 March, 1865, and retired 7 March, 1867, in compliance with the law, "having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years."—His son, **George Douglas,** soldier, b. about 1820. He joined Stephenson's regiment of "California volunteers," in 1846, as second lieutenant, became second lieutenant, 1st U. S. infantry, 22 May, 1847, and first lieutenant in June, 1850. He is the author of "The War in Kansas: A Rough Trip to the Border among New Homes and a Strange People" (New York, 1856); "Fitzpoodle at Newport"; and "Ida Lewis, the Heroine of Lime Rock" (Newport, 1869). He has published also, through a New York firm, "The Automaton Regiment" (1862), "The Automaton Company," and "The Automaton Battery" (1863). These devices for the instruction of military recruits were brought out when hundreds of thousands of untrained soldiers were eagerly study-

ing the rudiments of the art of war, and were extensively used in connection with the regular books of tactics.

BREWSTER, Benjamin Harris, lawyer, b. in Salem co., N. J., 13 Oct., 1816. He was graduated at Princeton in 1834, and admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1838, of which he became a most distinguished member. He was appointed by President Polk in 1846 a commissioner to examine into the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the government. From 1867 till 1869 he was attorney-general for Pennsylvania. He acquired a high reputation as a prosecutor during his Philadelphian experience, was made attorney-general of the United States by President Arthur in December, 1881, and served in that capacity until 1885, a period covering the conclusion of the famous Star Route trials, to the prosecution of which he brought to bear all his energy and experience. When a young man, he risked his life in the effort to save his sister from death by fire, and was himself terribly burned and disfigured for life.

BREWSTER, Charles Warren, journalist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 13 Sept., 1812; d. there, 3 Aug., 1868. He received a common-school education, and began to work for his living as an apprentice in the office of the Portsmouth "Journal." In fifteen years he had become its proprietor, and when he died had been connected with his journal for more than fifty years. He served several terms in the legislature, and was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1850–'1. He is the author of "Fifty Years in a Printing-Office" and "Rambles about Portsmouth."

BREWSTER, James, manufacturer, b. in Preston, Conn., 6 Aug., 1788; d. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Nov., 1866. He was the seventh in direct descent from Elder Brewster, who came over in the "Mayflower." The early death of his father, leaving the family with but limited means, made it necessary for James to follow a trade, and after a district-school education he was apprenticed, in 1804, to Charles Chapman, of Northampton, Mass., to learn carriage-making. On attaining his majority, he was offered an interest in his employer's business, but this he refused, preferring to go into business by himself, and circumstances led him to New Haven. At that time, 1810, few carriages were in use, one-horse wagons being generally employed, and even Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, rode into Boston on election-day in such a vehicle. Mr. Brewster undertook the improvement of the styles, and soon became known as the manufacturer of "Brewster wagons," which then came into extended use. He made a specialty of the better class of vehicles, and was the first maker in the United States to send a panelled carriage to the south. In time he established a very large business in the improved forms of buggies, phaetons, victorias, coaches, and similar modern vehicles. Mr. Brewster early adopted the custom of paying his workmen every Saturday evening, instead of continuing the old practice of giving orders for goods. His respect for religion compelled him to realize his responsibility to those in his employ, and he insisted that his workmen should attend divine service. Drinking habits prevailed among the journeymen to an unfortunate extent, and he strongly advocated temperance. In many ways he endeavored to educate his employees, and he delivered evening addresses to his men on moral and practical subjects. Later he instituted and sustained a course of scientific lectures by such men as Professors Olmsted, Shepard, and Silliman, of Yale. These lectures cost him over $5,000 annually, and he built a hall for them, all of which attracted to New Haven a superior class of workmen. In 1827 he opened a branch of his business on Broad street, New York, near the present stock exchange. In 1833 he became interested in railroad-building, and with a number of citizens of New Haven obtained a charter for the construction of a road between New Haven and Hartford. The great fire in New York, which occurred in 1835, made it impossible to collect a portion of the funds subscribed, and Mr. Brewster gave up a fine business in order to devote his entire energies to the building of the road, giving his time and services for four years to the accomplishment of this enterprise. He was president of the company, giving without remuneration such land belonging to him over which the road passed. The rails with which this line was built were imported from England at an expense of $250,000, and he became responsible for them as the importers refused otherwise to deliver them. In 1838 he again established a carriage business, associating with him his son, James B. Brewster, who afterward became head of the New York house, now known as "J. B. Brewster, of 25th Street." The public spirit of Mr. Brewster is further attested by the almshouse and orphan asylum that he built in New Haven.

BREWSTER, William, pilgrim, b. in England in 1560; d. in Plymouth, Mass., 10 April, 1644. There is a conflict of authorities as to the dates of his birth and death. Those here given agree with the official records of the colony as kept by Nathaniel Morton. Nottinghamshire was the county of his birth; but whether his father was William Brewster of Scrooby, or Henry or James Brewster, vicar of Sutton-cum-Lound, has never been positively determined. Gov. Bradford says that Brewster entered Cambridge university and remained there for a short time, but his college is not named. He was of good family, and his coat-of-arms is identical with that of the ancient Suffolk branch. After leaving Cambridge, probably in 1584, he entered the service of William Davison, ambassador, and afterward secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and with him visited the Netherlands, remaining in his service two years. Then, having become an earnest devotee of the Christian religion as taught by Hooker and his followers, he went to Scrooby, and so zealously interested himself in advancing the cause that he fell eventually under the ban of the church. First, however, he became postmaster at Scrooby, an office of much more consequence then than now, as it involved the supplying of relays of horses and the entertainment of travellers. Such offices were in that day often filled by persons of high social station. While holding this office, Mr. Brewster occupied Scrooby Manor, a possession of the archbishop of York, where royalty had often been entertained, and where Cardinal Wolsey passed several weeks after his deposition. His salary was 20*d.* a day until July, 1603, when it was raised to 2*s.* a day. By this time he and his associate "separatists" had become obnoxious to the "establishment," and in 1607 they embarked in a sloop at Boston, bound for Holland, intending to flee the country; but the skipper betrayed them, and they were arrested. Brewster was imprisoned and bound over for trial. In the summer of 1608 he was more successful, sailed from Hull, and reached Amsterdam in safety. Having spent most of his property in effecting his own escape and aiding his poorer associates, he was obliged to teach English for a living. With the aid of friends he set up a printing-press, and did very well in a business point of view by printing

religious books that were contraband in England. Through the assistance of his friend, Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the Virginia company, he obtained a grant of land in North America, and in September, 1620, the first company of pilgrims set sail in the "Mayflower," landing where Plymouth, Mass., now stands, on 21 Dec., 1620. Brewster was ruling elder of the church, and until 1629 acted as teacher and minister, enduring the hardships of the memorable first winter with wonderful courage and cheerfulness. He left four sons and a daughter, and his descendants are among the most honored New England families. His sword and many relics of his personal property are still preserved in the museum of the Massachusetts historical society in Boston, and at Plymouth, Mass. See "Life and Times of William Brewster, Chief of the Pilgrims" (Philadelphia, 1857).

BREWSTER, William, ornithologist, b. in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., 5 July, 1851. He was graduated at the Cambridge high school in 1869, but was prevented by a difficulty with his eyes from entering Harvard. Subsequently he devoted his attention exclusively to the study of ornithology, becoming in 1880 assistant in charge of the collection of birds and mammals in the Boston society of natural history, and in 1885 curator of ornithology at the museum of comparative zoölogy, Cambridge. Mr. Brewster is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1876 became president of the Nuttall ornithological club of Cambridge. He has published articles in the "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," in the "Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History," "Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," "The Auk," and other periodicals.

BREWSTER, William R., soldier, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1869. He was a colonel in the Excelsior brigade, organized by Daniel E. Sickles in 1861, and after the promotion of that officer was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. At the time of his death he held a place in the U. S. internal revenue department.

BRICE, Benjamin W., soldier, b. in Virginia in 1809. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Ohio, was graduated in 1829, served as a lieutenant of infantry in an expedition against the Sac Indians in 1831, and on 13 Feb., 1831, resigned from the army. He was brigade major in the Ohio militia in 1835–'9, became a lawyer, and was a judge of common pleas in 1845, and adjutant-general of the state in 1846. At the beginning of the Mexican war he re-entered the army with the rank of major on the staff, on 3 March, 1847, and served as paymaster at Cincinnati and in the field. He was discharged on 4 March, 1849, but was reappointed on 9 Feb., 1852, and served in the pay department. He had charge of the pay district of Kansas and the territories in 1861–'2, and of that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware in 1862–'4, and on 29 Nov., 1864, was appointed paymaster-general with the rank of colonel. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services. He was continued in charge of the pay department at Washington, was promoted brigadier-general on 28 July, 1866, and on 1 Jan., 1872, was retired from active service.

BRICEÑO, Alonso (bre-thayn'-yo), South American theologian, b. in Santiago de Chili. He entered the Franciscan order in Lima, Peru, 30 Jan., 1605, and was soon promoted to the office of definer and inspector of the convents of his order in Chili, Charcas, and Cajamarca. Briceño presided over a literary assembly in Rome and distinguished himself so much that he was appointed general of his order and judge of appeals of the Spanish provinces. He was proposed by King Philip IV. for the bishopric of Nicaragua, consecrated at Panama, and then translated to the see of Caracas, Venezuela, where he died.

BRICEÑO, Antonio Nicolás, a revolutionary chief of Venezuela, and one of the signers of the act of independence of that republic, d. in 1813. He was called "the devil" on account of his fiery and violent temper. He was the first chief who made war to the death against the Spanish troops, as Bolivar did afterward. Briceño did not follow Bolivar's orders and separated from him. Being routed by the Spaniards and taken prisoner, he was executed with others in Barinas.

BRICHER, Albert Thompson, painter, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 10 April, 1837. He was educated in Newburyport (Mass.) academy, and entered upon a mercantile career in Boston, devoting his leisure to drawing and painting without professional instruction. In a few years he attained noteworthy skill in making landscape studies from nature, and after 1858 devoted himself to the art as a profession. He opened a studio in Boston, and met with some success there, but in 1868 sought a wider field in New York. At the national academy of that year he exhibited "Mill-Stream at Newburyport." Soon afterward he began to use water-colors in preference to oils, and in 1873 was chosen a member of the American water-color society. Since then he has devoted himself mainly to water-color painting of landscape, marine, and coastwise scenery. His coloring is brilliant, harmonious, and singularly transparent. His attention to detail bars him from the ranks of modern "impressionists," but he has many admirers among lovers of natural scenery. Among his more notable drawings are "Sunset in October" (1869); "The Maiden's Rock, Lake Pepin" (1870); "Mt. Adams" (1871); "On the Esopus" (1874); "Off Halifax Harbor" (1875); "A Lift in the Fog" (1876); "St. Michael's Mount" (1877); and "What the Tide Left" (1878).

BRICKETT, James, soldier, b. in 1737; d. in Haverhill, Mass., 9 Dec., 1818. He practised medicine successfully in Haverhill until the French war offered him an opportunity for service in the field. He was a surgeon at Ticonderoga in 1759–'60, when the French abandoned the vicinity of Lake Champlain. At the beginning of the revolutionary war he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Essex co., Mass., regiment, 20 May, 1775, was wounded at Bunker Hill, 17 June, and in the following year was made brigadier in the expedition preparing for Canada. After Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga (17 Oct., 1777), Gen. Brickett was placed in command of the escort, and marched the prisoners, about 6,000 in number, from the battlefield on Hudson river to Cambridge, Mass.

BRIDGE, Horatio, naval officer, b. in Augusta, Me., 8 April, 1806. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825. Among his classmates were Nathaniel Hawthorne, George B. Cheever, John S. C. Abbott, and Henry W. Longfellow. After the usual three years' course of study he was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practised for ten years, at first in Showhegan, and afterward in Augusta. In 1838 he was appointed a paymaster in the U. S. navy. He was assigned to the "Cyane," and cruised in her until 1841, when, after an interval of shore duty, he was ordered to the "Saratoga," and in her visited the African coast. After his return he pub-

lished "The Journal of an African Cruiser" (New York, 1845), the authorship of which is usually accredited to his classmate, Nathaniel Hawthorne. The book was, in fact, edited by Hawthorne from Bridge's notes. In 1846–'8 he cruised in the Mediterranean and off the African coast in the frigate "United States." From 1849 till 1851 he was stationed at Portsmouth navy-yard. Near the close of 1851 he sailed for the Pacific in the "Portsmouth," and while on this cruise was ordered home and assigned to duty as chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing, the duties of which he faithfully performed for nearly fifteen years, covering the whole period of the civil war, and involving transactions and disbursements to the amount of many millions of dollars. In July, 1869, he resigned this place, and was assigned to duty as chief inspector of provisions and clothing until he reached the legal limit of age for active duty, when he was retired with the rank of commodore.

BRIDGES, Fidelia, artist, b. in Salem, Mass., 19 May, 1835. She removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854, and in 1859 went to Philadelphia, where she was a pupil of W. T. Richards. In 1865–'6 she spent eighteen months studying art in Italy, Switzerland, and France. She sent to the national academy, in oil, "Winter Sunshine" and "Wild Flowers in Wheat" (1869); "Blackberry Bushes" and "Views on the Ausable" (1870); "Thistles and Yellow-Birds" (1873); and "Cornfield" and "Salt Marshes" (1874). She began painting in water-colors in 1871, and has been very successful. Some of her water-color pictures are "Daisies and Clover" (1874); "Lily Pond" (1875); "Mouth of a River" (1876); "Rye-Field" (1877); and "Morning-Glories" (1878). In 1876 she sent to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia "A Flock of Snow-Birds," "Kingfisher and Catkins," and "Corner of a Rye-Field," all in water-colors. She was elected an associate of the national academy of design in 1873, and member of the water-color society in 1874. In 1878–'9 she spent a year in England. Among her later pictures are "East Hampton Meadows" (1884) and "Pastures by the Sea" (1885).

BRIDGES, George Washington, lawyer, b. in Athens, McMinn co., Tenn., 9 Oct., 1821; d. there, 16 March, 1873. After working several years at the tailor's trade, he made enough money to educate himself, and, having graduated at the university of Tennessee, Knoxville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He became attorney-general of the state in 1848, and held the office until 1859, when he resigned it. He held also the places of bank attorney and railroad director, and was a presidential elector on the Douglas ticket of 1860. In August, 1861, he was elected to congress as a unionist, but was arrested by the confederate authorities while on his way to Washington, and taken back to Tennessee, where he was kept a prisoner for over a year. Finally escaping, he took his seat in the house, 25 Feb., 1863, and served until 3 March. He was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Tennessee cavalry in 1864, and in 1865 was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Tennessee.

BRIDGES, Robert, colonial iron-factor, lived in the 17th century. Little is known of him personally, save that, according to Edward Johnson, of Woburn, author of "The Wonder-Working Providence" (Boston, 1651), "he was endued with able parts, and forward to improve them to the glory of God and his people's good." In 1645 he was appointed a commissioner to confer with the governors of the French provinces to the north of New England. He appears as a member of the general court in the colonial records, and in 1646 was elected a speaker of that body. He settled at Lynn, Mass., and in 1643 formed a company to work the large deposits of "bog iron-ore" found in the vicinity. He went to London and organized "The Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works," consisting of eleven wealthy Englishmen who advanced £1,000 to begin work. A foundry was established on the western bank of Saugus river, and expert foundrymen and iron-workers came from England and Scotland to develop the industry. These works furnished most of the iron used in the country for several years, and, but for the scarcity of money in the colony and the consequent difficulty of making collections, gave every indication of success. The enterprise ultimately failed, though on a small scale the works were continued for more than a century. Capt. Robert Bridges was probably the first American promoter of an American mining scheme involving the investment of British capital.

BRIDGMAN, Frederick Arthur, painter, b. in Tuskogee, Ala., 10 Nov., 1847. His parents were from Massachusetts. At the age of five years he declared he would be an artist, and at sixteen he removed to New York and became an apprentice in the engraving department of the American Bank-Note Company. He remained there two years, studying meanwhile at the Brooklyn art school and at the school of the national academy of design in New York. He went to Paris in 1866, and was one of the first American students to enter the studio of Gérôme as a pupil. He studied at the école des beaux arts in Paris for five years, the interval of study being devoted to diligent outside work at Pont Aven and elsewhere in Brittany. He first sent a picture to the Paris salon in 1868; it was entitled "Jeu Breton," and, like its almost yearly successors in that exhibition, had the good fortune to be hung "on the line." During this period he contributed to the salon of 1869 "The Breton Children in Carnival Time," of which an engraving was published in the illustrated papers. In 1870 he sent "The American Circus in Brittany." In 1871 there was no salon because of the Franco-Prussian war. His contribution in 1872 was "Apollo carrying away Cyrene." The winter of 1872–'3 he passed in Algiers, and returned to the Pyrenees in the summer of 1873 and painted "The Diligence." An excursion through the Pyrenees in 1872 furnished the suggestion of "Bringing in the Maize" (near Bayonne), which was exhibited that year, and is one of his most successful works. Later, in 1873, he went to Egypt, and, after working for a time at Cairo, went with friends as far up the Nile as the second cataract. His sketches taken at this time furnished the theme of his contributions to the salon on his return to France: "The Funeral of a Mummy" (1877); "Pastimes of an Assyrian King" (1878); and "Procession of the bull Apis" (1879). The last of these is now in the Corcoran art gallery, Washington. "The Funeral of a Mummy" was one of the successful pictures of the Paris international exhibition of 1878, where it was awarded a medal of the second class, and at the same time the artist was "decoré" by the "legion of honor." Many oriental and archæological pictures were produced during these years, several of which were engraved in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," October, 1881. In 1871 he began to exhibit pictures in the New York national academy, sending for that year's exhibition "Illusions in High Life." In 1874 he exhibited the salon picture of the preceding year,

"Bringing in the Maize," and in 1875 three: "The American Circus in Paris," "Tête à Tête in Cairo," and "In the Pyrenees." The same year he was made an associate of the national academy. In 1876 he exhibited "A Moorish Interior" and "Chapel-Noon, Brittany," and sent to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia "A Kybelian Woman," "Flower of the Harem," and "The Nubian Story-Teller." Many of his finest paintings are owned in this country. In 1880 Mr. Bridgman came to America and gave a collective exhibition of his works in New York. He was chosen a member of the National Academy of Design in 1881, and the same year returned to Paris, where he resides and has his studio. His latest paintings are "Caid's Escort at Rest"; "Family Bath at Cairo"; "My Last Price" (1884); and "Summer on the Bosphorus" (1885).

BRIDGMAN, Laura Dewey, blind deaf-mute, b. in Hanover, N. H., 21 Dec., 1829. When she was two years old a severe illness deprived her of sight and hearing, and consequently of speech. Her sense of smell was also destroyed, and that of taste much impaired. At the age of eight she was placed in the Perkins institution for the blind, at Boston, Mass., where the superintendent, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, undertook the difficult task of instructing her. The first step was to teach her the names of objects, and this was done by putting into her hands some familiar article, together with its name in raised letters. When she had begun to realize that the words bore some relation to the objects, the former were given her alone, and it was found that she recognized them. The letters were then taken apart, and she was taught how to put them together to form the words. After she had learned many names in this way, type with raised letters were given her, with a board containing holes for their reception, and it afforded her great amusement to form with these materials the names of objects that were presented. She was also taught the manual alphabet and its connection with the raised letters, so that when the name of a new object was spelled on her teacher's hands she would compose the same with her type. All this was done in three months. Laura never grew tired of learning, and Dr. Howe, after continuing for two years to teach her the names of objects, next tried to instruct her in their qualities and relations. The difficulties connected with each step having been surmounted by patience and perseverance, she was next taught to write with a lead-pencil. After this her studies were various. She acquired a knowledge of arithmetic, of geography, which was taught by means of maps and globes in relief, and also learned to sew and to do household work. The statement that she learned to play on the piano is incorrect. She constantly thought, and asked questions about what she had learned. One day Dr. Howe, when asked who it was that had made land and sea, explained to her the character of God, and from this time her religious feelings became strongly developed. Miss Bridgman has taught in the Perkins institution with great success, and still makes it her home during the school session, spending the summers with her mother at Hanover, N. H. The facts in her life have been referred to by theologians, philosophers, and medical men all over the world, and her physical and mental condition is still of great interest. It is probable that when she came to Dr. Howe she was not quite as completely in the state of one blind from birth as he supposed. The modesty of her demeanor, which surprised him so, and the facility with which she learned, were doubtless due to the influence of the twenty-six months when she had full possession of her senses, though she was totally unable to remember anything that happened in that period. She is so deaf that her hand is more sensitive to sonorous vibrations than any part of her head, yet she is easily made dizzy by whirling, a fact that has been thought to contradict the hypothesis that the semicircular canal of the ear is the seat of giddiness. Her left eye is still sensitive to a strong beam of light, which, however, only causes her pain. She is with difficulty able to form a mental picture involving space relations, and it requires effort for her to tell, for instance, how many sides of an object are visible from one point. An interesting peculiarity is her Homeric use of epithets. Her bed is always "easy" or "soft," her room "cosey," and the fire "nice" or "warm." She is very neat in her dress and in the arrangement of her room, and, while regarding the rights of others, is tenacious of her own. She is very fond of "talking," and will often soliloquize in finger-language. Dr. Howe wrote, in 1873: "She enjoys life quite as much, probably more, than most persons do. She reads whatever book she finds in raised print, but especially the Bible. She makes much of her own clothing, and can run a sewing-machine. She seems happiest when she can find some person who knows the finger alphabet, and can sit and gossip with her about acquaintances, the news, and general matters. Her moral sense is well developed." See "Life and Education of Laura Dewey Bridgman," by her instructor, Mary S. Lamson (Boston, 1878).

BRIGGS, Amos, manufacturer, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., in 1795; d. in Newport, R. I., 8 Aug., 1874. He removed to Schaghticoke, N. Y., in 1820, and was engaged in manufacturing there for more than fifty years. He held many local offices, was several times state senator, and did much by his energy and public spirit to increase the prosperity of the town. He was also prominent in religious matters.

BRIGGS, Caleb, geologist, b. in North Rochester, Mass., 24 May, 1812; d. there, 28 Sept., 1884. He was educated as a physician, but devoted himself to the study of geology and its allied sciences, and was engaged in the first survey of the coal and iron regions of Ohio. He entered upon the work in June, 1837, explored Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Athens, Jackson, Hocking, and afterward Wood, Crawford, and Tuscarawas cos., and, after the survey terminated in 1839, was employed in surveying the western counties of Virginia. He then settled at Ironton, Ohio, where he engaged in mining, and gave $25,000 to found a public library.

BRIGGS, Charles Augustus, clergyman, b. in New York city, 15 Jan., 1841. He studied in the university of Virginia from 1857 till 1860, in the union theological seminary, New York city, from 1861 till 1863, and in the university of Berlin from 1866 till 1869. Returning to this country, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Roselle, N. J., and in 1874 was appointed to the chair of Hebrew in Union theological seminary. He is also one of the editors of the "Presbyterian Review," and has written much on biblical subjects. He has published "American Presbyterianism, its Origin and Early History" (New York, 1885).

BRIGGS, Charles Frederick, author, b. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1804; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 June, 1877. He removed to New York early in life, and was there connected with the press many years. He began the publication of the "Broadway Journal" in 1844, and in the following year Edgar A. Poe became his associate editor. From

1853 till 1856, in connection with George William Curtis and Parke Godwin, he was an editor of "Putnam's Magazine," and was also an editor of the new series begun in 1869. He was also connected with the "New York Times" and the "Evening Mirror," in which he published a series of humorous letters signed "Fernando Mendez Pinto." He was afterward employed in the custom-house, and in 1870 joined the editorial staff of the Brooklyn "Union," of which he was chief editor in 1874. In the latter part of 1874 he became an attaché of the New York "Independent," where he continued till his death. He published "Harry Franco; a Tale of the Great Panic" (1839); "The Haunted Merchant" (1843); "Working a Passage, or Life on a Liner" (1844); "Trippings of Tom Pepper" (1847); and, in connection with A. Maverick, "History of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable" (1858). These works are largely humorous, and deal with life in New York city. Mr. Briggs also wrote a few pieces of poetry, some of which appeared in "Putnam's Magazine," and others in a volume of selections entitled "Seaweeds from the Shores of Nantucket" (Boston, 1853).

BRIGGS, George Nixon, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Adams, Mass., 13 April, 1796; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 12 Sept., 1861. His father served under Stark and Allen at Bennington. In 1809 he was apprenticed to a hatter at White Creek, N. Y., but was taken from the shop in 1811 by an elder brother and given a year's schooling. He then began the study of law, and in October, 1818, was admitted to the bar of Berkshire co., Mass., where he soon became prominent, practising in Adams, Lanesborough, and Pittsfield. In 1827, by his defence of a Stockbridge Indian, who was tried for murder at Lenox, he established his reputation as one of the best criminal lawyers in the state. From 1824 till 1831 he was register of deeds for his county, and in 1830 was elected to congress as a whig, serving six successive terms, and being at one time chairman of the post-office committee. He was known as an eloquent debater. From 1843 till 1851 he was governor of Massachusetts. During his administration the murder of Dr Parkman by Prof. Webster occurred, and the most extraordinary efforts were made to induce the governor either to pardon the offender or to commute his sentence; but, believing that the good of the community required the execution of the murderer, he refused to interpose. Gov. Briggs was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas in 1851, which office he continued to fill till the reorganization of the courts of the state in 1856. In 1853 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1861 he was one of a commission to adjust the claims between the United States and New Granada; but his death, which resulted from the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece, occurred before he had entered upon his duties. He had taken a deep interest in the great struggle upon which the nation had just entered, and one of his last public acts was to address a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, of which his son was the colonel. Gov. Briggs had taken through life an active interest in religious and benevolent enterprises, and at the time of his death was president of the American Baptist missionary union, of the American tract society at Boston, the American temperance union, and the Massachusetts Sabbath-school union, and director in several other benevolent societies. He was also, for sixteen years, a trustee of Williams college. A memoir of him, with the title "Great in Goodness," was published by the Rev. William C. Richards (Boston, 1866).—His son, **Henry Shaw,** soldier, b. 1 Aug., 1824, was graduated at Williams in 1844, and became a lawyer. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the army as colonel of the 10th Massachusetts volunteers, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was wounded. On 17 July, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general. At the close of the war he was a member of the general court-martial in Washington, D. C.—**Joseph William,** postal reformer, nephew of George Nixon, b. in Clermont, N. Y., 5 July, 1813; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 23 Feb., 1872. He was left an orphan in infancy, was brought up in the family of his uncle, received a common-school education, and followed the trade of a harness-maker. In 1864, having become an enthusiastic advocate of the free-delivery letter system, he received from Postmaster-General Blair the appointment of superintendent of the system throughout the country. He organized it in fifty-two cities, and literally wore himself out in the service. Mr. Briggs was a man of more than ordinary mechanical genius. In 1838 he patented a stitching-machine, and claimed that he was the first to use a grooved-eye pointed needle that made a lock-stitch.

BRIGHAM, Amariah, physician, b. in New Marlborough, Berkshire co., Mass., 26 Dec., 1798; d. in Utica, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1849. He lost his father early in life, and was taken in charge by his uncle, a physician in Schoharie, N. Y., who intended to educate the boy for his own profession. But his uncle's death forced young Brigham, then about fourteen years old, to rely upon himself, and, making his way alone to Albany, he obtained a place in a book-store, where he remained three years, acquiring a great fondness for books. Returning to New Marlborough, he spent nearly five years, first in preparation for the study of medicine, and then in its prosecution, teaching school, meanwhile, during the winter months. Beginning practice about 1821, he lived two years in Enfield, Mass., and then removed to Greenfield, where he became widely known as a surgeon. In June, 1828, he visited Europe, where he spent a year in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Spain, attending occasional lectures and studying in hospitals and other public institutions. Returning to Greenfield, he remained until April, 1831, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., and soon became eminent. At this time infant schools were in high favor in Hartford, and frequent revivals were in progress there. Dr. Brigham, deeming both injurious, published his views on the former in a work entitled "Influence of Mental Cultivation on the Health" (1832; 3d ed., Philadelphia, 1845), and on the latter in "Influence of Religion upon the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind" (Boston, 1835). These outspoken opinions of Dr. Brigham's, together with his politics, which were strongly democratic, prejudiced many worthy people against him. In 1837 he delivered

a course of lectures before the College of physicians and surgeons in New York, and in 1840 was appointed superintendent of the Hartford retreat for the insane, notwithstanding strong opposition from many of the directors on grounds stated above. In 1842, having accepted a similar place in the state lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., he removed to that place, and remained there until his death. Here, as at Hartford, he was successful, both as a business manager and in his care for his patients. Besides having personal supervision of about 500 insane persons, he delivered popular lectures, was often called to testify in the courts as an expert, and established, in 1844, the quarterly "Journal of Insanity." This strain upon him was one of the causes of his death, which a trip through the southern states, in the spring of 1848, was unable long to postpone. Dr. Brigham published, besides the works already mentioned, a "Treatise on Epidemic Cholera" (1832); "Diseases of the Brain" (Utica, 1836); and "Asylum Souvenir," a small volume of maxims for the use of those who had been under his care (Utica, 1849).

BRIGHAM, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 July, 1820; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1879. He was graduated at Harvard in 1839, and on 27 March, 1844, was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church in Taunton, Mass. He became pastor of a Unitarian church in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1866, and in the same year was chosen professor of biblical archæology and ecclesiastical history at Meadville (Pa.) theological school, where he lectured twice a year for ten years. He also organized in Ann Arbor a Bible-class especially for the students of Michigan university. In 1877 ill health forced him to give up his work. He was a member of the State board of health, of the American oriental society, the Philological society, and the American association for the advancement of science, contributed much to periodical literature, and published "Letters of Foreign Travel" (2 vols.) and "Life of Rev. Simeon Daggett." A collection of his papers, with a memoir by Rev. E. B. Willson, appeared after his death (Boston, 1881).

BRIGHAM, Paul, soldier, b. in 1745; d. in Norwich, Vt., 16 June, 1824. He was four years a captain in the Revolutionary army, was high sheriff of Windsor county, Vt., for five years, major-general of militia, and chief judge of the county court for five years. He was lieutenant-governor of the state from 1796 till 1813, and again from 1815 till 1820. From 25 Aug. till 16 Oct., 1797, he was acting governor, by reason of the death of Gov. Thomas Chittenden.

BRIGHT, Jesse D., senator, b. in Norwich, Chenango co., N. Y., 18 Dec., 1812; d. in Baltimore, Md., 20 May, 1875. He was taken to Indiana by his parents in 1820, received an academic education there, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice in Madison, Ind. He was elected judge of the probate court of Jefferson co. in 1834, was sent to the legislature in 1836, and in 1841 became lieutenant-governor of the state. He had also served as circuit judge and U. S. marshal. He was sent to the U. S. senate as a democrat in 1845, and was twice re-elected, serving several times as its president *pro tempore*. While in congress he voted persistently with the southern democrats on all questions involving the restriction of slavery. In 1857 it was claimed by the republicans that his election was fraudulent, and his seat was contested. He was victorious, however, and held it until 1862, when a charge of disloyalty was brought against him, the chief evidence being a letter addressed to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States," recommending a friend who had an "improvement in fire-arms" of which he wished to dispose. The senate committee on the judiciary reported, five to two, that this did not constitute sufficient evidence against Mr. Bright. In a speech in his own behalf, he said that in March, 1861 (the date of the letter), he had no idea that there would be war, and that he wrote it to rid himself of the inventor's importunities. Nevertheless, strong speeches against him were made by Charles Sumner and others, and on 5 Feb., 1862, he was formally expelled from the senate, by a vote of 32 to 14. He afterward removed, with his family, to Carrollton, Ky., and then to Covington, where he was elected to the Kentucky legislature in 1866. In 1874 he removed to Baltimore, where he remained till his death.

BRIGHT, Jonathan Brown, author, b. in Waltham, Mass., 23 April, 1800; d. there, 17 Dec., 1879. He was educated in the Waltham common schools and in Westford (Mass.) academy, and at sixteen years of age removed to Missouri. Five years later he engaged in business in Alabama, and in 1823 went to New York, where he became a cotton-broker. In 1849 he left business and retired to his native place, where he was known as a public-spirited citizen. Mr. Bright became interested in genealogy, and made many researches into his family history both here and in England, the results of which were published in a volume intended for private distribution, which has been pronounced a model for works of its kind. It is entitled "The Brights of Suffolk, England, represented in America by the Descendants of Henry Bright, Jr., who settled at Watertown, Mass., about 1630" (1858). Mr. Bright left to Harvard college $50,000, the income to be divided between the purchase of books and the support of scholarships, to which Brights lineally descended from Henry Bright, Jr., should have priority of claim.

BRIGHT, Marshal H., journalist, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 18 Aug., 1834. He received an academic education, and took a course at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1852–'3. In 1854 he became assistant editor of the Albany "Argus," and was a reporter in the New York state senate. He was appointed on the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson in October, 1861, and afterward served on the staffs of Gens. W. T. Sherman, D. C. Buell, W. S. Rosecrans, and George H. Thomas. He was brevetted major for his services during the war, and, after resigning his commission at its close, engaged in silver-mining in Nevada. In 1873 he became managing editor of the "Christian at Work," New York, and in 1880 its editor-in-chief. He has contributed to periodicals on theological, scientific, and philosophical subjects, and has delivered public addresses.

BRIGNOLI, Pasquale, singer, b. in Naples, Italy, in 1824; d. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1884. He received a fine musical education, and became a pianist of some ability. It is said that at the age of fifteen he wrote an opera, and, disgusted at the way in which the finest aria was sung, rushed upon the stage and sang it himself, to the delight of all. He paid little attention, however, to the cultivation of his voice until after he was twenty-one. Success in the concert-room encouraged him to appear in opera, in Paris and London. He came to the United States with Strakosch in 1855, and soon attained a popularity that lasted almost to the end of his life. His voice in his best days was a tenor of great volume and sweetness, and even in his sixtieth year he was still heard with delight

in concert and English opera. He was unrivalled in grace of execution and facility in phrasing. He supported Madame Patti on her first appearance in the United States, and afterward sang with La Grange, Parepa, Nilsson, Titiens, and many other celebrated artists. Brignoli made three trips to Europe; but this country became his adopted home. Notwithstanding the large sums of money that he made by his singing, he died in poverty.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, Anthelme, French author, b. in Bellay, 1 April, 1755; d. in Paris, 2 Feb., 1826. He was a deputy in the states-general in 1789, judge of the court of cassation in 1792, and in 1793 mayor of Bellay, but fled to Switzerland, and thence to the United States in that year to escape the revolutionary tribunal. He resided three years in New York, where he taught French and played an instrument in the orchestra of a theatre. After his return to France in 1796 he was a judge in the court of cassation. Besides anonymous writings on political economy and archæology, and a volume on duelling, he published a famous work entitled "Physiologie du goût" (1825), interspersed with anecdotes of his sojourn in the United States.

BRINDIS, Claudio J., Cuban negro violinist, b. in Havana in 1852. His first studies, begun under his father, were completed in the conservatory of Paris, where he won the first prize. He has played with great success in all the principal cities of Europe, and received many decorations from European monarchs.

BRINKERHOFF, Jacob, jurist, b. in New York in 1810; d. in Mansfield, Ohio, 19 July, 1880. He removed early to Plymouth, Ohio, and was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1847. While in congress he was the author of the original draft of the celebrated Wilmot proviso. From 1856 till 1871 he was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

BRINLEY, Francis, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Nov., 1800. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818, studied law with the Hon. William Sullivan, and admitted to the bar before he came of age. He was a member of the Boston common council for several years, and its president in 1850 and 1851. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1832, 1850, and 1854, and in 1852, 1853, and 1863 of the state senate. In 1853 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In 1857 he removed to Tyngsborough, and afterward to Newport, R. I. Mr. Brinley took great interest in railways and other internal improvements, and advocated the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the maintenance of a well-regulated militia. He was three times captain of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston, and for several years president of the Redwood library, Newport. He has contributed frequently to "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine" and to the "American Jurist," and his articles on dower are quoted by Chancellor Kent in his commentaries. He also wrote much for the newspapers, and was successful as a lecturer. He has published an "Address before the Franklin Debating Society of Boston" (1830), and a life of his brother-in-law, William T. Porter, founder of the "Spirit of the Times" (1860).

BRINLEY, George, book-collector, b. in Boston, 15 May, 1817; d. in Bermuda, 14 May, 1875. He was educated at the best schools in Boston. For a short time he engaged in business; but his health admonished him to adopt a different mode of life, and, having inherited a sufficient estate, he was able to indulge his taste for rare and curious books. He employed agents and purchasers wherever books were to be bought, and made a collection of Americana that was only surpassed by those of John Carter Brown and James Lenox. It comprised more than 12,000 volumes, a large proportion of them very rare, and all of them valuable. Such of the books as required binding were placed in the hands of the most skilled workmen of modern times. In his will Mr. Brinley gave books to the value of $25,000 to the libraries of Yale and other colleges; representatives from each to attend the sale and bid with other intending buyers, but not being required to pay for their purchases unless the pro-rata amount was exceeded. During most of his life Mr. Brinley resided in Hartford, Conn., where his collection was jealously guarded from the sight of all save the most appreciative and trusted of his book-loving acquaintances. The library was catalogued by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, and its three parts comprise a nearly exhaustive bibliography of the rarest American books. In 1868 Mr. Brinley received the degree of M. A. from Yale.—His son, **Charles A.,** b. in Hartford, Conn., 23 Aug., 1847, was attached in 1864–'5 to the field party of the California state geological survey, and was with the engineers employed by the U. S. government to survey a wagon-road to Colorado river. Returning to the east, he entered Sheffield scientific school at Yale, and was graduated in 1869, spending three years in a post-graduate course of chemistry and metallurgy. In these branches of science he became a recognized expert, and since 1872 has been superintendent of large steel works near Philadelphia, and of a sugar-refinery in that city.

BRINTON, Daniel Garrison, ethnologist, b. in Chester co., Pa., 13 May, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Jefferson medical college in 1861. After which he spent a year in Europe in study and in travel. On his return he entered the army, in August, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon. In February of the following year he was commissioned surgeon, and served as surgeon-in-chief of the second division, 11th corps. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements, and was appointed medical director of his corps in October, 1863. In consequence of a sunstroke received soon after the battle of Gettysburg, he was disqualified for active service, and in the autumn of that year he became superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., until August, 1865, when, the civil war having closed, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he became editor of "The Medical and Surgical Reporter," and also of the quarterly "Compendium of Medical Science." Dr. Brinton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis, especially the popular series known as "Napheys's Modern Therapeutics," which has passed through many editions. In the medical controversies of the day, he has always taken the position that medical science should be based on the results of clinical observation, rather than on physiological experiments. He has become prominent as a student and a writer on American ethnology, his work in this direction beginning while he was a student in college. The winter of 1856–'7, spent in Florida, supplied him with material for his first published book on the subject. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archæology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

For some years he has been president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and in 1886 he was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to preside over the section on anthropology. During the same year he was awarded the medal of the "Société Américaine de France" for his "numerous and learned works on American ethnology," being the first native of the United States that has been so honored. In 1885 the American publishers of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia" requested him to edit the first volume, to contribute to it the articles on "Anthropology" and "Ethnology," and to revise that on "Ethnography," by Prof. Gerland, of Strasburg. He also contributed to the second volume of the same work an essay on the "Prehistoric Archæology of both Hemispheres." Dr. Brinton has established a library and publishing-house of aboriginal American literature, for the purpose of placing within the reach of scholars authentic materials for the study of the languages and culture of the native races of America. Each work is the production of native minds, and is printed in the original. The series, most of which were edited by Dr. Brinton himself, include "The Maya Chronicles" (Philadelphia, 1882); "The Iroquois Book of Rites" (1883); "The Güegüence: A Comedy Ballet in the Nahuatt Spanish Dialect of Nicaragua" (1883); "A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians" (1884); "The Lenape and their Legends" (1885); "The Annals of the Cakchiquels" (1885). Besides publishing numerous papers, he has contributed valuable reports on his examinations of mounds, shell-heaps, rock inscriptions, and other antiquities. He is the author of "The Floridian Peninsula: Its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Myths of the New World: A Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Race of America" (New York, 1868); "The Religious Sentiment: A Contribution to the Science and Philosophy of Religion" (1876); "American Hero Myths: A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent" (Philadelphia, 1882); "Aboriginal American Authors and their Productions, especially those in the Native Languages" (1883); and "A Grammar of the Cakchiquel Language of Guatemala" (1884).

BRION, Luis (bree-awn'), Colombian naval officer, b. in Curaçoa, 6 July, 1782; d. 20 Sept., 1821. He was sent to Holland to receive his education, his father being a native of that country, entered the Dutch army, and afterward visited the United States, where he studied navigation. On the death of his father he bought a vessel, made several voyages, established a mercantile house at Curaçoa, and in 1811 was appointed captain of a frigate in the service of the republic and state of Caracas. At his own expense he fitted out a fleet, and attacked the Spanish forces at the island of Margarita, where he gained a signal victory. Brion distinguished himself at the conquest of Guiana, and also at Santa Marta and Cartagena. The latter part of his life was rendered unhappy by a misunderstanding with Bolivar, which so preyed upon his mind that he became ill, and returned to Curaçoa, dying soon afterward in poverty.

BRISBANE, Abbott Hall, military engineer, b. in South Carolina; d. in Summerville, S. C., 28 Sept., 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and appointed second lieutenant of the 3d artillery, serving on topographical duty in the city of Washington, and afterward with the engineer, Bernard, on the South Atlantic coast until the close of the year 1827, when he resigned. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1835–'6 as colonel of South Carolina volunteers, and was engaged in the skirmish of Tomoka, 10 March, 1836. After the war he turned his attention, as engineer, to a projected railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio, having especially intrusted to him the examination of the mountain-passes through which it was to run. He received the appointment of constructing engineer of the projected road, which place he held from 1836 till 1840. He was also chief engineer of the Ocmulgee and Flint railroad, Ga., in 1840–'4. In 1847–'8 he was superintending engineer of an artesian well for the supply of water to the city of Charleston, and he then accepted the chair of belles-lettres and ethics in the South Carolina military academy, occupying the place from 1848 till 1853, after which he retired to his plantation near Charleston. He was the author of a political romance, "Ralphton, or the Young Carolinian of 1776."

BRISBANE, William H., clergyman, b. about 1803; d. in Arena, Wis., in 1878. He inherited a large number of slaves, but became convinced that slavery was wrong, and in 1835 brought thirty-three of them to the north, manumitting them and aiding them to settle in life. In consequence of this, he was obliged to take rank among the poor men of the country. Making his home in Cincinnati, he became the associate of prominent abolitionists, and a constant worker in their cause. In the early days of the anti-slavery agitation he was among its foremost advocates. In 1855 he removed to Wisconsin, was chief clerk of the state senate in 1857, became pastor of the Baptist church in Madison, and early in the civil war was tax commissioner of South Carolina. In June, 1874, he took an active part in the reunion of the old abolition guards in Chicago.

BRISBIN, James S., soldier, b. in Boalsburg, Pa., about 1838. He received a liberal education, taught school, became known as an anti-slavery orator, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment, and in April, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 1st dragoons. At the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861, he was twice wounded. He was promoted captain in the 6th cavalry, 5 Aug., served with his regiment in the peninsular campaign of the army of the Potomac (1862), and, under Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, accompanied the expedition to the Blue Ridge mountains in 1863. He was appointed colonel of the 5th U. S. colored cavalry, 1 March, 1864, and was engaged in the Red river expedition in the department of the Gulf in April and May, 1864. Later in the same year he was on recruiting service in Kentucky, and chief of staff to Gen. Burbridge. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, for gallant conduct at the battle of Marion, Va., 16–19 Dec., 1864, and was promoted to the full rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, 1 May, 1865. He received the brevet of major-general of volunteers, 15 Dec., 1865. In the mean time he had received brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular service for gallantry at Beverly Ford, 9 June, 1863, and at Marion, Va. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army, 13 March, 1865, for "meritorious services during the war." He was transferred to the 9th U. S. colored cavalry in July, 1866, and was promoted major, 2d cavalry, 1 Jan., 1868, and lieutenant-colonel, 9th cavalry, 6 June, 1885.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, Jean Pierre, French author, b. in Chartres, 14 Jan., 1754; d. 31 Oct., 1793. He was the thirteenth son of an inn-

keeper, and was brought up in the village of Ouarville, or Warville, from which he took his name, studied law in Paris, and after the completion of his studies was employed by a procurator, for whom Robespierre also worked. His first book, "Théorie des lois criminelles," brought him to the notice of Voltaire and D'Alembert, and his "Bibliothèque des lois criminelles" gave him a wide reputation. In 1784 he was imprisoned for four months in the bastile as the supposed author of a pamphlet reflecting on the queen, which was really written by the marquis Pelleport. Going to London upon his release, he there edited a learned periodical called the "Lyceum." On returning to Paris, he founded, in 1788, the society of friends of the blacks, and came to the United States in its commission to inquire into the condition of the negroes. He returned to France at the beginning of the revolution of 1789, and edited "Le patriote Français," was elected to the legislative assembly, and became the leader of the girondists, and the most influential opponent of the court and the aristocracy. After the king's flight he became leader of the party that demanded his deposition, but in the convention, in which he sat as the representative of the department of Eure-et-Loire, he opposed the execution of the king, and antagonized the men of September. He was instrumental in bringing about the declaration of war against England, Holland, and Austria. Incurring the hostility of Robespierre and the montagnards, he was accused of royalism and federalism. After the defeat of his party, the girondists, on 31 May, 1793, he fled, but was arrested at Moulins, and, after a long imprisonment, during which he wrote his memoirs, was guillotined. The nickname "Brissotins," originally invented by the royalists to designate the revolutionists, came to be applied to the girondists. While in America, Brissot adopted the habits of the Quakers, and, on his return to France, introduced the fashion of wearing the hair without powder. His eloquence and literary ability contributed materially to the success of the French revolution. He published, among other works, "Examination of the Travels of Chastellux in America"; "The Commerce of America with Europe" (London, 1793); "Letters on the History of England"; and "To his Constituents on the Situation of the National Convention." See his "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la révolution," published by his son (Paris, 1830–'2); also Lamartine's "History of the Girondists" and "Vie privé et politique de Brissot" (Paris, 1792).

BRISTED, John, clergyman, b. in Dorsetshire, England, in 1778; d. in Bristol, R. I., 23 Feb., 1855. He was the son of a clergyman of the established church. After being graduated at Winchester college, he studied medicine in Edinburgh, and took a two years' course of law in the office of the celebrated Chitty. He removed to the United States in 1806, practised law in New York city for several years with success, and married, in 1820, a daughter of John Jacob Astor. He studied divinity under Dr. (afterward Bishop) Griswold, then rector of St. Michael's, Bristol, R. I., and in 1828 was ordained and made the rector's assistant. In 1829 Dr. Griswold removed to Massachusetts, and Mr. Bristed became his successor as rector of the parish, where he remained until 1843. In 1807 he conducted the "Monthly Magazine," and in 1814 delivered an oration on "The Utility of Literary Establishments." His publications include "A Pedestrian Tour through Part of the Highlands in Scotland in 1801" (2 vols., 1804); "The Adviser, or the Moral and Literary Tribunal" (4 vols., London, 1802); "Critical and Philosophical Essays" (1804); "The System of the Society of Friends Examined" (1805); "Edward and Anna," a novel (1805); "Hints on the National Bankruptcy of Great Britain" (New York, 1809); "Resources of the British Empire" (1811); "Resources of the United States" (New York, 1818; reprinted in London, under the title of "America and her Resources," 1818); and "Thoughts on the Anglican and Anglo-American Churches," a reply to Mr. Wilkes's work on "Correlative Claims and Duties" (New York and London, 1823). An English reviewer of his "Resources of the United States," which was published about the same time that Sydney Smith asked his famous question, "Who reads an American book?" referred to the "unsubstantial prospect with which the prophetic folly that ever accompanies democracy had impressed his mind to a degree almost equalling that of the vain people with whom he had domiciled."

—His son, **Charles Astor,** author, b. in New York city in 1820; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Jan., 1874. He was graduated at Yale with honors in 1839, and afterward spent five years in Trinity college, Cambridge, England, where he was graduated in 1845, taking numerous prizes and being made a foundation scholar of the college. In 1847 he married the daughter of Henry Brevoort, and travelled extensively in Europe, amusing himself by writing for newspapers and periodicals, on social and ephemeral topics, generally over the pen-name of "Carl Benson." There was a cynical tone in many of his writings, which increased as he grew older. Classical subjects, poetical themes, and social sketches were treated with equal ease; he did not hesitate to discuss any topic, great or small, that struck his fancy, and his wide culture and profound scholarship made his essays attractive to readers of light literature. Mr. Bristed was one of the trustees of the Astor library from its origin. After spending many years in Europe, at its gayest capitals and resorts, where he was the associate of many eminent men of the time, he returned to this country, and made his home in Washington. His second wife, who survives him, is a member of the Sedgwick family. Bristed's published works comprise "Selections from Catullus," by an Eton assistant master, which he revised, adding notes of his own (1849); "Letters to Horace Mann," being a reply to some strictures on the characters of Girard and Astor, entitled "Thoughts for a Young Man" (1850); "The Upper Ten Thousand," a series of sketches of New York society life, first printed in "Fraser's Magazine" (New York, 1852); "Five Years in an English University" (1852). To this last volume were added in an appendix his college orations and essays, together with specimen examination-papers (new ed., enlarged, New York, 1872). He also published the "Interference Theory

of Government" (New York, 1867), and "Pieces of a Broken-down Critic" (New York, 1874).

BRISTOL, Augusta Cooper, educator, b. in Croydon, N. H., 17 April, 1835. She was the youngest of ten children, and early developed a fondness for poetry, music, and mathematics. At nine years of age she began writing poetry, and at fourteen studied from the same mathematical text-books used by her brothers at Dartmouth. Her education was acquired at Kimball Union Academy, and in 1850 she became a teacher. In 1866 she married Louis Bristol, and meanwhile she had gained some reputation as a writer of poetry. Later her articles and lectures on moral and social topics attracted attention, and during the summer of 1880 she was sent to study the Equitable Association of Labor and Capital at Guise, in France. For three months she resided in the "Social Palace," and very thoroughly investigated the subject. In September, 1880, she was delegated to represent the constructive liberal thought of America at an International Convention of Freethinkers held in Brussels. On her return to the United States she was elected state lecturer by the order of the Patrons of Husbandry in New Jersey. This office she filled until 1884, when, the work having become national, she was sent by a bureau to visit Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Ohio. Besides a volume of "Poems" (Boston, 1868), she has published "The Relation of the Maternal Function to the Woman's Intellect" (Washington, 1876); "The Philosophy of Art" (New York, 1878); "Science and its Relations to Human Character" (1878; translated into French, Antwerp, 1881); and "The Present Phase of Woman's Advancement" (1880); and also edited and assisted in the translation of the "Laws and Regulations of the Mutual Assurance of the Institution at Guise" (1881).

BRISTOL, John Bunyan, landscape-painter, b. in Hillsdale, N. Y., 14 March, 1826. His early life was a struggle without aid, instruction, or sympathy. At the beginning of his career he painted figures and portraits, but afterward turned his attention exclusively to landscapes. His studies were from nature. The season of 1859 was devoted to tropical pictures, which attracted much attention. He was elected an associate of the national academy, and also a member of the artists' fund society in 1861, and an academician in 1875, exhibiting regularly in the gallery. Among his works are "Autumn Afternoon, Bolton, Lake George"; "Sunrise, Mount Mansfield"; "Adirondacks, from Lake Champlain"; "On the St. John's River, Florida" (1862); "Ascutney Mountain"; "In the Housatonic Valley" (1875); "Monument Mountain, Berkshire Co." (1875); "Mount Equinox, Vermont" (1878); "Evening by the Housatonic" (1878); "Lake Memphremagog" (1878); "Lake Dunmore, Vt." (1883); and "Haying-Time near Middlebury, Vt." (1886).

BRISTOW, Benjamin Helm, statesman, b. in Elkton, Todd co., Ky., 20 June, 1832. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1851, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1853. He began practice at Elkton, whence he removed to Hopkinsville in 1858. At the beginning of the civil war, at a time when the state was wavering between loyalty and secession, he entered the union army as lieutenant-colonel of the 25th Kentucky infantry, and was engaged at the capture of Fort Donelson and at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. He afterward became colonel of the 8th Kentucky cavalry, and served throughout the war with distinction. While still in the field he was elected to the state senate for four years, but resigned at the end of two years, serving only from 1863 until 1865. He was U. S. district attorney for the Louisville district from 1865 until 1870. The ability with which he filled these offices led to his appointment as solicitor-general of the United States on the organization of the department of justice in October, 1870. In 1872 he resigned to become attorney of the Texas Pacific railroad, but soon returned to the practice of law at Louisville. He was nominated attorney-general of the United States in December, 1873, but not confirmed. President Grant appointed him secretary of the treasury on 3 June, 1874, and this office he filled acceptably until the end of June, 1876, when he resigned, owing to the demands of his private business. At the republican national convention of that year, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, he was a leading candidate for the presidential nomination, receiving 113 votes on the first ballot. Since 1876 he has practised his profession in New York city.

BRISTOW, George F., musician, b. in New York, 19 Dec., 1825. He is an organist and violinist, and the composer of the opera "Rip Van Winkle," and various services for church use.

BRITO FREIRE, Francisco (bree'-to), Portuguese historian, b. in Alentejo; d. in 1692. He commanded several naval expeditions, and expelled the Dutch from Brazil. He was the author of "Relação de um Viage ao Brazil" and "Historia de la Guerra Brazileira."

BRITTAN, Nathan, inventor, b. in Spencer, Mass., 2 Sept., 1808; d. in Adrian, Mich., 3 Jan., 1872. He received his early education at the academy in Hawley, Mass., and was graduated at Brown in 1837. He was associated as a teacher with Dr. Chester Dewey, at Rochester, N. Y., in 1837–'45, removed to Lyons, N. Y., and taught with success for five years, and then established himself in Adrian, Mich. In 1851 his attention was directed to the inadequacy of the lightning-rods in use in that part of the country, and he immediately devoted himself to the study of the laws of atmospheric electricity, and invented a new conductor, known as the "continuous copper-strip," which was patented and received with general favor. He spent the remaining years of his life in the business arising from his invention, residing at different periods in Lockport and Rochester, in Detroit and Chicago, and returning in 1868 to Adrian, in each of which places he was actively engaged in religious efforts and in enterprises for social improvement.

BRITTON, Nathaniel Lord, botanist, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 15 Jan., 1858. He was graduated at the Columbia College School of Mines in 1879 with the degree of E. M., and in 1881 received the degree of Ph. D. in course. In 1879 he became assistant in the department of geology and paleontology, and now lectures on botany in the school of mines. For some years he has been botanist and assistant geologist to the New Jersey geological survey, spending his summers in field-work. The "Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club" is under his editorial supervision, and, besides scattered papers on technicalities in scientific journals, he has published "Catalogue of the Flora of Richmond County (Staten Island), N. Y." (1879); "The Geology of Staten Island" (1880); and "Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey" (1882).

BROADDUS, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Caroline co., Va., 4 Nov., 1770; d. in Salem, Va., 1 Dec., 1848. At the age of eighteen he united with a Baptist church, and began exhortations and preaching.

His education had been limited, but he had a mind of more than ordinary capacity and an impressive and graceful elocution, which, added to his youthful appearance, made him a favorite as a preacher. In 1821 he became assistant pastor of a church in Richmond, and in 1832 he was moderator of the Dover association of Baptist churches. He declined the pastorate of leading Baptist churches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and various southern cities, and lived and died a country pastor. In 1843 the degree of D. D. was conferred by the Columbian college, Washington, D. C., but declined. He wrote extensively for the press, and published in the early part of his ministry a "History of the Bible." This was followed by a "Catechism," "A Form of Church Discipline," the "Dover" and "Virginia Selections of Hymns," both of which were long popular in several states, and "Letters and Sermons." Some of his sermons, with a memoir by J. B. Jeter, D. D., were published in New York in 1852.

BROADHEAD, Garland Carr, geologist, b. near Charlottesville, Albemarle co., Va., 30 Oct., 1827. He was educated at the University of Missouri. In 1857–'61 and 1871–'2 he was assistant state geologist of Missouri, and in 1873–'5 state geologist. He was assistant in the Illinois geological survey in 1868, and a member of the Missouri river commission in 1884–'6. He has made extensive scientific tours in the west. As special agent of the 10th census, he reported on the quarry industries of Missouri and Kansas in 1881. In 1875 he was employed by the Smithsonian institution to make collections in Missouri for the centennial exhibition, and in 1884 collected objects for the New Orleans exhibition. The results of his geological investigations in Missouri are published in "Missouri Geological Reports, 1855–'71" (Jefferson City, 1873) and "Missouri Geological Survey, 1873–'4" (1874).

BROADUS, John Albert, clergyman, b. in Culpepper co., Va., 24 Jan., 1827. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and from 1851 till 1853 was assistant professor of ancient languages there. He then became pastor of the Baptist church in Charlottesville, and in 1859 professor of New Testament interpretation and homiletics in the Southern Baptist theological seminary at Greenville, S. C., now in Louisville, Ky. As a Greek scholar and New Testament critic Dr. Broadus stands at the head of the Baptists of the south; but his only publication in this department is an elaborate review (in the "Religious Herald," 1866 and 1868) of the American Bible union's revised version of the New Testament. In 1870 he published "The Preparation and Delivery of Sermons," which has been adopted as a text-book in several theological seminaries. His other publications consist of sermons and review articles, and a series of papers, "Recollections of Travel," in the "Religious Herald," 1872–'3, describing a tour in Europe and the east; "Lectures on the History of Preaching" (1877); "Three Questions as to the Bible" (1884); "Commentary on Matthew" (1886); and "Sermons and Addresses" (1886).

BROBST, Samuel R. Kistler, clergyman, b. in Lynn township, Pa., 16 Nov., 1822. He studied theology, and founded in 1847 the "Jugendfreund," the first juvenile magazine published in the United States in the German language, which was subsequently transformed into the "Lutherische Zeitschrift." He also founded a German teacher's seminary, which became Mühlenberg college. He has written on the subject of Sunday-schools, published a book entitled "Ein Wort für das Deutsche und die Deutschen," and an annual Lutheran church almanac in German and English. He is pastor of a church in Allentown, Pa.

BROCK, Sir **Isaac,** soldier, b. in the island of Guernsey, 6 Oct., 1769; killed at the battle of Queenstown, Canada, 13 Oct., 1812. He entered the British army as an ensign at the age of fifteen, purchased a lieutenancy in 1790, served in Jamaica and Barbadoes until 1793, rose by successive steps until he had reached the senior lieutenant-colonelcy with less than thirteen years' total service, was with the expedition to North Holland in 1799, and took part in the battle of Copenhagen, also in the operations in the Baltic in 1801. In 1802 he embarked for Canada, and in the following year, single-handed, suppressed a dangerous conspiracy instigated by deserters, and caused the execution of the leaders. Obtaining leave of absence in 1805, he returned to England, but rejoined his regiment in 1806. In 1810 he was sent to Upper Canada to take command of the troops, and was also appointed lieutenant-governor of the province. His first effort was to put the province in a condition to meet the impending conflict with the United States. On the declaration of hostilities, Brock advanced upon Detroit, to which Gen. Hull had retired, and on 16 Aug., 1812, received the surrender of the entire army, with all its cannon, arms, and stores, as well as the armed brig "John Adams." For this he was made a Knight of the Bath. After the capture of Detroit, an American force of 6,000 was gathered on the Niagara frontier, and, in the battle that followed, Gen. Brock fell at the head of his troops, pierced by three balls. His last words were: "Never mind me; push on the York volunteers." Brock died where he fell. After lying in state at Government House, his remains were interred in one of the bastions of Fort George. During his funeral the Americans fired minute-guns "as a mark of respect to a brave enemy," forgetting that when Brock demanded the surrender of Detroit the year before, he had threatened to let loose his savage allies upon the inhabitants if he were compelled to take it by assault. He was in his forty-fourth year, and unmarried. He was six feet two inches in height, erect, and athletic. He had attained the rank of major-general. The house of commons voted £1,575 for a public monument, which was erected in St. Paul's. Pensions of £200 were awarded to each of the members of his family, consisting of four brothers, together with a grant of 12,000 acres of land in Canada. A monument in the form of an Etruscan column, with a winding stair within, standing on a rustic pedestal, was erected on the heights of Queenstown at a cost of £3,000; and on 13 Oct., 1824, the twelfth anniversary of his fall, his remains were placed in the vault beneath. The monument was blown up by a fanatic on Good Friday, 1840. Its ruins were seen and described by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes." On 30 July, 1841, a mass-meeting of more than 8,000 persons, presided over by the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, was held, and £5,000 voted for the immediate restoration of the monument. As restored, it stands on the original site, and is a tall column surmounted by a statue of the general. The spot on the field of battle where he fell is also marked by a small monument. A memorial church was erected in Queenstown by the York rifles, to whom his last order was given, and Brockville, with other names in Canada, perpetuates his memory.

BROCKENBOROUGH, William, jurist, b. 10 July, 1778; d. in Richmond, Va., 10 Dec., 1838. He represented Essex co. in the legislature, and

was subsequently a councillor. He became judge of the general court in 1809, and retained that office until 1834, when he was appointed one of the judges of the court of appeals, an office that he retained until his death.

BROCKENBROUGH, William H., jurist, b. about 1813; d. in Tallahassee, Fla., in June, 1850. He received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Tallahassee. Although struggling against pulmonary consumption, which eventually caused his death, he held a distinguished position as a citizen. Under the territorial government he was a senator from the western district and at one time president of the senate, U. S. attorney for the western district of the territory, judge of the U. S. district court, and representative in congress, successfully contesting his seat with Edward C. Cabell, and serving from 24 Jan., 1846, till 3 March, 1847. On several occasions he was a presidential elector.

BROCKETT, Linus Pierpont, author, b. in Canton, Conn., 16 Oct., 1820. He studied at Brown, but left, on account of delicate health, before graduation, taught for some time, studied medicine in Washington, D. C., the College of physicians and surgeons in New York, and Yale medical college, and was graduated as M. D. at the last in 1843. After practising his profession for several years he devoted himself to literary pursuits in Hartford, Conn. From 1847 till 1857 he was engaged in the publishing business in that city. In 1854 he was appointed by the legislature a commissioner to investigate idiocy in Connecticut, in which task he spent two years. Since 1856 he has been connected with several religious papers, and has contributed to cyclopædias, magazines, and reviews. He has been at different times editor of the magazines called the "Brooklyn Monthly," the "Brooklyn Advance," and "Descriptive America." Besides these labors he has published forty-six distinct works on geographical, biographical, historical, religious, professional, social, and literary subjects. His works include a "History of Education" (1859); "Philanthropic Results of the Civil War" (1864); "Our Great Captains" (1865); with S. M. Schmucker, a "History of the Civil War" (1866); in collaboration with Mrs. M. C. Vaughan, "Woman's Work in the Civil War" (Philadelphia, 1867); "Men of Our Day" (Philadelphia, 1868; revised ed., 1872); "Woman: Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities" (Hartford, 1869); "The Year of Battles, a History of the Franco-German War of 1870–'1" (1871); "Epidemic and Contagious Diseases" (1873); and "The Silk Industry in America" (1876).

BROCKLESBY, John, educator, b. in West Bromwich, England, 8 Oct., 1811. He came to the United States in 1820, was graduated at Yale in 1835, a tutor there from 1838 till 1840, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Trinity college, Hartford, from 1842 till 1873, and professor of natural philosophy and astronomy from 1873 till 1882. He was acting president of the college in 1860, 1864, 1866, 1867, and 1874. In 1868 he received the degree of LL. D. from Hobart college. His works include "Elements of Meteorology" (New York, 1848); "Views of the Microscopic World" (1850); "Elements of Astronomy" (1855); and "Elements of Physical Geography" (Philadelphia, 1868). He has contributed articles to scientific periodicals, notably that of the American association for the advancement of science.

BROCKWAY, John Hall, lawyer, b. in Ellington, Conn., 31 Jan., 1801; d. there, 29 July, 1870. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, taught school for a short time, studied law, was admitted to the bar of New Haven in 1823, and opened an office in his native town. In 1832 and in 1838 he was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, and in 1834 a state senator. From 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843, he was a representative from Connecticut in congress. He was appointed district attorney for the county of Tolland in 1849, and held that office by successive reappointments until April, 1867, when he resigned.

BRODERICK, David Colbreth, senator, b. in Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1820; d. near Lake Merced, California, 16 Sept., 1859. His father, who had emigrated from Ireland, was employed in cutting stone for the capitol. In 1823 the family removed to New York, where young Broderick received a public-school education, after which he was apprenticed to learn the stone-cutter's trade. He became actively connected with the volunteer fire department of New York, and at the same time acquired considerable political influence. In 1846 he was defeated as a democratic candidate for congress from New York. Three years later he went to California, where he at once became prominent in politics. In 1849 he was a member of the California constitutional convention. He was elected to the state senate in 1850 and again in 1851, when he became the presiding officer of that body. In 1856 he was elected U. S. senator from California, serving from 4 March, 1857, until his death. He was eminent as a debater, opposed the admission of Kansas as a state under the Lecompton constitution, and became separated from the democratic party on the slavery question in 1858. His death resulted from a wound received in a duel fought with David S. Terry, chief justice of the supreme court of California. Political differences and personal abuse in public speeches, of which Terry and Broderick were about equally guilty, led to the duel. Judge Terry was the challenger. Mr. Broderick fell at the first fire, his own pistol being discharged before he could level it.

BRODHEAD, Daniel, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1736; d. in Milford, Pa., 15 Nov., 1809. He raised in 1775 a company of riflemen who served in the battle of Long Island. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, and in April, 1778, led a successful expedition against the Muskingum Indians. He made two important treaties with the Indians, one of them 22 July, 1779, with the Cherokees, and received the thanks of congress for his success. He was for many years surveyor-general of Pennsylvania.

BRODHEAD, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Ulster co., N. Y., 14 May, 1782; d. in Springfield, Mass., 6 June, 1855. He was a tutor in Union college for two years after his graduation in 1801, became pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Rhinebeck in 1804, was settled in New York as one of the pastors of the Collegiate church in 1809, and in 1813 established the 1st Reformed Dutch church in Philadelphia. In 1826 he took charge of a church in New York. From 1841 till his retirement in 1847 he was pastor of a church in Brooklyn. He published a number of discourses. See "Memorial of Rev. Dr. Jacob Brodhead," by George W. Bethune, D. D.—His son, **John Romeyn,** historian, b. in Philadelphia, 2 Jan., 1814; d. in New York city, 6 May, 1873, was graduated at Rutgers in 1831, studied law in the office of Hugh Maxwell, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. After two years of practice in New York he retired to Saugerties and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1839 he went to Holland and was attached to the American legation, of which his relative, Harmanus

Bleecker, was chargé d'affaires. There he conceived the intention of writing the history of New York. The New York legislature, on 2 May, 1839, passed an act, at the suggestion of the New York historical society, to appoint an agent to procure or transcribe documents in Europe relating to the history of New York, and in the spring of 1841 he was commissioned by Gov. Seward to investigate the colonial records and land-grants. Pursuant to this act he spent three years in the archives of Holland, England, and France, and procured many valuable documents relating to the early history of the state. Among them were sixteen volumes of manuscript from Holland, mainly the records of the colonial secretaries under the Dutch supremacy, 1609–'74, with separate records also of New Amsterdam (New York) and Beaverwyck (Albany); forty-seven volumes from England and seventeen from France, comprising in all more than 5,000 important papers. These documents were translated and edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, and published in eleven quarto volumes by act of the legislature. In 1846 Mr. Brodhead was appointed secretary of legation in England, where Mr. Bancroft was then minister. He returned to this country in 1849, and was naval officer of the port of New York during Pierce's administration. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed consul-general to Japan, but declined. For many years he continued his researches relating to the rule of the Dutch, and the knowledge thus acquired was embodied in his "History of the State of New York" (2 vols., New York, 1853–'71). He intended to add a third volume and to bring the narrative down to the present day, but had to abandon the intention on account of declining health. He delivered an address before the New York historical society in 1844, and one, on the commercial history of New York, before the mercantile library association, at the opening of Clinton hall, 8 June, 1854. He published also an "Oration on the Conquest of New Netherland," delivered before the historical society, 12 Oct., 1864, and "Government of Sir Edmund Andros over New England" (1867).

BRODHEAD, John, clergyman, b. in Monroe co., Pa., 22 Oct., 1770; d. in Newmarket, N. H., 7 April, 1838. In 1794–'6 he travelled as a Methodist preacher in New Jersey and Maryland, and then went to New England, and became a founder of Methodism there and in Canada. In 1811 he settled in Newmarket, N. H. From 1829 till 1833 he was a representative from New Hampshire in congress.—His son, **John M.,** b. in Canaan, N. H., was educated as a physician at Dartmouth, was appointed second comptroller of the treasury, held the office until 1856, in 1863 was reappointed, and retained it until he resigned in January, 1876.—Another son, **Thornton F.,** soldier, b. in New Hampshire in 1822; d. in Alexandria, Va., 31 Aug., 1862. He studied law at Harvard, and practised in Detroit, Mich. He served through the Mexican war as an officer in the 15th infantry, and was twice brevetted for bravery. Resuming the practice of his profession after the war, he was elected to the state senate, and in 1852 appointed postmaster of Detroit. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 1st Michigan cavalry regiment, at the head of which he served under Gens. Banks, Frémont, and Pope. He died of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run.

BRODHEAD, Richard, senator, b. in Lehman township, Pike co., Pa., 5 Jan., 1811; d. in Easton, Pa., 16 Sept., 1863. He was educated at Lafayette college, studied law with James M. Porter, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1837, in which he sat during three sessions. In 1841 he was treasurer of Northampton co., and in 1842 was elected as a democrat to congress, and, being twice re-elected, served from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1849. In 1849 he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 1 Dec., 1851, till 3 March, 1857.

BROGDEN, Curtis H., governor of North Carolina, b. in Wayne co., N. C., about 1815. He was brought up as a farmer, became prominent in the militia, in which he attained the rank of general, was elected to the legislature in 1838, and was for nearly twenty years a member of one or the other house; was comptroller of the state from 1857 till 1867, a presidential elector in 1868, and in 1869 was appointed collector of internal revenue. After serving four years longer in the state senate, he was elected lieutenant-governor in 1872, and, upon the death of Gov. Caldwell in 1874, succeeded to the office of governor. In 1876 he was elected as a republican to congress, and served from 15 Oct., 1877, till 3 March, 1879.

BROGLIE, Claude Victor Marie, Prince de, French soldier, b. in Paris in 1757; executed 27 June, 1794. He was the son of the Marshal de Broglie, entered the French army, volunteered his services in the cause of American independence, was transferred to the regiment Saintonge, commanded by Custine, and served until the surrender at Yorktown. After returning to France he was elected to the states-general, and espoused the cause of popular liberty. He was president of the constituent assembly in 1790, but preferred military service, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the Rhine. In 1792 he was removed for refusing to recognize the decree of the national assembly suspending the prerogative of the king, was afterward arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned, and guillotined.

BROKE, Sir **Philip Bowes Vere,** British naval officer, b. at Broke Hall, near Ipswich, England, 9 Sept., 1776; d. in London, 2 Jan., 1841. He was bred to the sea from the age of twelve, promoted captain in 1801, placed in command of the frigate "Shannon" in 1806, and sailed for Halifax in August, 1811. On 1 June, 1813, while the "Shannon" was cruising off Boston, the American frigate "Chesapeake," ranging alongside at a distance of fifty yards, received a broadside which struck down Capt. Lawrence and more than a hundred men. The Americans returned the fire, but their execution fell far short of that of the British seamen, trained in Broke's novel system of gunnery drill. A second broadside from the "Shannon" was as effective as the first, and Broke, at the head of fifty or sixty men, boarded the American and succeeded in driving the survivors of the crew below, but was himself disabled for life by a blow on the head from a musket-stock. See Brighton's "Memoir of Admiral Sir P. B. V. Broke," and Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812."

BROMFIELD, John, merchant, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 11 April, 1779; d. in Boston, 8 Dec., 1849. He acquired a fortune as an agent in Europe for American houses, and as a merchant in Canton, which he increased by investments in Boston. He was a benefactor of various charitable institutions and of the Boston athenæum, to which he made a gift of $25,000. A volume of "Reminiscences of John Bromfield" was published at Salem in 1852.—His ancestor, EDWARD, came from England in 1675 and was a member of the council.—Edward (b. in 1695; d. 10 April, 1756), son of the latter, was an eminent citizen and member of the general court; and Edward, his son (b.

in 1723; d. 18 Aug., 1746), was a young man of remarkable mechanical and scientific genius, who constructed an organ and made microscopes of improved magnifying powers.

BROMLEY, Isaac Hill, journalist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 6 March, 1833. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, studied law, was clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1857 and of the senate in 1858, and in 1858 began the publication of the Norwich "Morning Bulletin." He served as captain in 1862, and afterward was provost marshal. In 1866 he was a member of the legislature. In 1868–'72 he was editor and part proprietor of the Hartford "Evening Post," in 1872 a writer on the editorial staff of the New York "Sun," and editorial writer on the New York "Tribune" from 1873 till 1883, when he was for a few months editor of the "Commercial Advertiser." He was appointed a government director of the Union Pacific railroad in the spring of 1882, and held the office until the spring of 1884. During the presidential canvass of 1884 he edited the Rochester, N. Y., "Post-Express," and subsequently entered the service of the Union Pacific railroad company, and was appointed assistant to the president in March, 1885.

BROMME, Traugott, German traveller, b. in Anger, near Leipsic, in 1802; d. 4 Dec., 1865. He settled in the United States in 1820, and afterward travelled extensively in Texas and Mexico, became surgeon on a Columbian war-schooner cruising in the West Indies, and was detained for a year as a prisoner in Hayti, during which time he explored that island. After his return to Germany he became a publisher, and wrote books on his travels in America. His hand-book for North, Central, and South America passed through many editions.

BRONDEL, John B., R. C. bishop, b. in Bruges, Belgium, in 1842. He studied in the American college of the university of Louvain, and was ordained at Mechlin in 1864. In 1866 he volunteered for the American mission, went to Washington territory, and in 1867 was appointed rector of Heilacoom. He was transferred to Walla Walla in 1877, but returned to Heilacoom in 1878. He was consecrated bishop of Vancouver island in 1879, appointed administrator of the vicariate apostolic of Montana in 1883, and in 1884 consecrated bishop of Helena in the same territory. He has been very successful in civilizing the Indians of his diocese, and his popularity among the tribes has often enabled him to render important services to the U. S. government.

BRONSON, Greene Carrier, lawyer, b. in Oneida, N. Y., in 1789; d. at Saratoga, N. Y., 3 Sept., 1863. He spent the greater portion of his life at Utica, where he obtained an extensive practice. In April, 1819, he was chosen surrogate of Oneida co., in 1822 was a member of assembly, and in 1829 elected attorney-general, which office he held up to January, 1836, at which time he became one of the puisne judges of the supreme court of judicature. He was next appointed chief justice of the supreme court in 1845, and two years subsequently one of the judges of the court of appeals, then just organized. After leaving the bench he removed to New York and practised law. Having become involved in unfortunate speculations, he lost nearly the whole of his property. In 1853 he was appointed collector of the port of New York, but removed in 1854. In December, 1859, he was elected corporation counsel, which office he held until January, 1863. In politics he was a democrat, leader of the "hard-shell" faction in New York, and its candidate for governor in 1855.

BRONSON, Isaac H., jurist, b. in Rutland, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1802; d. in Pilatka, Fla., 13 Aug., 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1822, began practice at Watertown, N. Y., became eminent as a lawyer, and elected to congress as a democrat from New York in 1836, serving as chairman of the committee on territories. He was defeated in 1838, received the appointment of judge of the fifth judicial district of New York, and later that of territorial judge for Florida, and after the organization of the state, in 1845, of U. S. district judge for the northern district of Florida, which office he held until his death.

BRONSON, Silas, philanthropist, b. in Middlebury, Conn.; d. in New York, 25 Nov., 1867. He was a wealthy citizen of Waterbury, Conn., and, among other bequests, left $200,000 to found a public library in that city.

BROOKE, Avonia Stanhope Jones, actress, b. in New York, 12 July, 1839; d. there, 4 Oct., 1867. She was the daughter of George Jones, known as "Count Johannes," and made her first appearance on 18 April, 1856, at the People's theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Parthenia in "Ingomar." In 1859 she acted in San Francisco, and then, after returning to New York, sailed for Australia, where she was very successful. In 1861 she appeared in London, at Drury lane theatre, and, while in England, married Gustavus Brooke, the tragedian. After returning to this country and acting in Philadelphia, she visited England again, in 1865, and, contracting a cold there, died of consumption.

BROOKE, Francis J., jurist, b. in Smithfield, Va., 27 Aug., 1763; d. 3 March, 1851. In 1780 he joined Harrison's regiment of artillery as lieutenant—his twin brother, John, obtaining a similar commission in the same regiment—and his first campaign was under Lafayette, in 1781. He afterward joined Greene's army, and served until the end of the war. On his return to Virginia, after studying medicine for a year with his elder brother, Lawrence, he turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1788. He practised in the counties of Monongahela and Harrison, was appointed commonwealth's attorney in the district court, and then practised in Essex co., and in the Northern Neck. He was elected to the state house of delegates in 1794, removed to Fredericksburg in 1796, and in 1800 was chosen to the state senate, becoming its speaker. In 1804 he was elected a judge of the general court, and in 1811 a judge of the court of appeals, of which he was president for eight years. In 1831 he was re-elected judge of the same court, and retained the office until his death. Judge Brooke was an intimate friend of George Washington.—His son, **Francis J.,** b. in Virginia in 1802, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, served as second lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, became first lieutenant of the 6th infantry, 6 May, 1835, and was killed at the battle of Okeechobee, 25 Dec., 1837, where he had distinguished himself by his bravery.—**George Mercer,** soldier, brother of Francis J., the elder, b. in Virginia; d. in San Antonio, Texas, 9 March, 1851. He entered the army 3 May, 1808, as first lieutenant in the 5th infantry, was made captain 1 May, 1810, and became major in the 23d infantry in 1814. On 15 Aug. of that year he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct in defence of Fort Erie, and on 17 Sept. was brevetted colonel for his services in the sortie from the same fort. He was made a brevet brigadier-general 17 Sept., 1824, and in July, 1831, served as colonel of the 5th infantry. During the war with Mexico he fought with distinction, and was

brevetted major-general for his services, 30 May, 1848. At the time of his death he was in command of the 8th military department. Fort Brooke, at the head of Tampa bay, Florida, received its name from him.

BROOKE, John R., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the 4th Pennsylvania infantry in April, 1861, became captain at the organization of the regiment, and on 7 Nov. was made colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers 12 May, 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers 1 Aug., 1864. In the regular service he takes rank from 28 July, 1866, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 37th U. S. infantry, one of the new regiments created by congress at that time. He was transferred to the 3d infantry 15 March, 1869—the 37th infantry being consolidated with that corps and discontinued by act of congress. He was promoted colonel, 13th infantry, 20 March, 1879, and re-transferred to the 3d infantry 14 June, 1879. In the regular army he received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general for gallantry in several battles—Cold Harbor (27 June, 1862); Gettysburg (1–3 July, 1863); Spottsylvania Court-House; and Tolopotomy (May, 1864).

BROOKE, Walker, senator, b. in Virginia, 13 Dec., 1813; d. in Vicksburg, Miss., 19 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at the university of Virginia in 1835, studied law, emigrated to Kentucky, where he taught school two years, and then began to practise law in Lexington, Miss. He was elected a senator in congress in place of Henry S. Foote, who had resigned in order to accept the governorship, and served from 11 March, 1852, till 3 March, 1853. He was a member of the Mississippi seceding convention of 1861, elected a member of the provisional Confederate congress, in which he sat from 18 Feb., 1861, till 18 Feb., 1862, and was a candidate for the Confederate senate, but defeated by James Phelan.

BROOKS, Caroline Shawk, sculptor, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 April, 1840. Her father, Abel Shawk, was the inventor and builder of the first successful steam fire-engine. She studied drawing and painting, was graduated at the St. Louis normal school in 1862, married Samuel H. Brooks the same year, and first became known as an artist through an alto-relievo head of the "Dreaming Iolanthe," executed in butter at the centennial exhibition. Subsequently she gave public exhibitions of modelling in the new material. In 1877 she secured a patent for improvements in the methods of producing lubricated moulds in plaster. In May, 1878, she executed in butter at Washington a life-size statue of the "Dreaming Iolanthe," which was successfully transported to Paris and exhibited at the world's fair of 1878. She subsequently opened a studio in New York, and executed portrait marbles of Emanuel Swedenborg (1883), James A. Garfield (1884), Thurlow Weed (1884), George Eliot (1886), and Thomas Carlyle (1886), and a portrait group of five figures, representing Mrs. Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau and her family (1886).

BROOKS, Charles, clergyman, b. in Medford, Mass., 30 Oct., 1795; d. 7 July, 1872. He was graduated at Harvard in 1816, and, after officiating as lay-reader in the Protestant Episcopal church, became pastor of the 3d Congregational church in Hingham, Mass., 17 Jan., 1821. In 1838 he was chosen professor of natural history in the university of New York, and in November, 1839, sailed for Europe, where he passed four years in the study of animals. Shortly after his return failing eyesight compelled him to resign his professorship. He was an advocate of the Prussian educational system, and was the means of improving the New England public schools. He also aided in the establishment of normal schools, a work completed by Horace Mann. He was a member of the peace society, and an advocate of the temperance reform and the African colonization scheme. He published "History of Medford" (1855); "The Christian in his Closet"; "Daily Monitor"; "Family Prayer-Book"; "Elements of Ornithology"; "Introduction to Ornithology"; ten volumes of biographies; a paper on the state sanitary survey; a report on the Middlesex co. tornado of August, 1851; a treatise on "Peace, Labor, and Education in Europe"; and several pamphlets and sermons. He also contributed to periodical literature.

BROOKS, Charles Timothy, author, b. in Salem, Mass., 20 June, 1813; d. in Newport, R. I., 14 June, 1883. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832. After studying theology he began to preach in Nahant, Mass., in 1835, and, after officiating in various New England towns, became, 4 June, 1837, pastor of the Unitarian church in Newport, R. I., Dr. Channing preaching the ordination sermon. Mr. Brooks was noted for his translations from the German, among which were Schiller's "William Tell" (Providence, 1838); "Songs and Ballads from the German," forming one volume of George Ripley's "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature" (Boston, 1842); Schiller's "Homage of the Arts" (Boston, 1847; 2d ed., New York, 1870); "German Lyrics" (Boston, 1853); Goethe's "Faust" in the original metres (1856); "Life, Opinions, Actions, and Fate of Hieronymus Jobs, the Candidate," a satirical poem, popular in Germany (Philadelphia, 1863); Richter's "Titan" and "Hesperus" (1865); Schefer's "Layman's Breviary" (1867) and "World-Priest" (1873); Rückert's "Wisdom of the Brahmin" (Boston, 1882); and several children's books. Mr. Brooks also wrote "Aquidneck," a poem delivered at the hundredth anniversary of the Redwood library (Newport, 1848); "The Controversy touching the Old Stone Mill," opposing the theory that it was built by the Northmen (Newport, 1851); "Songs of Field and Flood," a volume of poems (Boston, 1854); "William Ellery Channing, A Centennial Memory" (Boston, 1880); a volume of sermons, and numerous occasional verses. Among his unpublished translations are Schiller's "Mary Stuart" and "Joan of Arc" (1840); the "Autobiography of Klaus Harms"; Richter's "Selina"; Grillparzer's "Ahnfrau"; Immermann's "Der letzte Tulifant," and Hans Sachs's play, "The Unlike Children of Eve," first acted in 1553. In 1853, after a voyage to India for his health, Mr. Brooks wrote a narrative entitled "Eight Months on the Ocean and Eight Weeks in India," which is also still in manuscript. A collection of his poems, original and translated, with a memoir by Charles W. Wendte, was published in Boston after his death.

BROOKS, David, soldier, b. in 1756; d. in Dutchess co., N. Y., 30 Aug., 1838. He joined the army in 1776, as lieutenant in the Pennsylvania line, was captured at Fort Washington, 16 Nov., 1776, and remained a prisoner two years. When exchanged, he was made assistant clothier-general, in which responsible position he became a friend of Gen. Washington. After the war he settled in New York city, and later in Dutchess co., representing both places in the legislature, where he served six years. From May till July, 1797, he was a representative in congress, and afterward commissioner for making a treaty with the Seneca

Indians, which was signed on the site of the present city of Utica. He was for sixteen years first judge of Dutchess co., and at the time of his death an officer of the customs.—His son, **James Gordon,** author, b. in Claverack, N. Y., 3 Sept., 1801; d. in Albany, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1841, was graduated at Union in 1819, and studied law in Poughkeepsie, but was never in active practice. While there he published, under the signature of "Florio," a few poems which attracted much attention. Removing to New York city, in 1823, Mr. Brooks became the literary editor of the "Minerva," and in 1825 established the "Literary Gazette," which, after a few months, was united with the "Athenæum." He was connected with this paper about two years, and then with the "Morning Courier" for about the same period. In all these journals he published poems, which were much admired. In 1828 Mr. Brooks married Miss Mary Elizabeth Aiken, who had written many poems over the signature of "Norna." They published, together, a volume entitled "The Rivals of Este, and other Poems" (New York, 1829), the piece that gave the book its title being by Mrs. Brooks. Among Mr. Brooks's contributions to this volume was a poem on "Genius," delivered before the Yale Phi Beta Kappa society in 1827. In 1830 Mr. and Mrs. Brooks removed to Winchester, Va., where the former edited a newspaper, in 1838 to Rochester, N. Y., and afterward to Albany. Mrs. Brooks, in addition to her talent as a writer, was a skilful designer. The plates in the "Natural History of the State of New York," by her brother-in-law, Mr. James Hall, are from drawings made by her from nature.

BROOKS, Edward, educator, b. in Stony Point, Rockland co., N. Y., 16 Jan., 1831. When fifteen years old he removed, with his father, to Sullivan co., N. Y., where he learned a trade, but occupied his leisure moments in study. At this time he formed the habit of noting down and classifying important facts or thoughts, in which way he not only mastered the common-school branches, but many of the higher ones, becoming also expert in composition. His career as a teacher began with a singing-school held in a barn. He afterward taught a common school for six months, studied for one session in the normal institute at Liberty, N. Y., and then entered the University of Northern Pennsylvania, but was not graduated. He was teacher there in 1852–'3, taught mathematics in the Monticello, N. Y., academy, in 1854, and in 1855 accepted the professorship of mathematics in the State normal school at Millersville, Pa., of which he was principal from 1866 to 1886. Prof. Brooks is the author of a series of mathematical text-books (Philadelphia, 1858–'77); "Philosophy of Arithmetic" (1876); "Normal Methods of Teaching" (Lancaster, Pa., 1879); "Elocution and Reading" (Philadelphia, 1882); and "Mental Science and Culture" (1883).

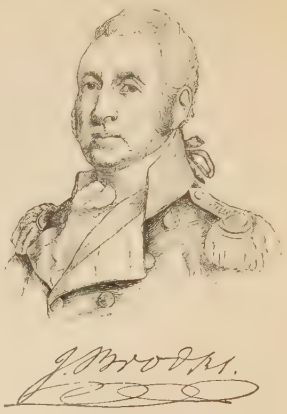
BROOKS, Edward Toole, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Sherbrooke about 1828. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1850, admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1854, first returned to parliament as a conservative for Sherbrooke in 1872, re-elected by acclamation in 1874, and again at the last general election in 1878. He is vice-president of the International railway, and also of the Waterloo and Magog railway, and is one of the trustees of Bishop's college, and president of the Sherbrooke rifle association.

BROOKS, Eleazer, soldier, b. in Concord, Mass., 10 Sept., 1727; d. in Lincoln, Mass., 9 Nov., 1806. Without schooling he acquired a valuable fund of knowledge, his practice being to read the best books, and then talk about them to intelligent men. He became captain of militia in 1773, and took a prominent part in the war for independence, rising to the rank of brigadier-general. At the battle of White Plains he commanded a regiment and distinguished himself by his bravery. Entering the general court in 1774, he had a public career of thirty-seven years, becoming successively a representative, a member of the senate, and a councillor. In 1801 he withdrew from public life.

BROOKS, James, journalist, b. in Portland, Me., 10 Nov., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 April, 1873. His father, a sea-captain, was lost at sea while James was yet a child, and the family were left destitute. He was sent to a public school in Portland, and at eleven years of age became a clerk in Lewiston, Me., then a frontier town. His employer, observing the eagerness of the boy for learning, offered to release him from his apprenticeship and to aid him in obtaining an education. He at once entered the academy at Monmouth, taught school at ten dollars a month and board, and was graduated at Waterville in 1831. Returning to Portland, he began to study law, teaching meanwhile a Latin school in that city. He contributed to the Portland "Advertiser," and in 1832 went to Washington as its correspondent, thus introducing the fashion of regular Washington letters. After that he travelled through the south, writing letters from the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw country in Georgia and Alabama, at the time when those tribes were compelled to move west. His correspondence at this period was a revelation in journalism. In 1835 he was a member of the Maine legislature, and introduced the first proposition for a railroad from Portland to Montreal and Quebec. After the adjournment he sailed for Europe, and travelled on foot over Great Britain and the continent, writing letters descriptive of his travels. In 1836 he came to New York and established the "Express," of which, for a time, both a morning and an evening edition were published, and, although he met with discouragements at first, the paper soon became a success. Mr. Brooks made political speeches in Indiana for Harrison in 1840. In 1841 he married Mrs. Mary Randolph, a widow, of Richmond, Va., whom he required to manumit three or four slaves before the wedding. In 1847 he was elected to the New York legislature, and two years later to congress, where he remained two terms, 1849–'53. He took ground in 1850 in favor of the compromise measures, in 1854 became identified with the American party, and after 1861 with the democratic party. He was elected to congress again in 1865, and, by repeated re-elections, served till 1873. He made two later trips to Europe, and acquired four languages. In 1867 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and in 1869 was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway. In February, 1873, the house censured Mr. Brooks "for the use of his position of government director of the Union Pacific railroad, and a member of this house, to procure the assignment to himself or family of stock in the Crédit Mobilier." Mr. Brooks believed that this was undeserved, and the mortification it caused him probably hastened his death. In 1871–'2 Mr Brooks, in pursuit of health, made a voyage around the world, and gave the results of his observations first in letters to the "Express," and afterward in "A Seven Months' Run, Up and Down and Around the World" (New York, 1872). His valuable library was sold at auction in New York in June, 1886.—His brother,

Erastus, journalist, b. in Portland, Me., 31 Jan., 1815. When eight years old he was clerk for a Boston grocer, who taught him to sand the sugar and water the milk, attending an evening school at the same time. He afterward became a printer, and edited and published a newspaper, called the "Yankee," at Wiscasset, Me., acting as his own compositor, press-boy, and carrier. Leading articles, essays, and stories were composed as he set the types, without the intervention of manuscript. In addition to this work he began to prepare himself for college, teaching school at the same time. After studying for some time at Brown, he took charge of a grammar school at Haverhill, Mass., and at the same time became editor and part proprietor of the Haverhill "Gazette," which he finally sold to John G. Whittier. In 1836 he was engaged as Washington correspondent of the New York "Daily Advertiser," and of several New England papers, and in the same year became joint editor and proprietor, with his brother, of the New York "Express," retaining the place until 1877. He acted as Washington correspondent of the "Express" during sixteen successive sessions of congress, and in 1843 went abroad as one of its foreign correspondents. He was elected to the New York state senate in 1853, and again in 1855. His support of the bill divesting Roman Catholic bishops of the title to church property in real estate involved him in a controversy with Archbishop Hughes, which was afterward published in two rival volumes (New York, 1855). In 1856 he was nominated for governor of New York by the American party, but was not elected, though leading his party vote by several thousand. He subsequently joined the democratic party. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1867, and in 1871 was appointed a member of the constitutional commission. In 1878, 1879, and 1881 he was elected to the assembly, and in each of these years was the democratic candidate for speaker, and the leading democratic member on the committee of ways and means. In May, 1880, Mr. Brooks became a member of the State board of health. In April, 1886, he delivered before the New York legislature, by its invitation, a eulogy on his friend Horatio Seymour.

BROOKS, John, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Medford, Mass., 31 May, 1752; d. 1 March, 1825. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Dr. Simon Tufts, under whose tuition he remained seven years. At this time he formed an intimacy with his fellow-student Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, and they continued friends through life. After settling at Reading as a physician, he undertook to drill a company of minute-men, was present with them at the battle of Lexington, and received, soon afterward, the commission of major. He assisted in fortifying Breed's Hill on the evening of 16 June, 1775, but was not present at the battle on the 17th, being sent on foot with a despatch from Col. Prescott to Gen. Ward. In 1777 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Massachusetts regiment, which was chiefly raised by himself, and in the expedition for the relief of Fort Stanwix, in August of that year, suggested a successful stratagem for dispersing the Indians. In the battle of Saratoga he stormed and carried the German intrenchments at the head of his regiment. Becoming colonel in 1778, he was associated with Baron Steuben in the introduction of a system of tactics, and acted as adjutant-general at the battle of Monmouth. During the Newburg conspiracy of 1783 Col. Brooks was a faithful adherent of Washington. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Medford, and was for many years major-general of militia. In 1788 he was a member of the state convention that ratified the federal constitution. Washington appointed him marshal of the district and inspector of the revenue in 1795, and from 1812 till 1815 he was adjutant-general of the state. He was elected governor in 1816, and re-elected seven years in succession, finally declining to be again a candidate. In 1816 Harvard gave him the degrees of LL. D, and M. D. He bequeathed his library to the State medical society, of which he was president from 1817 till his death. Gov. Brooks published an oration delivered before the Society of the Cincinnati (1787), a discourse before the humane society (1795), a eulogy on Washington (1800), and a discourse on pneumonia (1808).



BROOKS, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Butler co., Ohio, 1 Nov., 1821; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 30 April, 1877. He was graduated at Indiana Asbury university, and in 1840 entered the Methodist ministry. He removed to Iowa in 1846, and in 1856 became editor of the St. Louis "Western Christian Advocate," the only anti-slavery paper published on slave soil west of the Mississippi. When the civil war began, he became chaplain of the 1st Missouri artillery, Col. Frank P. Blair's regiment. He afterward aided in raising the 11th and 33d Missouri regiments, and was transferred to the latter as chaplain. Early in the war Mr. Brooks urged the enlistment of colored troops, and, when it was decided to employ them, he was offered a major-general's commission if he would raise a division, but he declined. He afterward became chaplain of the 3d Arkansas colored infantry. After the war Mr. Brooks became a planter in Arkansas, and was a leader in the State constitutional convention of 1868. During the presidential canvass of that year an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Brooks and Congressman C. C. Hines, which resulted in the death of the latter and the wounding of Mr. Brooks. He removed to Little Rock in the autumn of 1868, and was elected state senator in 1870. In 1872 he was a candidate for governor, and, when his opponent was declared to be elected by the legislature, he claimed that the election was fraudulent, and, relying on the decision of a state court in his favor, took forcible possession of the state-house, 13 April, 1874, and held it till dispossessed by proclamation of President Grant, 23 May, 1874. (See Baxter, Elisha.) Mr. Brooks was appointed postmaster at Little Rock in March, 1875, and held the office till his death. He was a man of great will-power and a strong speaker.

BROOKS, Kendall, educator, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 3 Sept., 1821. He was graduated at Brown in 1841, and was tutor in Columbian university,

Washington, D. C., in 1841–'3. He was graduated at Newton theological institute in 1845, and in the same year became pastor of a Baptist church in Eastport, Me., where he remained till 1852. He was then appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Waterville, and in 1855 became pastor of a church in Fitchburg, Mass. He edited the "National Baptist," in Philadelphia, from 1865 till 1868, and then became president of Kalamazoo college, Michigan,

BROOKS, Lewis, philanthropist, b. in New Milford, Conn., in 1793; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1877. He received a common-school education, settled in Rochester when he was twenty-nine years old, and first engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and later in mercantile business. In 1837 he retired, and devoted his time chiefly to investing his money and looking after his real estate. He made various charitable bequests, among which was $10,000 to the Rochester city hospital, a like sum to St. Mary's hospital, and $5,000 each to the industrial school and the female charitable society. He also bequeathed $120,000 to the University of Virginia, $31,000 alone being expended on the work of collecting a cabinet. Numerous other gifts were made to several societies, and in no case was the name of the giver known.

BROOKS, Maria Gowen, poet, b. in Medford, Mass., about 1795; d. in Matanzas, Cuba, 11 Nov., 1845. She was descended from a Welsh family that settled in Charlestown before the revolution. Her father was a man of literary tastes, numbering among his friends several of the Harvard professors, and before she was nine years old his daughter had committed much poetry to memory, and was noted for the elegance of her conversation. Before she was fourteen her father died bankrupt, and Mr. Brooks, a Boston merchant, to whom she was already betrothed, completed her education and then married her. At first she lived in affluence, but in a few years heavy losses reduced her husband to comparative poverty, and she began to write verses for consolation. At nineteen she had finished a metrical romance, which was never published, and in 1820, after several anonymous lyrics, she published "Judith, Esther, and other Poems, by a Lover of the Fine Arts." Mr. Brooks died in 1823, and his widow went to live with an uncle in Cuba, whose death soon afterward gave her a settled income. The greater part of her principal work, a poem entitled "Zophiël, or the Bride of Seven," was written here, and the first canto was published in Boston in 1825. After her uncle's death she returned to this country, and in 1830 visited France and England. She passed the spring of 1831 at Keswick, the home of Robert Southey, the poet, where the latter part of "Zophiël" was written. Southey admired her work, and gave her the name of "Maria del Occidente." In "The Doctor" he speaks of her as "the most impassioned and imaginative of all poetesses,"

Maria Brooks

and under his care the completed poem was published (London, 1833). "Zophiël" has for its subject the love of a fallen angel for a beautiful Hebrew maiden, and is founded on the story of Sara, in the apocryphal book of Tobit. Returning to this country, Mrs. Brooks lived for some time near West Point, where her son was first a student and afterward assistant professor, and her house was a favorite resort of the officers of the academy. In 1834 she published in Boston an edition of "Zophiël" for the benefit of the Polish exiles in this country; but at the end of a month only twenty copies had been sold, and Mrs. Brooks withdrew the rest of the edition from the market. While living on Governor's island, New York harbor, where her son was then stationed, Mrs. Brooks published "Idomen, or the Vale of Yumuri" (1843), a work partaking of the nature of an autobiography. In December of the same year she returned to her Cuban estate, where she remained till she died. One of her latest poems was an "Ode to the Departed," written in 1843. At the time of her death she had planned an epic entitled "Beatriz, the Beloved of Columbus." A new edition of "Zophiël," edited by Zadel Barnes Gustafson, was published in Boston in 1879.—Her son, **Horace,** soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Aug., 1814, was appointed to the U. S. military academy, through the influence of Lafayette, whom his mother met abroad, and was graduated there in 1835. He served in the Seminole war of 1835–'6, receiving, 31 Dec., 1835, the brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry and good conduct. He was assistant professor of mathematics in the U. S. military academy from November, 1836, till August, 1839, and served on garrison and recruiting duty at various places till the Mexican war. On 18 June, 1846, he became captain in the 2d artillery, and served through Scott's campaign. For his services during the war he received two brevets—that of major, 20 Aug., 1847, for Churubusco and Contreras, and that of lieutenant-colonel, 8 Sept., 1847, for Molino del Rey. From this time until the civil war he was stationed in various forts, taking part in the Utah expedition of 1855 and in quelling the Kansas disturbances of 1860–'1. On 28 April, 1861, he became major in the second artillery, and on 1 Aug., lieutenant-colonel. He served in defence of Washington from February till March, 1861, at Fort Pickens, Fla., until October, and at Fort Jefferson, Fla., until March, 1862. From September, 1862, till September, 1863, at the time of the Morgan raid, he was chief mustering and pay officer for the state of Ohio, under Gov. Todd, and during the year $1,000,000 passed through his hands without an error in his accounts. After this he served on various military boards at Washington and elsewhere, becoming colonel on 1 Aug., 1863, and brevet brigadier-general at the close of the war. From 1866 till 1868, and from 1869 till 1872, he commanded a regiment at Fort McHenry, Md., being at the head of the department of Washington in the interim. From 18 Nov., 1872, till 10 Jan., 1877, he commanded the presidio at San Francisco, and on the latter date was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years of age. He is now a resident of Baltimore, Md.

BROOKS, Nathan Covington, educator, b. in Cecil co., Md., 12 Aug., 1819. He was graduated at St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., and began teaching when only eighteen years old. He was chosen first principal of the Baltimore high school in 1839, and in 1848 organized the Baltimore female college, of which he became president. Mr.

Brooks has written much occasional poetry. Among his best pieces are "Shelley's Obsequies" and "The Fall of Superstition." A prize offered by the "Southern Churchman" for the best poem was awarded to Mr. Brooks for "The South Sea Islander," over such competitors as Mrs. Sigourney, George W. Bethune, George P. Morris, and N. P. Willis. He has published "Scripture Anthology" (Philadelphia, 1837); "The Literary Amaranth," a collection of prose and poetry (1840); a poetical "History of the Church," delivered before the Diagnothian society of Marshall college (1841); and a "Complete History of the Mexican War," considered a standard work (1849; new ed., 1865; German translation by Joseph Koch, 1849). He has ready for publication (1886), "Passion Week, with an Horology of the Passions." Prof. Brooks has also prepared a large number of Latin and Greek text-books, among which is a series of lives of eminent Americans, in Latin, entitled "Viri Americæ" (New York, 1864). His editions of Ovid (Philadelphia, 1848) and Virgil (1869) have been highly praised.

BROOKS, Noah, author, b. in Castine, Me., 30 Oct., 1830. He was educated for an artistic career, but in 1850 began work as a journalist, in Boston. He went west in 1854, and, after unsuccessful experiences as a merchant in Illinois and as a farmer in Kansas, removed to California at the close of the "free-state" conflict. Here, in company with Benjamin P. Avery, afterward minister to China, he founded the "Appeal," published in Marysville, Yuba co., but in 1862 established himself in Washington, D. C., as correspondent of the Sacramento "Union." His letters, over the signature of "Castine," made him widely known in the west. From 1 July, 1865, till October, 1866, Mr. Brooks was naval officer of the port of San Francisco, and then became managing editor of the "Alta California." He subsequently removed to New York, and after serving on the staff of the "Tribune" from 1871 till 1875, and of the "Times" from 1875 till 1884, became editor of the Newark (N. J.) "Advertiser." Mr. Brooks has written many short stories for the magazines, but is best known by his books for young people. He has published "The Boy Emigrants" (New York, 1876); "The Fairport Nine" (1881); and "Our Base-Ball Club" (1883); and has in preparation (1886) a "Life of Lincoln."

BROOKS, Peter Chardon, merchant, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 6 Jan., 1767; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 Jan., 1849. His father, the Rev. Edward Brooks, moved to Medford, Mass., his native town, in 1769, and here the boyhood of young Brooks was passed in farm work. After his father's death, in 1781, he was apprenticed to a trade in Boston, walking to the city, seven miles distant, every day. In 1789 he engaged in the business of marine insurance, and accumulated a large fortune. He kept with his own hand very accurate accounts, a rare thing in those days, and made it a rule never to borrow money, never to engage in speculation of any kind, and never to take more than the legal rate of interest. He retired from business in 1803, and, until 1806, devoted himself to the settlement of all the risks in which he was interested. He then accepted the presidency of the New England insurance company, the first chartered company of the kind in the state, and filled the office for several years. In his retirement at Medford he took special pleasure in the cultivation of trees, planting many thousands of them about his farm. He was at different times a member of both branches of the legislature, of the first Boston city council, and of the constitutional convention of 1820. While in the legislature he took a prominent part in suppressing lotteries, which at that time were flourishing in the state. Mr. Brooks gave liberally, and without parade, to many benevolent objects, and, besides this, his private donations for many years exceeded his domestic expenses. He had for sons-in-law, Edward Everett, Charles Francis Adams, and Rev. N. L. Frothingham, who delivered his funeral sermon on 7 Jan., 1849. A biography of Mr. Brooks, by Mr. Everett, may be found in Hunt's "Lives of American Merchants" (New York, 1856).

BROOKS, Phillips, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Dec., 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1855, studied theology at the seminary in Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1859, and became rector of the church of the Advent, Philadelphia. In 1862 he took charge of the church of the Holy Trinity in that city, and in 1869 became rector of Trinity church, Boston. Mr. Brooks is noted for his "low church" views, and has preached in the churches of other denominations than his own. He has declined many calls elsewhere, a professorship in Harvard, and the office of assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, to which he was elected in 1886, preferring to remain in his Boston parish, where he exerts a powerful influence for good, especially over young men. His present church edifice, noted for its unique architecture and fine interior decorations, was built for him at a cost of over $1,000,000. Mr. Brooks is one of the most brilliant pulpit orators of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is noted for his rapid delivery. He has published "Lectures on Preaching," delivered before the Yale divinity school (New York, 1877); "Sermons" (1878 and 1881); "The Influence of Jesus," Bohlen lectures delivered in Philadelphia in 1879 (1879); "Baptism and Confirmation" (1880).

BROOKS, Preston Smith, congressman, b. in Edgefield District, S. C., 4 Aug., 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1857. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1839, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. He divided his time between the practice of law and planting. In 1844 he was elected to the state legislature. During the Mexican war he served as captain in the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina volunteers, and on his return he gave his exclusive attention to planting. He was elected a representative from South Carolina to congress, as a state-rights democrat, in 1853, and was re-elected twice. On 22 May, 1856, Senator Sumner having incensed the members from South Carolina by expressions in his speech on "the crime against Kansas," Mr. Brooks entered the senate-chamber after that body had adjourned, approached Mr. Sumner from behind, while the senator was still seated at his desk, and struck him repeatedly on the head with a cane, till Mr. Sumner fell insensible to the floor. Friends of Mr. Brooks, among them Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, accompanied him, and with drawn revolvers prevented any interference. Subsequently a committee of the house reported in favor of Mr. Brooks's expulsion; but in the final action on the report there were 121 votes in favor and 95 opposing it, which, being less than the requisite two thirds, prevented the house from agreeing to the resolution. Afterward, during a debate in the house, words were passed between Anson Burlingame, then a member from Massachusetts, and Mr. Brooks, in consequence of which the former was challenged to a duel. The challenge was accepted, Canada chosen as the place of meeting, and rifles as the weapons; but Mr. Brooks failed to appear, giving as his reason that he would

have to "pass through the enemy's country" to get there. The poet Bryant celebrated the event by some verses in the "Evening Post," in which the refrain was, "Bully Brooks is afraid." Mr. Brooks resigned his seat, and was unanimously re-elected by his constituents. He also received numerous costly canes and other testimonials from different parts of the south.

BROOKS, Thomas Benton, engineer, b. in Monroe, Orange co., N. Y., 15 June, 1836. He was graduated at the engineering department of Union in 1858. During the civil war he was captain in the 1st New York volunteer engineers, afterward becoming major and aide on the general staff of the army. As such he served under Gen. Gillmore in the reduction of Fort Pulaski and Fort Wagner and before Charleston. His reports are given in full in Gen. Gillmore's "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski" (New York, 1862), and in his "Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbor" (1863). At the time of his resignation he held the brevet rank of colonel. From 1869 till 1879 he was assistant geologist in charge of the surveys of the Lake Superior iron regions. In this connection he was associated with Raphael Pumpelly, and prepared "Geological Survey of Michigan" (vols. i. and ii., New York, 1873), also "Geology of Wisconsin" (part of vol. iii., Madison, 1879). His health having failed, in 1879 he turned his attention to farming, and now resides at Newburg, N. Y.

BROOKS, William Keith, naturalist, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 25 March, 1848. He was graduated at Williams in 1870, and at Harvard as Ph. D. in 1875, after which he became assistant in the Boston society of natural history. In 1876 he was elected a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, then an associate, and since 1883 he has been professor of morphology. Under his direction the Chesapeake zoölogical laboratory of Johns Hopkins university was organized in 1878, and it has been under his supervision since its beginning. In connection with this work he has edited "Studies from the Biological Laboratory" (Baltimore, 1879, *et seq.*). He has also published "Hand-Book of Invertebrate Zoölogy" (Boston, 1882) and "Heredity" (Baltimore, 1884). The artificial development of the American oyster is largely due to his efforts, and in that connection he wrote "The Development and Protection of the Oyster in Maryland" (Baltimore, 1884). He has contributed many valuable scientific papers and reports to periodicals, among which are "Conifer, a Study in Morphology," published in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society" (London, 1881), and "Report on the Stomatopoda collected by H. M. S. Challenger" (1886). Dr. Brooks is a member of the Maryland academy of sciences and other scientific societies, and in 1884 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences.

BROOKS, William Thomas Harbaugh, soldier, b. in New Lisbon, Ohio, 28 Jan., 1821; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 19 July, 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841 and served in Florida in 1841–'2. In 1843–'5 he was on frontier duty in Kansas, and in 1845–'6 served in the military occupation of Texas, becoming first lieutenant in the 3d infantry, 21 Sept., 1846. He was in nearly all the battles in the Mexican war, was brevetted captain, 23 Sept., 1846, for his conduct at Monterey, and major, 20 Aug., 1847, for services at Contreras and Churubusco. In 1848–'51 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Twiggs, and on 10 Nov., 1851, became captain in the 3d infantry. From this time until the civil war he served in various forts. In 1854 and again in 1858 he was on scouting duty, and from 1858 till 1860 was given sick leave. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and served in the peninsular campaign of 1862, being engaged at Yorktown, Lee's Mills, Golden's Farm, Glendale, and Savage Station, where he was wounded. In September, 1862, during the Maryland campaign, he was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, being wounded again at the latter place. In October and November, 1862, on the march to Falmouth, Va., he commanded a division, and again in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862, to May, 1863. From 11 June, 1863, till 6 April, 1864, he commanded the department of the Monongahela, and in the operations before Richmond in 1864 was at the head of the 10th army corps, being engaged at Swift's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. His health failing on account of wounds and exposure, he resigned on 14 July, 1864, and in 1866 went to a farm in Huntsville, Ala., where he remained until his death.

BROOM, Jacob, statesman, b. in 1752; d. in Philadelphia in April, 1810. He was one of the delegates from Delaware to the convention that met in Philadelphia, 14 May, 1787, pursuant to a resolution of congress, to adopt a federal constitution. His signature appears among those who subscribed to the document, 17 Sept. He held many offices of public honor and trust.

BROOM, Jacob, statesman, b. in Baltimore, Md., 25 July, 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., in November, 1864. After receiving a classical education he removed to Pennsylvania, and was appointed deputy auditor of the state in 1840. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the orphans' court in Philadelphia. In politics he was what was then known as an American whig, and as such was elected to congress, serving from 3 March, 1855, till 3 March, 1857.

BROOM, James M., statesman, b. in Delaware in 1778. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794, and was a member of congress from Delaware from 2 Dec., 1805, till 3 March, 1807.

BROOME, John, merchant, b. in 1738; d. 8 Aug., 1810. He was a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1777 and lieutenant-governor of the state in 1804. During the whole of his public career he was prominent in New York, and was for many years at the head of some of the most important charitable and commercial institutions of the city. An important thoroughfare bears his name.

BROOME, John L., soldier, b. in New York city, 8 March, 1824. He was appointed second lieutenant in the U. S. marine corps, 12 Jan., 1848; promoted first lieutenant, 28 Sept., 1857; captain, 26 July, 1861; major, 8 Dec., 1864; and lieutenant-colonel, 16 March, 1879. During the war with Mexico he served with his corps. In 1862 he commanded the marine guard of the "Hartford," Farragut's flag-ship, and was present at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip (24 April), and in the various engagements at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which resulted in wresting the Mississippi river from the confederate forces. He was twice wounded during the war, and at its close received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services.

BROPHY, George R., clergyman, b. near Kilkenny, Ireland, in August, 1775; d. in Davenport, Iowa, 16 Oct., 1880. He was the son of an Irish patriot who, after the battle of Vinegar Hill in the rebellion of 1798, was captured and exe-

cuted. Young Brophy was early intended for the priesthood, and, after graduating at Carlow college, completed his theological studies in Paris and was ordained priest in 1798. In 1833 he assisted at the obsequies of Napoleon I. when he was interred at the Hôtel des Invalides; soon afterward he witnessed the attempt made upon the life of Louis Phillippe by Fieschi; and still later, with Archbishop Dupontin, he was at the death-bed of Lafayette as his spiritual adviser. In 1843 he was settled in New York as pastor of St. Paul's church. Through his efforts several churches were built and many converts were made to the Catholic religion. He was a ripe scholar and a man of wide acquaintance, numbering among his personal friends Presidents Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln. In 1865 he removed to Iowa, and, with a view of establishing a Catholic college, purchased a large tract near Boone; but the project was never executed. His later years were spent at the Mercy hospital in Davenport, Iowa.

BROSS, William, journalist, b. in Montague, Sussex co., N. J., 4 Nov., 1813. He was fitted for college at Milford academy, Pa., and was graduated at Williams in 1838, after which he taught school for ten years. He then went to Chicago, where, from 1849 till 1851, he was a dealer in books, and published the "Prairie Herald." He formed a partnership with J. L. Scripps in 1852, and established the "Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with the Chicago "Tribune," 1 July, 1858. For several years he was president of the "Tribune" company. During 1855 and 1856 he was a member of the Chicago city council. He was lieutenant-governor of Illinois from 1865 till 1869. He has travelled extensively in America and Europe, and has published in the "Tribune" many letters from abroad, and from almost every part of this country. He became a member of the American society for the advancement of science in 1853, and has read papers before that association, as well as before the Chicago historical society and the academy of sciences. He was identified with the republican party from the first, and took a prominent part in its campaigns as a public speaker. He is the author of several publications in book or pamphlet form, including "A History of Chicago" (Chicago, 1876); "A Compilation of Editorials from the Chicago Tribune" and "Immortality" (1877); "A History of Camp Douglas" (1878); "Punishment" and "Chicago and the Sources of her Future Growth" (1880); "The Winfield Family" (1882); and "Illinois and the Thirteenth Amendment" (1884).

BROUGH, John (bruff), governor of Ohio, b. in Marietta, Ohio, in 1811; d. in Cleveland, 29 Aug., 1865. At the age of twelve, and with only the rudiments of a common-school training, he became an apprentice in the office of the Marietta "Gazette." Here he stayed for two years, but all the time sought opportunities for education, and in 1825 secured a place in the office of the Athens "Mirror," within reach of the Ohio university, then in its infancy. He entered at once as a student, and so improved his time that he more than made good his lack of early advantages. At the same period he was so successful in business that in 1831 he became proprietor of the "Washington County Republican," a democratic paper published in Marietta. This journal he sold in 1833, and, in company with his brother, Charles Henry Brough, purchased the Lancaster "Eagle," and soon made its influence felt as a democratic organ throughout the state. In 1835 Mr. Brough was elected clerk of the Ohio senate, which office he held until 1838, when he was elected to the state legislature from Fairfield and Hocking counties. During this period (1835–'6) he was member of a joint commission to adjust the boundary between Virginia and Ohio. He was elected state auditor in 1839, and entered upon the duties of his office at a time when the whole country still felt the effects of the panic of 1837, and when the state of Ohio was peculiarly burdened with liabilities for which there appeared to be no adequate relief. Mr. Brough devoted himself to reconstructing the whole financial system of the state, and retired from office in 1846 with a high reputation as a public officer. In partnership with his brother Charles he undertook the management of the Cincinnati "Enquirer," which was soon one of the most powerful democratic journals in the west. At the same time he opened a law office in Cincinnati. Personally, Mr. Brough took an active part in politics, and became the most popular democratic orator in the state. He retired from active political life in 1848, and in 1853 was elected president of the Madison and Indianapolis railway, then one of the great lines of the west. He removed his residence to Cleveland, and, when the civil war began in 1861, he was urged to become a candidate of the republican union party for governor. This honor he declined, although his position as a "war democrat" was always distinctly understood. The canvass of 1863 was held under very difficult conditions. The civil war was at its height, a large proportion of the loyal voters were in the army, and southern sympathizers, led by Clement L. Vallandigham, were openly defiant. Vallandigham was arrested for disloyal utterances, tried by court-martial, and banished from the United States. He was sent within the confederate lines, and subsequently received the regular democratic nomination for governor of Ohio. There was apparently some danger that he would actually be elected by the "peace" faction of the party. At this crisis Mr. Brough made a patriotic speech at Marietta, declaring slavery destroyed by the act of rebellion, and earnestly appealing to all patriots, of whatever previous political affiliations, to unite against the southern rebels. He was immediately put before the people by the republican union party as a candidate for governor, and the majority that elected him (101,099) was the largest ever given for a governor in any state up to that time. In the discharge of his duties as chief magistrate he was laborious, patriotic, far-sighted, clear in his convictions of duty, firm in their maintenance, and fearless in their execution. He was distinctly the "war governor" of Ohio.—His brother, **Charles Henry,** b. in Marietta, Ohio, 17 Nov., 1813; d. in Cincinnati, 10 May, 1849, was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1840–'1; commanded the 4th Ohio regiment during the war with Mexico, and was presiding judge of the Hamilton county court of common pleas at the time of his death. He was associated with his brother in many of his business enterprises.

BROUGHAM, John, actor, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 9 May, 1810; d. in New York, 7 June, 1880. His father, an Irishman of good family, was an amateur painter, a person of exceptional talent and gay disposition, and died young. His mother was the daughter of a Huguenot, whom political adversity had forced into exile, and who took refuge in the Irish capital. John was the eldest of three children. The other two died in youth, and, the father being dead and the widowed mother left penniless, the surviving boy was reared in the family and home of an eccentric uncle. He was pre-

pared for college at an academy at Trim, in the county Meath, twenty miles from Dublin, and subsequently was sent to Dublin university. There he acquired classical learning, and formed interesting and useful associations and acquaintances; and there also he became interested in private theatricals. He was a frequent attendant, moreover, at the Theatre Royal in Hawkins street. The impetus toward his theatrical career was, doubtless, received by him at this time and in this way. Before leaving the university he, by chance, became acquainted with the fascinating actress, Mme. Vestris, afterward the first wife of Charles Mathews, the comedian; and when, at a later period, he went up to London, this acquaintance led to his being engaged, first at the Tottenham, and then at the Olympic, of both of which houses she was the manager. He had been studying surgery, and walked the Peth street hospital for eight months; but misfortune came upon his opulent uncle, and so the youth was obliged to provide for himself. He went to London in 1830, and, after a brief experience of poverty, suddenly determined to become an actor. He was destitute of everything except fine apparel, and he had actually taken the extreme step of offering himself as a cadet in the service of the East India company; but, being dissuaded by the enrolling officer, who lent him a guinea and advised him to seek for other employment, and happening to meet with a festive acquaintance, he sought recreation at the Tottenham theatre (afterward the Prince of Wales's) where Mme. Vestris was acting; and there, presently, he was engaged. His first regular appearance on the stage was made at that house in July, 1830, when he acted several minor parts in "Tom and Jerry"; and from that time till his death, fifty years later, he remained an actor. His first hit was made as O'Slash in "The Invincibles," a part which in its name is typical of his individual line of dramatic art. The first twenty years of Brougham's life were passed in and around Dublin. The rest of it was divided between London and New York. In 1831 he followed Mme. Vestris to the Olympic theatre, and his name ("Mars—Mr. Brougham") appears in the cast of "Olympic Revels," in the first full bill that she issued there. He early began to write for the stage, his first play being a burlesque written for William E. Burton, who was then acting, obscurely, at the Pavilion theatre in London. From the Olympic, which Mme. Vestris quitted in 1839, Brougham followed her to Covent Garden, and he there remained during the brief period of her management of that house. About this time he co-labored with Dion Boucicault in writing the comedy of "London Assurance," the authorship of which, however, has always been claimed exclusively by Mr. Boucicault. In the summer of 1840 Brougham was director of the Lyceum, and for that theatre he wrote "Life in the Clouds," "Love's Livery," "Enthusiasm," and "Tom Thumb II."

In 1842 he came to New York, under engagement to Stephen Price, and on 4 Oct. in that year, at the old Park theatre, he made his first appearance on the American stage, enacting O'Callaghan in "His Last Legs." He was accompanied by his first wife, Emma Williams, a beauty of the Juno type, whom he had met and married in London. This lady subsequently was separated from him, became Mrs. Robertson, and died in New York, 30 June, 1865. His second wife, Annette Nelson (Mrs. Hughes), whom he married in 1847, was a singing actress and a dancer, and at one time (1836) manager of the Richmond Hill theatre, a play-house just opened, in 1831, on the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, New York, in what had been the country house of Aaron Burr. This lady died in New York, 4 May, 1870. In the time of Brougham's first visit to America the Park, the Bowery, the Chatham, and the National were the only theatres thought to be within the city limits. Niblo's Garden was deemed "out of town." The city, indeed, was but thinly settled from Canal street northward to Union square; the Third avenue was a race-track, and all the present Fifth avenue hotel region was the resort of sportsmen. Brougham was received with kindness at the old Park, and subsequently he made a professional tour of other cities, but ultimately settled in New York. He was for a time connected with the stock company at Burton's theatre in Chambers street, and made many brilliant hits there, both as actor and manager. On 23 Dec., 1850, he opened Brougham's Lyceum in Broadway, near the southwest corner of Broome street, and on 17 March, 1852, closed it. This house became "Wallack's Theatre," the first bearing that name, which has since become a household word in New York, though not the first Wallack's in fact, for James William Wallack had previously managed the National in Leonard street. After the collapse of his Lyceum, Brougham joined Wallack's stock company. In 1856 he managed the Bowery theatre, and there accomplished a splendid revival of Shakespeare's "King John." In 1860 he went to London, where he remained for four years. He was connected with the Lyceum under Charles Fechter's management, and there he produced the popular English plays of "The Duke's Motto" and "Bel Demonio," based on French originals. He acted at the Princess's, also, in his own comedy of "Playing with Fire." His reappearance in the United States was effected, in this latter piece, on 30 Oct., 1865, at the Winter Garden theatre, situated in Broadway, opposite the end of Bond street; and he never again left this country. On 25 Jan., 1869, he opened "Brougham's Theatre" in Twenty-fourth street, but this was taken from him by its owner on the following 3 April. From this time to the end he led the life of a stock-actor, a wandering star, and a playwright. His last professional tour of the United States was made in 1877, and his last appearance on the stage occurred on 25 Oct., 1879, at Booth's theatre, New York, where he enacted Felix O'Reilley, a detective, in Boucicault's drama of "Rescued." Brougham was the proprietor and editor of "The Lantern," a comic paper published in New York in 1852, and he brought out two collections of his miscellaneous writings, entitled "A Basket of Chips" and "The Bunsby Papers." Toward the last he became very poor, and on 17 Jan., 1878, a performance was given at the New York academy of music for his benefit, which yielded $10,279, and with this his friends bought an annuity for him. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery. Brougham wrote about one hundred plays, chief among which were "Playing with Fire," "The Game of Love," "The Game of Life," "Romance and Reality," "The Ruling Passion," "O'Donnell's Mission," "The Emerald Ring," "The Lily of France," and the burlesques of "Pocahontas" and "Columbus." His last play, finished at Easter, 1880, but never acted, was entitled "Home Rule," and it was designed to suggest expedients for improving the condition of the people of Ireland.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, colonial governor, d. in 1738. He first appears in the history of South Carolina as a councillor and collector of the customs revenue in 1708. Afterward he was lieuten-

ant-governor. He succeeded Robert Johnson in the governorship in May, 1735, and died while still in office. Hewitt describes him as "a plain, honest man, but little distinguished either for his knowledge or valor." He was easily accessible to designing men, and was persuaded to sign land-warrants by planters, who saw their opportunity to gain great possessions. Some of the largest estates in South Carolina were acquired through his obliging way of signing official papers.

BROUGHTON, William Robert, naval officer, b. in Gloucestershire, England, in 1762; d. in Florence, Italy, 12 March, 1821. He entered the royal navy as a midshipman in 1774, and was attached to the sloop "Falcon." He participated in the naval attack on Bunker Hill (17 June, 1775), and was soon afterward captured in an attempt to bring off a schooner that had run aground at Cape Ann. He was exchanged in December, 1776, and served on the American station until 1778. After several years of service in East Indian waters, he was appointed, in 1790, to the command of the "Chatham," a brig attached to Vancouver's voyage of discovery on the northwest coast of America. With this vessel he was engaged in a survey of Columbia river and the coasts adjacent. Vancouver named a group of islands in the Pacific "Broughton's Archipelago," but the title has not survived. In 1793 he was sent home with despatches, and travelled over-land from San Blas to Vera Cruz, a distance of about six hundred miles in a straight line. The original journal kept during this journey is preserved in the library of the royal united service institution in London. He reached England in the autumn of 1793, and on 3 Oct. was placed in command of the "Providence," a vessel of four hundred tons, in which he again sailed for the northwest coast of America; but he found the place of rendezvous deserted, Vancouver having sailed some time before. This voyage terminated his American record. He crossed the Pacific, and subsequently rendered distinguished service in the British navy, rising to the rank of captain. In 1804 he published "A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean," confined mainly to the Asiatic coasts.

BROUSE, William Henry, Canadian physician, b. in Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, in 1824. He was educated at McGill college, Montreal, and Victoria college, Cobourg, receiving the degree of M. D. from the former in 1847, and that of M. A. from the latter in 1849. He is surgeon of the 56th battalion of volunteer infantry, a member of the senate of Victoria college, and appointed member of the medical examining board, Upper Canada, in 1850. He was elected to the Dominion parliament for South Grenville in 1872, re-elected in 1874, and called to the senate in 1878.

BROUSSEAU, Jean Baptist, Canadian journalist, b. at Belœil, county Verchères, province of Quebec, 1 Jan., 1841. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe and L'Assomption colleges in his native province, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in July, 1863. He was editor of "Le Messager de Sorel" from 1874 till 1876, and co-editor of "La Gazette de Sorel" from 1874 to 1876. He was elected to the provincial legislature in 1878, and took part in the famous debate on the constitutionality of the dismissal of the De Boucherville cabinet by Lieut.-Gov. Letellier.

BROWN, Aaron Vail, statesman, b. in Brunswick co., Va., 15 Aug., 1795; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 March, 1859. He was graduated at Chapel Hill university (N. C.) in 1814, removed with his parents to Tennessee in 1815, studied law, and when admitted to practice became the partner of James K. Polk. From 1821 till 1832 he was almost continuously a member of the state legislature. He was elected to congress in 1839, and re-elected in 1841 and 1843. On retiring from congress, in 1845, he was chosen governor of Tennessee, serving until 1847. He was a delegate to the southern convention at Nashville in 1850, and is the author of "The Tennessee Platform," brought forward at that time, a document that aroused much comment. In 1852 he was a delegate to the democratic convention in Baltimore, and reported the platform that was adopted. The last office held by Mr. Brown was that of postmaster-general in President Buchanan's cabinet. Among the measures adopted during his administration of this office was the establishment of a new and shorter oceanic mail-route to California by way of Tehuantepec, and of the transcontinental mail-routes from St. Louis westward, prior to the construction of the railroads. He was for twenty years one of the most trusted leaders of the democratic party. A volume of his speeches was published in Nashville in 1854.

Aaron V. Brown

BROWN, Adam, Canadian merchant, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 April, 1826. He was educated in his native city and in Montreal, to which place the family had emigrated in 1833. After passing through various grades in the mercantile service he accepted, in 1850, a place in the firm of Donald McInnes, in Hamilton, Ontario. Subsequently he became a partner in the wholesale grocery house of W. P. McLaren, in the same city, and still later principal of the firm of Brown, Gillespie & Co. Mr. Brown has been president of the dominion board of trade, and is also president or director of various railways, besides holding many other offices of honor and responsibility.

BROWN, Albert Gallatin, statesman, b. in Chester District, S. C., 31 May, 1813; d. near Jacksonville, Miss., 12 June, 1880. His parents removed to Mississippi while he was a child. He took a boyish interest in military affairs, and was made a brigadier-general in the state militia when only nineteen years of age. He adopted the law as a profession, gaining admission to the bar in 1834, and was a member of the state legislature from 1835 till 1839, and member of congress from Mississippi in 1840–'1. He was also a judge of the circuit superior court in 1841–'3; governor of Mississippi on successive re-elections from 1843 till 1848; again member of congress from 1848 till 1854; and U. S. senator from 1854 till 1858. He was re-elected for six years, beginning 4 March, 1859, but resigned in 1861 to join in the rebellion. His colleague in the U. S. senate at the time was Jefferson Davis, and they both attended the caucus of seceding senators, held in Washington 6 Jan., 1861. He was an uncompromising adherent of the democratic party in the south. A volume of his speeches was published in 1859.

BROWN, Alexander, b. in Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, 17 Nov., 1764; d. in Baltimore, Md., 6 April, 1834. He came to the United States in 1800, settling as a general merchant in Baltimore, and subsequently associated his four sons with him under the firm-name of Alexander Brown & Sons.—His eldest son, **William,** b. in Ballymena, 30 May, 1784; d. in Liverpool, England, 3 March, 1864, accompanied the family to Baltimore in 1800, received his commercial education in his father's counting-room, and early in life became a member of the firm. In 1809 he returned to England and established a branch house in Liverpool, where he extended the business, which gradually became general, and ultimately developed into the transmission of money on public account between the two hemispheres. The firm became known later as Brown, Shipley & Co. Mr. Brown was prominent in public affairs, and represented South Lancashire in parliament from 1846 till 1859. He erected the free public library and Derby museum in Liverpool at a cost of £40,000, and in 1863 was created a baronet.—The second son, **George,** b. in Ballymena, 17 April, 1787; d. in Baltimore, Md., 26 Aug., 1859, continued his residence in Baltimore, and later succeeded to the head of that branch of the business which was carried on under the old firm-name of Alexander Brown & Sons. Having amassed a large fortune, he withdrew from active connection with the firm in 1838.—The third son, **John Alexander,** b. in Ballymena, 21 May, 1788; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Dec., 1872, was educated in Baltimore, and became associated in business with his brother. In 1818 a branch house was opened in Philadelphia, which John A. Brown managed until 1838, when he gave up his active interest in the firm. He attained a leading position in the business community, and was elected a director of the old U. S. bank under the presidency of Nicholas Biddle. He acquired a large fortune, and gave more than $500,000 to benevolent objects. The Presbyterian hospital of Philadelphia received a donation of $300,000.—The fourth son, **James,** b. in Ballymena, 4 Feb., 1791; d. in New York city, 1 Nov., 1877, established the New York branch of the banking-house in 1825. Later he became the head of the great banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co., and was the American representative of the Liverpool house. Like his brother John, he contributed large sums to various charities connected with the Presbyterian church.

BROWN, Andrew, soldier, b. in the north of Ireland, about 1744; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Feb., 1797. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and came to America in 1773 as an officer in the British army, but left that service and settled in Massachusetts. He fought on the patriot side at Lexington and Bunker Hill, was made general mustering officer in 1777, and served under Gates and Greene, with the rank of major. After the peace he established an academy for young ladies, first at Lancaster, Pa., and afterward at Philadelphia. He relinquished this occupation, for which his irritable temper unfitted him, and, in October, 1788, established the "Federal Gazette," the title of which was changed, in 1793, to the "Philadelphia Gazette." This was the main channel through which the friends of the federal constitution addressed the public, and it was the first journal to publish regular reports of the debates in congress. He achieved financial success after many discouragements, through remaining at his post and publishing his paper during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1793, when the contemporary journals were suspended. His death was caused by injuries received while fruitlessly endeavoring to save his wife and children from a fire that destroyed his establishment on the night of 27 Jan., 1797.—His son, Andrew, b. in 1774, carried on the "Gazette" until 1802, but, taking the English side in politics, became unpopular, and went to England, where he died, 7 Dec., 1847.

BROWN, Antoinette L. See Blackwell, Antoinette Brown.

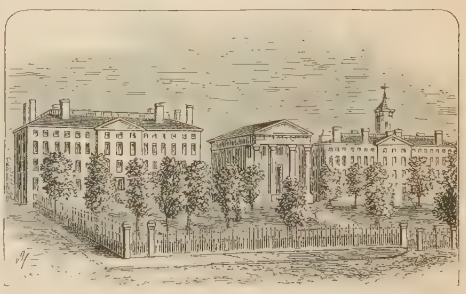
BROWN, Bartholomew, musical composer, b. in Sterling, Mass., 8 Sept., 1772; d. in Boston, 14 April, 1854. He was graduated at Harvard in 1799, studied law, and established himself in practice in the neighboring towns of Sterling and East Bridgewater. He was one of the most accomplished musicians of his day, and was for twenty years associated with Nahum Mitchell in the editorship of "Templi Carmina," better known as the "Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music" (Bridgewater, 1812). This collection, though received at first with caution by the churches, soon made its way into general favor. It contains many of Mr. Brown's musical compositions. He wrote the calendars in the "American Farmer's Almanac" for nearly sixty years.

BROWN, Bedford, senator, b. in Caswell co., N. C., in 1795; d. there, 6 Dec., 1870. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina in 1815–'7, and in 1823, and of the senate in 1828–'9. On the resignation of John Branch he was elected as a democrat to the U. S. senate, and re-elected for a full term in 1835, serving from 28 Dec., 1829, till 1840, when he resigned because he was unwilling to follow the instructions of the state assembly. In 1842 he was again elected to the state senate, and was a candidate for U. S. senator, but was defeated by W. H. Haywood, Jr., and retired from public life. He removed to Missouri, but returned to his home in Caswell co.

BROWN, Buckminster, surgeon, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 July, 1819. His father and grandfather were physicians, as was also his mother's father, who was the first professor of surgery at Harvard. Dr. Brown was graduated at Harvard medical school in 1844, and, after extended travels and supplementary studies abroad under Drs. Little, of London, Guérin and Bouvier, of Paris, and Prof. Strohmeyer, of Germany, returned to Boston. Devoting himself to orthopædic surgery, he has attained experience and skill that places him among the foremost living specialists in that line. One of his most noteworthy cases was double congenital displacement of the hips in a girl four years old. No cotyloid cavities existed, but, after two years of treatment, cavities were formed, and the child's walk and bearing became normal. He has operated successfully upon diseased and angular hips, spinal deformities, and kindred malformations. In 1856 he married Sarah A. Newcomb, great-granddaughter of Gen. Warren, of revolutionary fame. He is a member of the Boston medical association, of the Massachusetts medical society, and of the Suffolk district medical society. For many years he was surgeon of the house of the good Samaritan. He is the author of many technical treatises, including a full account of the instance of the double-hip displacement referred to above. In 1856 he published, in the "North American Review," a paper on "The Poetry of Anatomy," and he has contributed largely to medical and surgical journals.

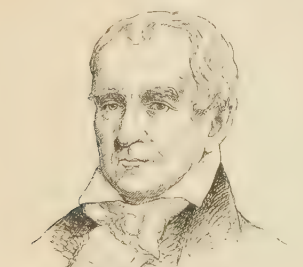
BROWN, Chad or **Chadd,** elder in the Baptist church. The dates of his birth and death have not been definitely ascertained. He died, probably, in 1665; but the colonial records were largely

destroyed during King Philip's war, ten years later, and it can not be verified. Concerning the trans-Atlantic origin of the Rhode Island Browns or Brownes (for the final vowel was in early times used or omitted indiscriminately) little is known. In Burke's "Encyclopædia" more than 150 heraldic escutcheons are described as the property of as many families bearing the name. The difficulty is obvious of identifying the particular one from which sprung the founder of the first American branch. Chad Brown came over in the ship "Martin" in July, 1638. His name appears as a witness to the nuncupative will of a passenger who died on the voyage. About this time occurred the "anabaptist heresy," and many of the Boston colony removed to the Providence plantations. It is probable that Mr. Brown was among these, for his tombstone, erected by the town, bears record that he was "exiled from Massachusetts for conscience' sake." The date of his arrival can not be exactly fixed, although some authorities erroneously place it as early as 1636; but the most probable date is the autumn of 1638, when Roger Williams and twelve others executed what is known as the "initial deed," assigning the lands acquired by purchase from the Indians. Mr. Brown at once became a leader in the affairs of the colony, and when, after a few months, the restless Williams, finding that the church would not implicitly accept his teaching, again seceded, Mr. Brown was chosen as his successor. He was formally ordained elder in England in 1642, assumed the pastoral office on his return, and was in reality the first elder of the oldest Baptist church in America. Prior to his ordination serious dissensions had arisen in the colony, involving a quarrel with Massachusetts, and Mr. Brown was one of a committee appointed to make peace. He served also as town surveyor, and with two others compiled a list of the original divisions or grants of land. The original of this list (1660) is still on file in the clerk's office of Providence. During his pastorate arose the controversy respecting "the laying on of hands," which resulted in the secession of the "Five-principle Baptists" from the original society, a schism that lasted until long after Elder Brown was laid to rest in his own home lot. His influence in shaping the early tendencies of the colony was marked, and it is probable that, but for his resolute character and judicious management, the daring and refractory spirits that composed the colony would have come to blows on a dozen different questions of civil and religious import. So successful was he in adjusting the quarrels of his flock that the honorable title of "Peacemaker" was popularly accorded him, and more than a century after his death (1792) the town of Providence voted a modest sum of money to erect a stone over his grave in the north burying-ground, whither his remains were moved at that date. He was married before coming to this country, and had five sons.—**John,** eldest son of Chad, b. in England about 1630. He came to America at the age of eight years and settled with his parents in Providence. He appears to have been a man of influence in the colony, and was appointed, in 1662, with Roger Williams and Thomas Harris, to make up the town council. The date of his death is not known.—**James,** second son of John, b. in Providence, R. I., in 1666; d. there, 28 Oct., 1732. He became the colleague, and afterward the successor, of the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, in charge of the Baptist church. He married Mary, the granddaughter of William Harris, who came to Providence with Roger Williams, and had ten children, of whom **James** was b. in Providence, R. I., 22 March, 1698; d. there, 27 April, 1739. He engaged in active business and became a successful merchant of Providence. In 1723 he married Hope Power, the granddaughter of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, and had one daughter, Mary, and five sons—James, Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses, of whom the last four are known in Providence annals as the "Four Brothers."—**Nicholas,** b. in Providence, R. I., 28 July, 1729; d. there, 29 May, 1791. He was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and the early death of his elder brother, James, made him the senior representative of the family. On coming of age he could readily have claimed a double portion of his father's property, as, under the existing colonial laws, he was entitled to the inheritance of his brother James. Setting aside all legal rights in the matter, he divided that portion equally among his brothers and sister. He followed mercantile pursuits, and thereby acquired a very ample fortune. His success was largely due to habits of industry and punctuality which he assiduously observed throughout his career. Mr. Brown was a believer in the Baptist faith, and a careful observer of its forms, although he never made a public profession of that religion. He was liberal with his wealth, and a constant benefactor of the college and other public buildings devoted to religion or science in Providence. He was twice married, and his son of the same name survived him.—**Joseph,** b. in Providence, R. I., 3 Dec., 1733; d. there, 3 Dec., 1785. He was likewise engaged in business, and in manufacturing, and acquired sufficient wealth to permit him to follow his natural taste for science. He was greatly interested in the science of electricity, and his knowledge of that subject was remarkable for the time. At his death he left an electric machine of his own construction, then unsurpassed by any other in the country. He devoted considerable study to mechanics and was proficient in astronomy. His attention having been directed to the arrangements in course of preparation for the proper observation of the transit of Venus in 1769, he sent to England for suitable instruments, and subsequently an account of the observations made in Providence was published by Prof. Benjamin West, later professor of natural philosophy in the college. Mr. Brown was a warm friend of the college, and was one of its



trustees from 1769 till 1785. In 1770 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from the college, and from 1784 until his death held the chair of natural philosophy, giving his services to the institution without compensation. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and he was the only one of the four brothers who ever made a public profession of religion.—**John,** b. in Providence, R. I., 27 Jan., 1736; d. there, 20 Sept., 1803. The most energetic of the four brothers, he became a very

wealthy merchant, and was, it is said, the first in Rhode Island to carry trade to China and the East Indies. He was the leader of the party that destroyed the British sloop-of-war "Gaspée" in Narragansett bay on 17 June, 1772, and was sent in irons to Boston on suspicion of having been concerned in that affair, but released through the efforts of his brother Moses. Anticipating the war of the revolution, he instructed the captains of his ships to freight their vessels on their return voyages with powder, and he furnished the army at Cambridge with a supply when it had not four rounds. He was chosen delegate to the continental congress in 1784, but did not take his seat. Later he was elected to congress, serving from 2 Dec., 1799, till 3 March, 1801. Mr. Brown laid the corner-stone of the first building of Rhode Island college, now Brown university, to the endowment of which he was one of the largest contributors, and was for twenty years its treasurer. A view of some of the buildings is given on page 395.—**Moses,** b. in Providence, R. I., 23 Sept., 1738; d. there, 6 Sept., 1836. He was brought up in the family of his uncle, Obadiah Brown, whose daughter he married, and a portion of whose estate he inherited by will. In 1763 he became engaged in business with his three brothers, but, after ten years' active experience, withdrew to follow more congenial interests. Although brought up in the Baptist faith, he became, subsequent to severe domestic affliction, a member of the Society of Friends, and remained until his death a firm adherent to the doctrines of that society. He exerted a strong influence in all its concerns, and filled many of its important offices with dignity and usefulness. The Friends' boarding-school in Providence was founded by him, and his donations to its support were frequent and liberal. In 1773 he manumitted his slaves, and was one of the founders of the abolition society of Rhode Island. He was also an active member and liberal supporter of the Rhode Island Peace and Bible societies.—**Nicholas,** philanthropist, son of Nicholas, b. in Providence, R. I., 4 April, 1769; d. there, 27 Oct., 1841, was graduated at Rhode Island college in 1786, and in 1791 the death of his father left him with a handsome fortune. Forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Ives, he became a merchant, and, by his wisdom and honorable dealing, made the firm of Brown & Ives one of the most successful in the country, notwithstanding the dangers with which commerce was threatened by the French revolution and the war of 1812. For many years he was a member of the Rhode Island legislature, and was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention of 1840, which nominated Harrison to the presidency. He was one of the most munificent patrons of Rhode Island college, which, in 1804, changed its name to Brown university in his honor. His donations to the college amounted in all to nearly $100,000. In 1804 he gave $5,000 to found a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres. In 1822 he erected the second college building, which he presented to the corporation in a letter dated 13 Jan., 1823. At his suggestion it was named Hope college in honor of his only surviving sister, Mrs. Hope Ives. In 1835 he erected the third building, requesting that it be named Manning hall, after Dr. Manning, who was president of the college during his undergraduate days. He also gave $10,000 toward building Rhode Island hall and the president's house. Mr. Brown was officially connected with the college for fifty years, during twenty-nine of which he was its treasurer. He was chosen a trustee in 1791, and was a member of its board of fellows from 1825 till his death. Besides his donations to the university, he gave nearly $10,000 to the Providence Athenæum, liberally aided in the building of churches and the endowment of colleges and academies, and bequeathed $30,000 for an insane asylum, to be established at Providence. See Hunt's "Lives of American Merchants" (New York, 1856).—**Obadiah,** merchant, the only son of Moses, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 July, 1771; d. there, 15 Oct., 1822. He engaged in business with William Almy, and they associated with them Samuel Slater, who introduced into this country the spinning of cotton by machinery on Arkwright's principle, under the firm-name of Almy, Brown & Slater. The business developed very largely under their management, they became very wealthy, and the source of support to a large population. Mr. Brown continued in the religious faith of his father, and, as he had no children of his own, distributed his wealth among deserving objects of public and private charity. His benefactions were extended to worthy enterprises in all Christian bodies, although his principal donations were to the Friends' boarding-school, founded by his father, to which he left $100,000 by his will, to form a permanent charitable fund.—**John Carter,** merchant, son of the second Nicholas, b. in Providence, R. I., 28 Aug., 1797; d. there, 10 June, 1874, was graduated at Brown university in 1816, and at once entered his father's counting-room, becoming, in 1832, a partner in the business. Mr. Brown was part owner in several cotton-factories, and was interested in business enterprises in Rhode Island, New York, and elsewhere. Although an active merchant, he continued his interest in literary topics, and gathered a fine library of Americana prior to 1800, which was considered the most complete in the world, and its treasures were freely placed at the service of scholars. On several occasions he sent to eminent historians in Europe books that, if they had been lost, could not have been replaced. The library contained the most complete known collection of the "Jesuit Relations"; the letters and journals of the Jesuit missionaries in North America, embracing forty-eight volumes; books relating to the settlement and history of New England, scarcely an important work being wanting; volumes relating to Spanish and Portuguese America, the north polar district, and other regions of North and South America. It comprised in all 6,235 separate works or titles, of which an elaborate catalogue was prepared by John Russell Bartlett, and printed (4 vols., 8vo, 1865–'71). Mr. Brown was liberal in his gifts for educational purposes, and gave to Brown university more than $160,000, which was devoted principally to the erection of a fire-proof library building. He was a trustee of the university from 1828 till 1842, and a fellow from 1842 till 1874. On his death he left about



$50,000 to charitable institutions in Rhode Island. A full account of this family is given in the "Life, Times, and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University," by Reuben Aldridge Guild (Boston, 1864). See, also, "Historical Sketch of the Library of Brown University," by the same author (New Haven, 1861).

BROWN, Charles Brockden, author, b. in Philadelphia, 17 Jan., 1771; d. 22 Feb., 1810. His ancestors were Quakers, who came over in the same ship with William Penn. Before he was ten years old he was thoroughly acquainted with geography, his favorite study, and had read every book he could obtain. From his eleventh till his sixteenth year he was at the school of Robert Proud, the historian, then a noted teacher, and studied so assiduously that he was often obliged to leave his books for a walking trip through the country. He was always physically weak, and, in a letter written just before his death, said that he never had been in perfect health for more than half an hour at a time.

C. B. Brown

On leaving school, Brown took to verse-writing, and planned three epics on subjects connected with American history, but no fragments of these remain. At this time he sent to a periodical a poetical "Address to Franklin," throughout which the editor substituted the name of Washington for that of the philosopher, without regard to the context. Brown began with his usual ardor the study of law, but determined to abandon it for literature. Although this change was contrary to the wishes of his family, it was the result of careful thought. He had tested his powers as a writer by contributing to the "Columbus Magazine," by a carefully kept diary, and by numerous essays read before a "Belles-Lettres Club," of which he had been the leader. He was the first American to adopt literature as a profession. Soon after making this decision he visited his friend, Dr. Smith, of New York, and, becoming acquainted with many literary and scientific men of that city, virtually made it his residence after that time. In 1797 he wrote a work entitled "The Dialogue of Alcuin," discussing with some boldness the topic of divorce, but it attracted little attention. Soon after this he projected a new magazine, which never appeared, and in 1798 he contributed to the "Weekly Magazine" a series of reflections on men and society, entitled "The Man at Home." In this year he also began the publication of his novels, which are his best-known works. He had already made two abortive attempts at novel-writing. The first was never finished, and the death of his printer put a stop to the publication of the second. This was entitled "Sky Walk; or, the Man Unknown to Himself," and portions of it were incorporated in "Edgar Huntley," a later work. Between 1798 and 1801 he published six novels, which attained immediate success, and were the finest American fictions until the appearance of Cooper's novels. In April, 1799, Mr. Brown established, in New York, the "Monthly Magazine and American Review," but it lasted only until the close of 1800. In 1803 he made a second attempt, issuing, in Philadelphia, the "Literary Magazine and American Register," which continued about five years. In 1806 he began publishing semi-annually "The American Register," the first publication of the kind in the country, and it was brought to a close only by his death. In person, Mr. Brown was tall, thin, and pale, had black hair, and a melancholy expression of countenance. He intensely enjoyed the society of intimate friends, but was reserved with all others. His death was caused by consumption, against which he had been struggling from early boyhood. His novels are "Wieland, or the Transformation," an improbable though fascinating tale of a ventriloquist, who, by personating a supernatural being, persuades the hero to kill his wife and children (1798; London, 1811); "Ormund, or the Secret Witness" (New York, 1799; London, 1811); "Arthur Mervyn," containing a graphic description of Philadelphia as it was during the yellow-fever plague of 1793 (Philadelphia, 1799–'80; London, 1803); "Jane Talbot" (1801); "Edgar Huntley, or the Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker" (1801; London, 1804); and "Clara Howard" (1801), republished as "Philip Stanley" (London, 1806). These were published collectively (7 vols., Boston, 1827; new ed., 6 vols., Philadelphia, 1857). Mr. Brown also published several political pamphlets (1803–'9), including an "Address to Congress on the Utility and Justice of Restrictions on Foreign Commerce"; a translation of Volney's "Travels in the United States" (1804); a memoir of his brother-in-law, Dr. John B. Linn, prefixed to the latter's poem "Valerian" (1805); "Memoirs of Stephen Calvert," and edited, with a life, C. H. Wilson's "Beauties of Tom Brown." At the time of his death he had nearly completed a system of general geography, which has not been published; and he also left an unfinished work on "Rome during the Age of the Antonines," and several elaborate architectural drawings, made as a recreation in the midst of his literary labors. His life has been written by William Dunlap (Philadelphia, 1815; also prefixed to the 1827 edition of his novels), and by William H. Prescott, in the first series of Sparks's "American Biographies" (1834; reprinted in Prescott's "Miscellanies," 1855); and a new life by Charles I. Stevenson, of New York, is in preparation (1886).

BROWN, David, "the hermit of Newfane, Vt.," d. there, 31 Jan., 1873. He was a noted book-collector, and left one of the largest and most costly libraries in the state.

BROWN, David, Cherokee preacher, b. about 1806; d. in Creek Path, Miss., 14 Sept., 1829. He was educated, with his sister Catharine, at the school of Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, in what was then the Cherokee territory, in northern Alabama and Mississippi, and engaged with her in educating and Christianizing their native tribe. He was a preacher and interpreter, and also acted as secretary of the Indian government. In November, 1819, he assisted John Arch in the preparation of a Cherokee spelling-book, which was printed. Through his agency a mission was established at Creek Path town in 1820. David Brown united with the church at this time, and in the spring of the same year went to Cornwall, Conn., to attend school. After two years there he spent a year at Andover, fitting himself for the ministry. Returning to his birth-place, he began his missionary work, and made many converts to Christianity among the Cherokees. According to a letter writ-

ten by him in 1825, the Christian religion was generally adopted by the tribe, and an advanced standard of prosperous civilization had been attained by them. He died before the Cherokees were dispossessed by the United States in defiance of treaty obligations.—His sister, **Catharine,** teacher, b. near Wills Valley, Ala., about 1800; d. 18 July, 1823, was a Cherokee Indian, but not full-blooded, her parents being half-breeds. They were prosperous and influential members of the then wealthy and largely civilized Cherokee nation of Alabama and Tennessee. Through the agency of the Moravians, a school was established in Tennessee, a hundred miles from Wills Valley, and to this Catharine went with her brother David when she was seventeen years old. She had some slight acquaintance with English, and could read words of one syllable. In three months she had learned to read and write. She united with the church 29 March, 1818, and in June, 1820, began to teach at Creek Path, near her home. She was one of the most promising of the early Indian converts to Protestantism, and her death terminated a career that bade fair to be exceedingly useful to her tribe. Her amiable disposition, bright intellect, and remarkable personal beauty gave her unusual power and influence among her people. A history of her life, prepared by Rufus Anderson, was published in New York in 1825.

BROWN, David Paul, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 28 Sept., 1795; d. there, 11 July, 1872. He was the only son of Paul Brown, a Quaker descended from one of the first settlers of New Jersey. He pursued classical studies for two years in Massachusetts, and began the study of medicine, but turned to the law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. His first case was a suit against a prominent citizen for severely beating a child—a bound "redemptioner"—and his vehement pleading won the case. He was soon busy in the courts, where he had abundant opportunity for his masterly examination of witnesses and appeals to juries. In 1824 he successfully defended Judge Robert Porter, who was impeached before the senate of Pennsylvania. Within fifteen years his professional income amounted to $100,000, but his generous living had absorbed it all. His powers and gifts as an orator were frequently called forth by societies of various kinds, and on public occasions. On the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Washington he delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to be erected in Washington square, Philadelphia. Mr. Brown had excellent physical qualifications for an orator, was of medium height, with full chest and a voice of remarkable compass and sweetness. He carefully cultivated his style and manner. He was a lover of the drama, and aspired to be a dramatist. His tragedy "Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot," was written in 1830, during his evening horseback rides from Philadelphia to Yellow Springs, in Chester co. Though the elder Booth took the title rôle, the play was acted but nine times. Another tragedy, "The Trial," had even less success. A melodrama, "The Prophet of St. Paul's," and a farce, "Love and Honor," complete the list of his dramatic attempts. Mr. Brown was courteous to his opponents, and expert in questioning witnesses. He resolutely declined office, and rarely practised in other states than Pennsylvania. Though less prominent in the courts during his latter days, he continued the practice of his profession till the closing year of his life. In 1856 he published "The Forum, or Forty Years' Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar" (2 vols.). This work contains sketches not only of the judges and eminent practitioners of his own time, but also of their predecessors. It has also chapters on forensic eloquence, legal ethics, and professional etiquette, and "Golden Rules for Examination of Witnesses" and "Capital Hints in Capital Cases." In 1859 Mr. Brown published in pamphlet form several of his early speeches (each separately), and in 1869 a pamphlet on "The Press, the Politician, the People, and the Judiciary." His son, Robert Edward, edited and published "The Forensic Speeches of David Paul Brown" (Philadelphia, 1873).

RROWN, Egbert B., soldier, b. in Brownsville, Jefferson co., N. Y., 24 Oct., 1816. He obtained the rudiments of education in a log schoolhouse in Tecumseh, Missouri; but when he was thirteen years old he began work with such diligence and success that in twenty years (1849) he was chosen mayor of Toledo, Ohio. In the meanwhile he had been half round the world on a whaling voyage, spending nearly four years in the Pacific ocean. From 1852 till 1861 he was a railway manager, but resigned his place when civil war was imminent, and organized a regiment of infantry at St. Louis in May, 1861. He was instrumental in saving that city from falling into the hands of the secessionists, and was appointed brigadier of Missouri volunteers in May, 1862. After the battle of Springfield, 8 Jan., 1863, where he was severely wounded, he was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He served through the civil war, mainly in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and left the army with one shoulder almost wholly disabled and a bullet in his hip. The legislature of Missouri officially complimented the troops of his command for their conduct at the battle of Springfield. From 1866 till 1868 he was U. S. pension-agent at St. Louis. He retired to a farm at Hastings, Calhoun co., Ill., in 1869, and has since resided there, serving, however, on the state board of equalization from 1881 till 1884.

BROWN, Ethan Allen, jurist and statesman, b. in Darien, Conn., 4 July, 1776; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 24 Feb., 1852. He was educated by an Irish scholar, and acquired a critical knowledge of languages. He read law in the office of Alexander Hamilton, was admitted to the bar in 1802, and removed to the west with his cousin, Capt. John Brown, in 1804. He settled at Cincinnati, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was a judge of the supreme court of Ohio from 10 Feb., 1810, till 1818; and governor of the state from that time until 1822. Resigning the governorship to accept a seat in the U. S. senate, he was a member of that body until 1825, acting with the democrats. From 1825 till 1830 he was canal commissioner for the state of Ohio. President Jackson appointed him minister to Brazil in 1830, and he served until 1834. He was commissioner of the land-office from 24 July, 1835, till 31 Oct., 1836, when he removed to Rising Sun, Ind. In 1842 he was a member of the Indiana state assembly.

BROWN, Francis, president of Dartmouth college, b. in Chester, N. H., 11 Jan., 1784; d. 27 July, 1820. In 1805 he was graduated at Dartmouth, and from 1806 till 1809 held a tutorship there. He became pastor of the Congregational church in North Yarmouth, Me., in January, 1810, and married the daughter of Tristram Gilman, his predecessor in the pastorate. In 1815 Dr. Wheelock was removed from the presidency of Dartmouth by the board of trustees, and Mr. Brown was elected to the place. This action was the result of a local religious controversy of long stand-

ing, and provoked great indignation throughout the state. The legislature passed an act amending the charter of the college, changing it to a university, and increasing the number of trustees. By the new board, Dr. Wheelock was reinstated; but Dr. Brown and the former trustees began a suit for the recovery of the property. This was decided against them by the state courts, but was carried up to the U. S. supreme court, where judgment was reversed, and the principle of the inviolability of chartered property was affirmed, Chief-Justice Marshall presiding. Dr. Brown rendered valuable assistance to the counsel for the college, of whom Daniel Webster was one. This decision was reached in 1819, and Dr. Brown was reinstated in the presidency, but died of consumption shortly afterward. Several of his sermons were published, two of which, bearing date of 1812 and 1814, are on the evils of war, and had for their motive the then existing war with England.—His son, **Samuel Gilman,** educator, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 4 Jan., 1813; d. in Utica, N. Y., 4 Nov., 1885. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831, was for a while principal of the high school in Ellington, Conn., and then entered Andover theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1837. He was two years principal of Abbot academy at Andover (1835–'7), after which he spent two years in travel abroad. On his return he was appointed professor of oratory and belles-lettres in Dartmouth, which chair he held till 1863, when he was appointed to that of intellectual philosophy and political economy. On 6 Oct., 1852, he was ordained a Congregational minister at Woodstock, Vt. He left Dartmouth in 1867 to become president of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. His health becoming impaired, he resigned in 1881, after which he only gave occasional instruction at Dartmouth and Bowdoin, residing chiefly at Utica, N. Y. He published "Life of Rufus Choate" (Boston, 1870), and lectured on "The Earlier English Literature" and "British Orators." On 21 July, 1869, he delivered before the alumni of Dartmouth college the historical discourse commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the institution.

BROWN, George, naval officer, b. in Indiana, 19 June, 1835. He was appointed midshipman from his native state, 5 Feb., 1849, was attached to the frigate "Cumberland," and in 1851 to the "St. Lawrence," cruising in both vessels. He was promoted to passed midshipman, and afterward to master, in 1856. On 2 June, 1856, he became lieutenant, and served in the Brazilian and African squadrons until 1860, when he was ordered to special service on the steam sloop "Powhatan," and in 1861 transferred to the "Octorora" gun-boat, which was attached, as flag-ship, to Com. Porter's mortar-boat flotilla. He participated in the hazardous ascent of the Mississippi river under Farragut, and in the first attack on Vicksburg in June, 1862, and for his conduct on this occasion was commended in the official report. The fleet dropped down the river to avoid the season of low water, and the "Octorora" was ordered to blockading duty off Wilmington, N. C. Lieut. Brown was promoted lieutenant-commander 16 July, 1862, and shortly afterward placed in charge of the "Indianola" iron-clad, of the Mississippi squadron. The batteries at Vicksburg and Warrenton were successfully passed 14 Feb., 1863. An engagement took place near upper Palmyra island, on 24 Feb., 1863, between the "Indianola" and four confederate gun-boats, manned by more than a thousand men. The fight lasted an hour and twenty-seven minutes, and Lieut.-Commander Brown, severely wounded, surrendered, with his ship in a sinking condition. The officers and crew were exchanged a few months afterward, and Lieut. Brown was assigned to the steam gun-boat "Itasca," of the western gulf blockading squadron, which he commanded in the action of 5 Aug., 1864, in Mobile bay, and in the naval operations against Spanish Fort and the defences of Mobile, in March and April, 1865. He was promoted commander, 25 July, 1866, and stationed at the Washington navy-yard until 1867, when he was granted leave of absence to serve as agent for the Japanese government in command of an iron-clad man-of-war purchased from the United States. He was promoted captain 25 April, 1877, and placed in command of the U. S. navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., in 1886.

BROWN, George Loring, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1814. He began to draw when eight years old, and was allowed to cultivate his talent. He went to the Franklin school, won the silver medal, and at twelve years of age was apprenticed to a wood-engraver. Experimenting with colors, his efforts attracted the attention of an artist, and he was introduced to Mr. Cushman, a wealthy merchant. Young Brown modestly asked for $100, with which to go to Europe, which sum Mr. Cushman advanced, and he set sail. On reaching Antwerp he had but $25 left, but borrowed $15 more from the captain of the brig, and worked his way to London, where he was befriended by Mr. Cheeney, the American engraver, until after ten months he had a remittance from home. He spent two years in close study, and then returned to Boston, where he opened a studio, and studied under Washington Allston. He went abroad again in 1840, and studied in Paris under Eugene Isabey. He spent twenty years in Antwerp, Rome, Florence, Paris, and London, and returned to the United States in 1860, with a high reputation as a landscape painter at home and abroad. Among his more important pictures are "The Bay of New York" (1860), presented to the prince of Wales, as a memento of his visit to this country, by a number of New York gentlemen; "The Crown of New England" (1861), purchased from the artist by the prince of Wales; "Venice"; "Sunset, Genoa"; "Niagara by Moonlight" (1876); "Capri" (1878); "Doge's Palace at Sunset" (1881); "Sunrise, Venice" (1882); and "Doge's Palace at Sunrise" (1885).

BROWN, Goold, grammarian, b. in Providence, R. I., 7 March, 1791; d. in Lynn, Mass., 31 March, 1857. He was descended from some of the earliest Quaker settlers of New England, and was educated in the schools and academies of his native state. At nineteen he began to teach a district school in Rhode Island, then a Friends' boarding-school in Dutchess co., N. Y., in 1811. He removed to New York city in 1813, where for over twenty years he conducted an academy. He soon realized that the grammars in use at that time were inadequate, and set about providing better ones. The superiority of his methods was apparent as soon as his books were brought into use, and they commanded a very large sale. He published "Institutes of English Grammar" (New York, 1823); "First Lines of English Grammar" (1823); and "A Grammar of English Grammars" (1851). He had, at the time of his death, just revised the last-named work.

BROWN, Harvey, soldier, b. in Rahway, N. J., in 1795; d. in Clifton, N. Y., 31 March, 1874. After graduation, at the U. S. military academy, in 1818, he joined the light artillery, and served on garrison and staff duty until, on the reorganization of the army in 1821, he was assigned to the

1st and shortly afterward to the 4th artillery, when he was promoted first lieutenant. After ten years' service in this grade he was promoted captain. He was in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, but saw no actual fighting. After four years in garrison he was ordered to Florida, in 1836, and took part in the arduous campaigns against the Seminole Indians. He was again in Florida in 1838–'9, and later in 1839 was ordered to the northern frontier, to quell expected disturbances on the Canadian border. He was major of the artillery battalion, in the Army of Occupation in Mexico, and was present at many battles of the campaign. For gallantry on these occasions he received successive brevets, including that of colonel, 13 Sept., 1847, and was promoted to the full grade of major, 9 Jan., 1851. He was superintendent of recruiting in New York in 1851–'2, and was in Florida fighting the Seminoles in 1852–'3, and still again in 1854–'6. After an interval of garrison and recruiting duty he was placed in command of the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe, remaining there, with brief details on other duty, until the civil war began, in 1861. He commanded the regulars in the defences of Washington until 4 April, 1861, when he was ordered to Fort Pickens, in Pensacola harbor, Fla., and on 28 April was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He repelled the confederate attack of 9 Oct., and in turn bombarded their works, with partial success, 22–23 Nov., and again 1 Jan., 1862. For these services he was brevetted brigadier in the regular service, and promoted colonel, 5th artillery, 14 May, 1861; but he declined a command as brigadier in the volunteers. He was in command of the forces in New York city during the formidable draft riots of 12–16 July, 1863, and was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., for distinguished services at that time. He was retired from active service 1 Aug., 1863, having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years, and having passed the legal limit of age for active duty.

BROWN, Henry Armitt, orator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Dec., 1844; d. there, 21 Aug., 1879. He received a careful preliminary training and was graduated at Yale in 1865. From the first he was a leader among his playmates and fellow-students in all that called for brilliant intellectual powers and natural histrionic talents. He studied in Columbia law school, and afterward in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1869. But before beginning to practise he spent several years in travel through Europe and the East. On returning to Philadelphia he was called upon to respond to a toast before a large assembly of the bench and bar of that city, and made such an impression that he was at once recognized as one of the most promising among the younger generation of lawyers. He took an active part in the presidential canvass of 1876, being among the most effective speakers on the republican side. He was a member of the "Cobden Club" of London, of the Union League in Philadelphia, and of many other prominent social and political associations. His principal orations are historical in character and were delivered on commemorative occasions, such as the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of congress in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia (1874); the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Burlington, N. J. (1877); the Valley Forge centennial (1878); and the centennial of the battle of Monmouth (1878). These addresses were carefully prepared "briefs," and are collected in a handsome memoiral volume, prepared by Prof. J. M. Hoppin, of Yale college (Philadelphia, 1880).

BROWN, Henry B., painter, b. in Portland, Me., in 1831; d. there in 1860. He learned the trade of a house, sign, and banner painter, but early had aspirations for work of a less mechanical description, and eventually devoted himself to landscape and marine painting, with excellent success. His favorite sketching-ground was the North Atlantic sea-coast, including Nova Scotia and Grand Menan. He was especially successful in depicting coast scenery; and Paul Akers wrote, "in his wonderful rendering of the sea he stands among American artists unrivalled." "East Highlands," "On the Androscoggin," and "On the Coast of Maine" are among the best of his works.

BROWN, Henry Billings, lawyer, b. in Lee, Mass., 2 March, 1836. He was graduated at Yale in 1856, studied law, and after a few years' practice was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney (1863–'8). In 1868 he was circuit judge for Wayne co., Mich., and in 1875 became U. S. district judge. He has repeatedly visited Europe and travelled there extensively. He compiled a volume of "Admiralty Reports" (New York, 1875).

BROWN, Henry Kirke, sculptor, b. in Leyden, Mass., 24 Feb., 1814; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 10 July, 1886. In early boyhood he evinced a talent for painting, and when about fourteen years old, without any instruction, and before he had ever seen a work of art, he executed a creditable portrait of an old man. At the age of seventeen he began to study with Chester Harding, a portrait-painter of Boston. The summers from 1836 till 1839 were spent in surveying on the Illinois central railroad, and the winters in Cincinnati painting and modelling in clay. His first finished work in this line was an ideal female head. After a winter in Boston he removed first to Troy and soon afterward to Albany, N. Y., where he devoted himself to sculpture, executing portrait busts of many gentlemen of Albany and the neighboring cities. Among these are the Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., Erastus Corning, Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and Silas Dutcher. He also produced two ideal statues, "Hope," and a discobolus. Accompanied by his wife, he went to Italy in 1842 and remained there until 1846. During this period he executed "Ruth," a group representing a boy and a dog, now owned by the historical society of New York, a "Rebecca," and a "David," which was destroyed. On his return to the United States he opened a temporary studio in New York, brought over skilled workmen from Europe, and did some preliminary work in bronze casting, the first attempted in this country. In 1848 he went among the Indians and modelled many interesting subjects, some of which were reproduced in bronze. About this time he made the altar-piece for the church of the Annunciation in New York, and modelled portrait busts of William Cullen Bryant and Dr. Willard Parker, both of whom were his warm personal friends. About 1850 he built a studio in Brooklyn, and for

two years was engaged with the statue of De Witt Clinton for Greenwood cemetery. This was the first bronze statue cast in this country. During these years and until 1855 he was at work on the fine equestrian statue of Washington in Union square, New York. In 1857 he was invited by the state of South Carolina to undertake the decoration of the state-house in Columbia, which current rumor made the capital of the then projected confederacy. The principal design was a group for the main pediment, a colossal ideal figure of South Carolina, with Justice and Liberty on either hand, while the industries were represented by negro slaves at work in cotton- and rice-fields. The figure of South Carolina was nearly finished when the civil war began, and Sherman's soldiers, regarding it as the typical genius of secession, destroyed it when they passed through Columbia in 1865. Mr. Brown made many friends during his residence in the south, was strongly urged to cast his lot with the seceding states, and remained in fulfilment of his professional contract until hostilities actually began. During 1859 and 1860 he served on an art commission appointed by President Buchanan, and wrote a report, submitted 9 March, 1860, which to some extent disseminated correct ideas about art among members of both houses of congress. During the civil war he was an active officer of the sanitary commission. Mr. Brown's average work undeniably suffers by comparison with the highest standards; but his best efforts evince earnestness and dignity and no small degree of artistic talent. The equestrian statues are particularly good, a result doubtless due to his love for horses. His artistic career will always be noteworthy as covering the whole period of American sculpture from its very beginning until a time when our sculptors had worked their way to the foremost rank of contemporary artists. The following-named statues are among his principal works: "Dr. Geo. W. Bethune," in Packer institute, Brooklyn (1865); "Lincoln," in Prospect park, Brooklyn (1866); "Gen. Nathanael Greene," for the state of Rhode Island, presented to the national gallery in the capitol at Washington (1867); "Lincoln," in Union square, New York (1867–'8); "Equestrian Statue of Gen. Scott," for the U. S. government (begun in 1871), considered his best work; "Gen. George Clinton," for presentation to the U. S. government by the state of New York (1873); "Gen. Philip Kearny," in Newark, N. J., also "Richard Stockton," for the state of New Jersey (1874); "An Equestrian Statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene," for the national government (1875–'7); "The Resurrection" (1877).

BROWN, Isaac Van Arsdale, clergyman, b. in Somerset co., N. J., 4 Nov., 1784; d. in Trenton, N. J., 19 April, 1861. He was graduated at Princeton in 1802 and studied theology under Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold, N. J., was ordained by the New Brunswick presbytery, and in 1807 was made pastor at Lawrenceville, N. J., where in 1810 he established a classical and commercial boarding-school. In 1842 he removed to Mount Holly, and subsequently to Trenton, N. J., where he devoted his time principally to literary work. Among his publications are "Life of Robert Finley, D. D.," "The Unity of the Human Race," and also a "Historical Vindication of the Abrogation of the Plan of Union by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" (Philadelphia, 1855). Dr. Brown was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, and worked for its advancement, and was one of the original members of the American Bible Society.

BROWN, J. Appleton, artist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 24 July, 1844. He pursued his early art studies in Boston under B. C. Porter, and in Paris under Émile Lambinet. On his return to the United States he opened a studio in Boston, where he has since resided. Among his works are "A View, Dives Calvados, France" (1875); "Old Road near Paris" (1875); "On the Merrimac at Newburyport, Autumn"; "Storm at the Isle of Shoals"; "Glen Mill Brook, Byfield, Mass."; "Springtime" (1884).—His wife, **Agnes,** b. in Newburyport, is also an artist, painting landscapes, flower-pieces, and animals in oil-colors; her especial forte being cats, which she portrays with remarkable success. Her pictures are well known in the principal exhibitions of the United States.

BROWN, Jacob, soldier, b. in Bucks co., Pa., 9 May, 1775; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1828. He was of Quaker ancestry and supported himself in early life by teaching school. From 1796 till 1798 he was engaged in surveying public lands in Ohio. In 1798 he settled in New York, where he conducted a school, studied law, and wrote political articles for the press. Later he purchased land in Jefferson co., N. Y., where he established himself and erected the first building in Brownsville, which has since become a flourishing village. He became county judge, and, having had military experience as secretary to Gen. Alexander Hamilton, he was in 1809 made colonel of the militia. In 1810 he was advanced to brigadier-general, and in 1812 received the appointment of commander of the frontier from Oswego to Lake St. Francis, a line 200 miles in extent. On 4 Oct., 1812, he repelled the attack of a superior British force on Ogdensburg, where his headquarters were located. He was then offered a regiment in the regular army, but he declined. During the spring of 1813 he assumed command at Sackett's Harbor, where, on 29 May, 1813, he defeated an attack of a superior force. On 19 July, 1813, he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, and on 24 Jan., 1814, placed in command of the army of Niagara with the rank of major-general. In the campaign that followed the American forces were successful. Gen. Brown took possession of Fort Erie, and on 5 July, 1814, gained a victory over Gen. Riall at Chippewa. On 25 July he defeated a superior force under Gen. Drummond at the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he received two severe wounds. In the sortie from Fort Erie on 17 Sept., 1814, he again defeated Gen. Drummond. In connection with this engagement it was said of Gen. Brown that "no enterprise that he undertook ever failed." The city of New York voted him its freedom, he received the thanks of congress on 3 Nov., 1814, and was awarded a gold medal emblematical of his triumphs. At the close of the war he was retained in command of the northern division of the army, and on 10 March, 1821, became general-in-chief of the U. S. army. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery in Washington.—His son, **Nathan W.,** soldier, b. in New York about 1819. He was appointed a major and paymaster in the U. S. army on 5 Sept., 1849, and served in Florida in 1849, in California in 1850–'5, in New York city in 1856–'7, in Florida and the west in 1858–'60, and was with Sturgis when he evacuated Fort Smith, Ark., in April, 1861. He then joined Emory's command at Fort Washita, and until 1869 was stationed at St. Louis in charge of the pay district of the Missouri. He was appointed deputy paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on 4 April, 1864, and assistant paymaster-general, with the rank of colonel, on 28 July, 1866.

On 13 March, 1865, he was made brigadier-general by brevet for faithful and meritorious services during the war. On 8 June, 1880, he was appointed paymaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and on 6 Feb., 1882, retired from service. —His nephew, **Thompson S.**, civil engineer, b. in Brownville, N. Y., in 1807; d. in Naples, Italy, 30 Jan., 1855, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and was assistant professor of mathematics there for a few months, then served in the construction of Fort Adams, R. I., and from 1828 till 1833 as aide to his uncle, and afterward in the construction of fortifications, light-houses, harbors, and roads. On 31 Oct., 1836, he resigned his commission, and was chief engineer of the Buffalo and Erie railroad in 1836–'8, of the western division of the New York and Erie railroad in 1838–'42, and of the whole road from 1842 till 1849. He then went to Russia as consulting engineer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad.

BROWN, James, publisher, b. in Acton, Mass., 19 May, 1800; d. 10 March, 1855. His entrance into active life was as a servant in the family of Prof. Hedge, of Cambridge, by whom he was instructed in the classics and in mathematics. He was next employed by William Hillard as a shop-boy, and in due course of time became a member of the publishing firm of Hillard, Gray & Co. That firm being dissolved in consequence of the death of one of the partners, he joined that of Charles C. Little & Co., afterward Little & Brown, and remained in connection with it until his death. The specialty of the firm to which Mr. Brown belonged was the publication of law-books and the importation of foreign editions in the general trade. In each of those departments his literary knowledge and refined taste were notable, and materially aided in improving the style of book-making in the United States. A life of Mr. Brown, by George S. Hillard, was published in Boston in 1855.

BROWN, James Cauldwell, clergyman, b. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 5 Oct., 1815; d. in Paducah, Ky., 14 July, 1862. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1835, after which he spent two years at the Western Theological Seminary in Alleghany, Pa., and then studied at the theological seminary in Columbia, S. C. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Harmony, S. C., and in 1839 went to Indiana to engage in missionary work along the southern shore of Lake Michigan. Settling in Valparaiso, Ind., he preached there for twenty-one years, and built up the largest Presbyterian church in northern Indiana. Nearly all the churches of his denomination within a circuit of thirty miles were organized by him. In 1860 he became general agent of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest in Chicago, where he initiated measures that resulted in the establishment of a Presbyterian Seminary. During the winter of 1861 he preached in South Bend, Ind., and while there was elected chaplain of the 48th Indiana volunteers. He served with his regiment from May, 1862, till shortly before his death, which resulted from disease contracted in camp.

BROWN, John, soldier, b. in Sandisfield, Mass., 19 Oct., 1744; d. in Stone Arabia, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1780. His parents early settled in Rutland, Vt. He was graduated at Yale in 1771, and studied law with Oliver Arnold in Providence. After being admitted to the bar he began practice at Caghnawaga (now Johnstown), N. Y., where he was appointed king's attorney. In 1773 he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and became an active patriot. He was sent to Canada to excite the people to revolt in 1774, and again in 1775. His pretence was the purchase of horses; but the Canadians remarked that he was a singular jockey, for the horses never suited him. In 1775 he was a delegate to the provincial congress, and was among those from Massachusetts who were associated with Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and intrusted with the conveying away of the prisoners. During July of 1775 he accompanied Allen on his expedition to Canada, and on 24 Sept. captured Fort Chambly. As he failed to cooperate with Allen at the engagement before Montreal, the latter was captured and Brown severely censured. He was present at the attack of Quebec on 31 Dec., 1775, when Gen. Montgomery fell, and successfully accomplished the firing of St. John's gate. Congress, on 1 Aug., 1776, voted him a commission as lieutenant-colonel, with rank and pay in the continental army from November, 1775. During the early part of 1777 he was actively engaged in the fighting along the shores of Lake George, and on 18 Sept., 1777, he surprised the outposts of Fort Ticonderoga, liberating 100 American prisoners and capturing 293 of the British forces, together with a large quantity of supplies. He then joined the main army under Gen. Gates, to whom during the following month Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his army. Soon after this event Col. Brown retired from the service on account of his detestation of Benedict Arnold, whom he charged with having levied contributions on the Canadians for his own private use and benefit. He said that Arnold would prove a traitor, as he had already sold many lives for money. Subsequently he was employed occasionally in the Massachusetts service, and was a member of the state legislature in 1778. In the autumn of 1780 he marched up the valley of the Mohawk for the relief of Gen. Schuyler, but was led into an ambuscade of Canadians, tories, and Indians at Stone Arabia, in Palatine, where he was killed with forty-five of his men.

BROWN, John, senator, b. in Staunton, Va., 12 Sept., 1757; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 29 Aug., 1837. He was a student at Princeton when the revolutionary army retreated through New Jersey, and at once enlisted, serving until the close of the war, after which he continued his education at Washington College, Lexington, Va., and then taught school while studying law. In 1782 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Frankfort, Ky. He was elected a member of the legislature of Virginia from the district of Kentucky, and was also a delegate from the same district to the continental congress in 1787–'8. Later he was elected to congress from this section of Virginia, serving from 4 March, 1789, till 5 Nov., 1792, when he became the first U. S. senator from Kentucky, serving from 5 Nov., 1792, till 3 March, 1805. Senator Brown took a prominent part in the Indian warfare of his time, in the admission of Kentucky into the union, and in securing for the west the navigation of the Mississippi. He was the first member of congress from the Mississippi valley, and the last survivor of the continental congress.—His brother, **James,** senator, b. near Staunton, Va., 11 Sept., 1766; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 April, 1835. He received a classical education at Washington College, Lexington, Va., studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Frankfort, Ky. In 1791 he commanded a company of sharp-shooters in an expedition against the Indians, and in 1792 became secretary to Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky. Soon after the cession of Louisiana he removed to New Orleans, and for a time assisted Edward Livingston in compiling the

Louisiana code. Later he was appointed secretary of the territory, and in 1804 became U. S. judge for that territory. In 1812 he was elected to the U. S. senate from Louisiana, serving from 5 Feb., 1813, till 3 March, 1819. He was again elected, and served from 6 Dec., 1819, till 10 Dec., 1823, when he was appointed minister to France, where he remained until 1 July, 1829. On his return to the United States he settled in Philadelphia.—Another brother, **Samuel,** physician, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 30 Jan., 1769; d. in Alabama, 12 Jan., 1830, graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., in 1789, studied medicine under Dr. Rush in Philadelphia, and took the degree of M. D. at Aberdeen, Scotland. He practised a while near the present site of Washington city, settled in Lexington, Ky., in 1797, and in 1806 in New Orleans, whence he removed to Natchez, where he married Miss Catharine Percy in 1808, after which he resided on a plantation in the vicinity of that place, and after her death settled on a plantation near Huntsville, Ala. From 1819 till 1825 he was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. He had intended to found a medical school in Cincinnati, Ohio, in association with Dr. Drake; but at the solicitation of the trustees of the university in Lexington he began the enterprise in that city, where he was joined by Dr. Drake, who in 1825 succeeded him as head of the school. Besides attending to an extensive practice and devoting himself to medical and scientific instruction, Dr. Brown introduced various improvements in agricultural and industrial processes. He first suggested the method that came into general use for clarifying ginseng for the Chinese market. The process of using steam instead of the direct heat of the fire in the distillation of spirits was invented by him. He united with his brothers John and James Brown and Henry Clay, in 1799, when an election for a constitutional convention was pending in Kentucky, in advocating the abolition of slavery in that state and the gradual emancipation of the slaves; but the majority of the delegates were opposed to the project. In medical practice Dr. Brown was instrumental in introducing in the United States the process of lithotrity shortly after its first successful application by French surgeons. He established a medical society in Lexington, and framed for it a code of medical ethics. This body, at first a secret society, was the original of the medical associations of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. He contributed to the "Transactions" of the philosophical society a paper entitled "A Description of a Cave on Crooked Creek, with Observations on Nitre and Gunpowder," and was also a contributor to the New York "Medical Repository."—John's son, **Mason,** jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Nov., 1799; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 27 Jan., 1867, was graduated at Yale in 1820, and entered the law office of John J. Crittenden, of Frankfort, Ky., completing his studies in the Lexington law-school. Entering upon the practice of his profession in Frankfort, he became, after a few years, a partner of Gov. Charles S. Morehead, with whom he compiled the valuable digest of the state laws, known as "Morehead and Brown's Digest." He was judge of the circuit court of his district for many years, and from 1855 till 1859, during the administration of Gov. Morehead, he was secretary of state. To his public spirit Frankfort was largely indebted for works of public utility and ornament.—Mason's son, **Benjamin Gratz,** lawyer, b. in Lexington, Ky., 28 May, 1826; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 13 Dec., 1885, was graduated at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1845, and at Yale in 1847, was admitted to the bar in Louisville, Ky., and soon afterward settled in St. Louis. He was a member of the Missouri legislature from 1852 till 1859, and in 1857 made there a remarkable anti-slavery speech, which is said to have been the beginning of the free-soil movement in that state. He edited the "Missouri Democrat," a journal of radical republican principles, which had for its most violent political opponent "The Missouri Republican," a democratic sheet of the most uncompromising character. For five years (1854–'9) he constantly opposed the pro-slavery party, and was often threatened with personal violence, on one occasion being wounded by a pistol-shot. In 1857 he was the free-soil candidate for governor, and came within 500 votes of election. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, he gave all his influence to the support of the union, and was in close consultation with Gen. Lyon when he planned the capture of Camp Jackson and broke up the first secession movement in St. Louis. Brown commanded a regiment of militia on that occasion, and afterward, during the invasion of the state by Price and Van Dorn, commanded a brigade. He was a member of the U. S. senate from 1863 till 1867, and lent his powerful influence in 1864 to favor the passage of the ordinance of emancipation by the Missouri state convention. In 1871 he was elected governor of Missouri, on the liberal republican ticket, by a majority of 40,000. In 1872 he was the candidate for vice-president on the democratic ticket with Horace Greeley, and after the election, which resulted in the defeat of the democrats and the election of the republican candidate, Gen. Grant, he resumed his law practice.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. in county Antrim, Ireland, 15 June, 1763; d. in Fort Gaines, Ga., 11 Dec., 1842. His parents emigrated to this country and secured a title to 160 acres of land in Chester District, S. C. The son was compelled to aid his parents on the farm, and his early education consisted of a short course in a grammar school in the Waxhaw settlement. In 1779 he joined the revolutionary army as a volunteer and fought under Gen. Sumter. After the war he studied theology under the Rev. Dr. McCorkle near Salisbury, N. C., and was licensed to preach in 1788. Shortly afterward he became pastor of the Waxhaw church, where he remained until 1809, when he was elected professor of logic and moral philosophy in the University of South Carolina. In 1811 he became president of the University of Georgia, where he remained for many years, and, on retiring from teaching, resumed his pastoral duties at Mount Zion church, in Hancock co., Ga. His last years were spent in Fort Gaines, Ga.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. near Bremen, Germany, 21 July, 1771; d. in Virginia, 26 Jan., 1850. He came to this country in 1797 and studied theology under the Rev. Philip Stoeck. He was licensed by the synod of the German Reformed church in 1800, and ordained in 1803. He was given charge of scattered congregations in Virginia, and his labors extended over six counties. During the early part of his ministry he was compelled to make his appointments by travelling on foot. For nearly half a century he labored in the same field, refusing all offers from elsewhere. He preached in German only, and in 1818 published in that language a volume of 400 pages, which was a pastoral address to the Germans in Virginia.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. in New York city, 19 May, 1791; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 15 Aug.,

1884. He was graduated at Columbia in 1811, and studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry under Bishop J. H. Hobart. In 1812 he was ordained in St. Paul's church, New York, and took charge of Trinity church, Fishkill, where he remained until 1815, when he became rector of St. George's church, Newburg. He continued with this parish until 1878, and from 1818 till 1847 was also rector of St. Thomas's church in New Windsor. Dr. Brown succeeded in forming his own congregation into a strong parish, and largely aided feebler churches in neighboring counties. He was believed to be the oldest Episcopal clergyman, in point of service, in the United States, and was also one of the oldest masons in the country, having been initiated on 16 June, 1817, in Hiram lodge, Newburg. When Gen. Lafayette visited the United States, in 1824, Dr. Brown, at a reception held at Washington's headquarters, delivered the address of welcome.

BROWN, John, of Osawatomie, abolitionist, b. in Torrington, Conn., 9 May, 1800; executed in Charlestown, Va., 2 Dec., 1859. His ancestor, Peter Brown, came over with the historic party in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Peter was unmarried, by trade a carpenter, and drew his house-lot in Plymouth with the rest; but he removed soon afterward, with Bradford, Standish, and Winslow, to the neighboring settlement of Duxbury.

John Brown

He was twice married, and died early. One of his descendants in the main line was a Captain John Brown, of the Connecticut militia, who died of disease in the revolutionary service in 1776. This revolutionary captain married Hannah Owen, of Welsh origin; and their son, Owen Brown, married Ruth Mills, who was of Dutch descent; so that John Brown of Osawatomie, their son, had a mingling of the blood of three races in his veins, resulting in a corresponding mixture of strong qualities. Owen Brown left a brief autobiography, which begins by saying: "My life has been of little worth, mostly filled up with vanity." Then he goes on to describe, with some fulness, this career of frivolity, which will seem to most readers grave and decorous to the last degree. The most interesting entry is the following: "In 1800, May 9, [my son] John was born, one hundred years after his great-grandfather; nothing else very uncommon"; and he adds, in tranquil ignorance of the future: "We lived in peace with all mankind, so far as I know." How far the parent would have approved the stormy career of the son is now matter of inference only; but we have it in Owen Brown's own declaration that he was one of that early school of abolitionists whom Hopkins and Edwards enlightened; and he apparently took part in the forcible rescue of some slaves claimed by a Virginia clergyman in Connecticut in 1798, soon after that state had abolished slavery. The continuous anti-slavery devotion of the whole family, for three generations, was a thing almost unexampled. Mr. Sanborn has preserved verbatim a most quaint and graphic fragment of autobiography, written by John Brown, of Osawatomie, in 1859. In this he records with the utmost frankness his boyish pursuits and transgressions; how at the age of four he stole three brass pins, and at the age of five removed with his parents to Ohio, where he grew familiar with the Indians, who were then dwelling all around them. He says of himself: "John was never quarrelsome; but was exceedingly fond of the harshest and roughest kind of plays; and could never get enough [of] them. Indeed, when for a short time he was sometimes sent to school, the opportunity it offered to wrestle and snow-ball and run and jump and knock off old seedy wool hats, offered to him almost the only compensation for the confinement and restraint of school." In this boyish combativeness, without personal quarrelsomeness, we see the quality of the future man. He further records that in boyhood his great delight was in going on responsible expeditions, and by the age of twelve he was often sent a hundred miles into the wilderness with cattle. This adventurous spirit took no military direction; he was disgusted with what he heard of the war of 1812, and for many years used to be fined for refusing to do militia duty. He was very fond of reading, and familiar with every portion of the Bible; but he never danced, and never knew one card from another. Staying in a house where there was a slave-boy almost his own age, and seeing this boy ill-treated—even beaten, as he declares, with an iron fire-shovel—he became, in his own words, "a most determined abolitionist," and was led "to declare, or swear, eternal war with slavery." From the fifteenth to the twentieth years of his age he worked as a farmer and currier, chiefly for his father, and for most of the time as foreman. He then learned surveying, and followed that for a while, afterward gratifying his early love for animals by becoming a shepherd. Meanwhile he married, as he says, "a remarkably plain, but neat, industrious, and economical girl, of excellent character, earnest piety, and good practical common sense," who had, he asserts, a most powerful and good influence over him. This was Dianthe Lusk, a widow, and they had seven children. His second wife was Mary Anne Day, by whom he had thirteen children, and who survived him twenty-five years, dying in San Francisco in 1884. She also was a woman of strong and decided character; and though among the twenty children of the two marriages eight died in early childhood, the survivors all shared the strong moral convictions of their father, and the whole family habitually lived a life of great self-denial in order that his purposes might be carried out.

The contest for Kansas in 1855–'6 between the friends of freedom and those of slavery was undoubtedly, as it has since been called, the skirmish-line of the civil war. It was there made evident—what an anti-slavery leader so conspicuous as Joshua R. Giddings had utterly refused to believe—that the matter was coming to blows. The condition of affairs was never better stated than in the Charleston "Mercury" by a young man named Warren Wilkes, who had commanded for a time a band of so-called southern "settlers" in Kansas. He wrote in the spring of 1856: "If the south secures Kansas, she will extend slavery into all territories south of the fortieth parallel of north latitude to the Rio Grande; and this, of course, will

secure for her pent-up institution of slavery an ample outlet, and restore her power in congress. If the north secures Kansas, the power of the south in congress will be gradually diminished, and the slave property will become valueless. All depends upon the action of the present moment." Here was a point on which young Wilkes on the one side, and John Brown on the other, were absolutely agreed; and each went to work in his own way to save Kansas to his side by encouraging immigration from their respective regions. We can, at this distance of time, admit that this was within the right of each; but the free-state men went almost wholly as *bona-fide* settlers, while numbers of those who went from Missouri, Virginia, and South Carolina viewed the enterprise simply as a military foray, without intending to remain. It was also true that the latter class, coming from communities then more lawless, went generally armed; while the free-state men went at first unarmed, afterward arming themselves reluctantly and by degrees. The condition of lawlessness that ensued was undoubtedly demoralizing to both sides; it was to a great extent a period of violence and plunder—civil war on a petty scale; but the original distinction never wholly passed away, and the ultimate character of the community was fortunately shaped and controlled by the free-state settlers. However it might be with others, for John Brown the Kansas contest was deliberately undertaken as a part of the great war against slavery. He went there with more cautious and far-reaching purposes than most others, and he carried out those purposes with the strength of a natural leader. As early as 1834, by a letter still in existence, he had communicated to his brother Frederick his purpose to make active war upon slavery, the plan being then to bring together some "first-rate abolitionist families" and undertake the education of colored youth. "If once the Christians of the free states would set to work in earnest teaching the blacks, the people of the slaveholding states would find themselves constitutionally driven to set about the work of emancipation immediately." This letter was written when he was postmaster under President Jackson, at Randolph, Pa., and was officially franked by Brown, as was then the practice. When we consider what were Jackson's views as to anti-slavery agitation, especially through the mails, it is curious to consider what a firebrand he was harboring in one of his own post-offices. It appears from this letter and other testimony that Brown at one time solemnly called his older sons together and pledged them, kneeling in prayer, to give their lives to anti-slavery work. It must be remembered that Prudence Crandall had been arrested and sent to jail in Connecticut, only the year before, for doing, in a small way, what Brown now proposed to do systematically. For some time he held to his project in this form, removing from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1835–'6, and from Ohio to Massachusetts in 1846, engaging in different enterprises, usually in the wool business, but always keeping the main end in view. For instance, in 1840 he visited western Virginia to survey land belonging to Oberlin college, and seems to have had some plan for colonizing colored people there. At last, in 1846, on the anniversary of West India emancipation, Gerrit Smith, a great land-owner in New York state, offered to give a hundred thousand acres of wild land in northern New York to such colored families, fugitive slaves, or others as would take them in small farms and clear them. It was a terribly hard region into which to invite those children of the south; six months of winter and no possibility of raising either wheat or Indian corn. Brown convinced himself, nevertheless, that he could be of much use to the colored settlers, and in 1848–'9 purchased a farm from Mr. Smith and removed the younger part of his family to North Elba, which was their home until his death. His wife and young children lived there in the greatest frugality, voluntarily practised by them all for the sake of helping others. He, meanwhile, often absented himself on anti-slavery enterprises, forming, for instance, at Springfield, Mass., his former home, a "League of Gileadites," pledged to the rescue of fugitive slaves. In one of his manuscript addresses to this body he lays down the rule, "Stand by one another and by your friends while a drop of blood remains; and be hanged if you must, but tell no tales out of school." This was nearly nine years before his own death on the scaffold.

In 1854 five of Brown's sons, then resident in Ohio, made their arrangements to remove to Kansas, regarding it as a desirable home, where they could exert an influence for freedom; but they were so little prepared for an armed struggle that they had among them only two small shot-guns and a revolver. They selected claims eight or ten miles from Osawatomie, and their father, contrary to his previous intention, joined them there in October, 1855. In March of that year the first election for a territorial constitution had taken place. Thousands of Missourians, armed with rifles, and even with cannon, had poured over the border, and, although less than a thousand legal votes were thrown in the territory, more than six thousand went through the form of voting. This state of things continued through that year and the next, and the present writer saw an election precisely similar in the town of Leavenworth, in the autumn of 1856. Hostilities were soon brought on by the murder and unlawful arrest of men known to be opposed to slavery. The Brown family were mustered in as Kansas militia by the free-state party, and turned out to defend the town of Lawrence from a Missourian invasion, which was compromised without bloodshed. A few months later Lawrence was attacked and pillaged. Other murders took place, and a so-called grand jury indicted many free-state men, including in the indictment the "Free State Hotel" in Lawrence. Two of Brown's sons were arrested by United States cavalry, which, at this time, Pierce being president, acted wholly with the pro-slavery party. John Brown, Jr., the oldest, was driven on foot at the head of a cavalry company, at a trot, for nine miles to Osawatomie, his arms being tied behind him. This state of things must be fully remembered in connection with the so-called "Pottawatomie massacre," which furnishes, in the opinion of both friends and foes, the most questionable incident in Brown's career. This occurrence took place on 25 May, 1856, and consisted in the deliberate assassination of five representatives of the pro-slavery party at night, they being called from their beds for the purpose. It was done in avowed retribution for the assassination of five free-state men, and was intended to echo far beyond Kansas, as it did, and to announce to the slave-holding community that blood for blood would henceforth be exacted in case of any further invasion of rights. It undoubtedly had that effect, and though some even in Kansas regarded it with disapproval, it is certain that leading citizens of the territory, such as Governor Robinson, themselves justified it at the time. Robinson wrote, as late as February,

1878: "I never had much doubt that Capt. Brown was the author of the blow at Pottawatomie, for the reason that he was the only man who comprehended the situation, and saw the absolute necessity of some such blow, and had the nerve to strike it." Brown himself said, a few years later: "I knew all good men who loved freedom, when they became better acquainted with the circumstances of the case, would approve of it." It is, nevertheless, probable that the public mind will be permanently divided in judgment upon this act; just as there is still room, after centuries have passed, for two opinions as to the execution of Charles I. or the banishment of Roger Williams. Much, of course, turns upon the actual character of the five men put to death—men whom the student will find painted in the darkest colors in Mr. Sanborn's life of John Brown, and in much milder hues in Mr. Spring's "History of Kansas." The successive phases of sentiment on the whole subject may be partly attributed to the fact that the more pacific Kansas leaders, such as Robinson and Pomeroy, have happened to outlive the fighting men, such as Brown, Lane, and Montgomery; so that there is a little disposition just now to underrate the services of the combatants and overrate those of the non-combatants. As a matter of fact, there was in the territory at the time no noticeable difference of opinion between those two classes; and it is quite certain that slavery would have triumphed over all legal and legislative skill had not the sword been thrown into the balance, even in a small way. The largest affairs in which Brown and his sons took part, "Black Jack" and "Osawatomie," for instance, seem trifling amid the vast encounters of the civil war; but these petty skirmishes, nevertheless, began that great conflict.

The purpose that finally took John Brown to Virginia had doubtless been many years in his mind, dating back, indeed, to the time when he was a surveyor in the mountains of that state, in early life. Bishop Meade says, in his "Old Churches and Ministers of Virginia," that he wrote the book in view of a range of mountains which Washington had selected as the final stronghold of his revolutionary army, should he be defeated in the contest with England; and it was these same mountains which John Brown regarded as having been designed by the Almighty, from all eternity, as a refuge for fugitive slaves. His plan for his enterprise varied greatly in successive years, and no doubt bore marks of the over-excited condition of his mind; but as he ordinarily told it to the few with whom he had consulted outside of his own band, there was nothing incoherent or impracticable about it; it was simply the establishment on slave soil of a defensible station for fugitive slaves, within the reach of the Pennsylvania border, so that bodies of slaves could hold their own for a time against a superior force, and could be transferred, if necessary, through the free states to Canada. Those who furnished him with arms and money at the north did so from personal faith in him, and from a common zeal for his objects, without asking to know details. He had stated his general plan to Douglass and others in 1847, and in 1857 had established at Tabor, in Iowa, a town peculiarly friendly to the free-state men during the Kansas troubles, a sort of school of military drill under the direction of a Scottish adventurer, Hugh Forbes, who attempted to betray him. He afterward had a similar school at Springfield, Iowa, and meanwhile negotiated with his eastern friends for funds. He had already in his hands two hundred rifles from the national Kansas committee; and although these were really the property of George L. Stearns, of Medford, Mass., representing a small part of the $10,000 which that gentleman had given to make Kansas free, yet this was enough to hamper in some degree the action of his Boston allies. Their position was also embarrassed by many curious, rambling letters from his drill-master, Forbes, written to members of congress and others, and disclosing what little he knew of the plans. This led the eastern allies to insist—quite unnecessarily, as it seemed to one or two of them—on a postponement for a year of the whole enterprise. On 3 June, 1858, Brown left Boston, with $500 in gold and with liberty to keep the Kansas rifles. Most of his friends in the eastern states knew nothing more of his movements until it was announced that he had taken possession of the U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. A few, however, were aware that he was about to enter on the execution of his plans somewhere, though they did not know precisely where. Late in June, 1859, Brown and several of his men appeared in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and soon afterward hired a small farm, which they occupied. Then his daughter Anne, a girl of fifteen, together with his daughter-in-law, wife of Oliver Brown, appeared upon the scene and kept house for them. There they lived for many weeks, unsuspected by their neighbors, and gradually receiving from Ohio their boxes of rifles and pistols, besides a thousand pikes from Connecticut. In August he was visited by Frederick Douglass, to whom he disclosed his plan of an attack on Harper's Ferry, which Douglass opposed, thinking it would not really be favorable to his ultimate object of reaching the slaves. But he persevered, and finally began his operations with twenty-two men, besides himself. Six of these were colored; and it may be added that only six of the whole party escaped alive, and only one of these is now (September, 1886) living—Owen Brown.

On Sunday evening, 16 Oct., 1859, Brown mustered eighteen of his men—the rest having been assigned to other duties—saying: "Men, get on your arms; we will proceed to the Ferry." It was a cold, dark night, ending in rain. At half-past ten they reached the armory-gate and broke it in with a crow-bar, easily overpowering the few watchmen on duty. Before midnight the village was quietly patrolled by Brown's men, without firing a gun, and six men had been sent to bring in certain neighboring planters, with their slaves. He had taken several leading citizens prisoners, as hostages, but had allowed a railway train to go through northward, which of course carried the news. The citizens of the town gradually armed themselves, and some shots were exchanged, killing several men; and before night Brown, who might easily have escaped, was hopelessly hemmed in. Col. Robert E. Lee, afterward well known in history, arrived from Washington at evening with a company of U. S. marines, and all was practically over. Brown and his men, now reduced to six, were barricaded in a little building called the engine-house, and were shot down one by one, thousands of bullets, according to a Virginia witness, having been imbedded in the walls. Brown constantly returned the fire, refusing to surrender; but when some of his men aimed at passers-by who had taken no part in the matter, he would stop them, according to the same Virginia witness, Capt. Dangerfield, saying: "Don't shoot! that man is unarmed." Col. Washington, another Virginia witness, has testified to the extraordinary coolness with which Brown felt the pulse of his dying son,

while holding his own rifle with the other hand, and encouraging his men to be firm. All this time he was not recognized, until Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, who had known him in Kansas, called him by his name. When he was finally captured, his two sons were dead, and he himself was supposed to be dying.

No one will ever be able exactly to understand that mood of John Brown's mind which induced him to remain in Harper's Ferry to certain death. His reason for taking possession of the town and arsenal was undoubtedly a desire to alarm the country at large, and not merely secure arms, but attract recruits to his side, after he should have withdrawn. Why did he remain? Those who escaped from the terrible disaster could not answer. Brown himself is reported as saying that it was preordained; that if he had once escaped, he knew the Virginia mountains too well to be captured; but that he for the first time lost command of himself and was punished for it. Gov. Wise, of Virginia, with several hundred men, reached Harper's Ferry by the noon train of 18 Oct., and Brown held conversations, which have been fully reported, with him and others. Gov. Wise said of him: "They are mistaken who take Brown to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw; cut and thrust and bleeding and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage, fortitude, and simple ingenuousness. He is cool, collected, indomitable; and it is but just to him to say that he was humane to his prisoners, and he inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth." This opinion, coming from the man whose immediate duty it was to see him tried and executed as a felon, may be regarded as a final and trustworthy estimate.

John Brown was tried before a Virginia court, legal counsel going to him from Massachusetts. All thought of a rescue was precluded by strong messages of prohibition sent by him. The proposal to send his wife to him, this being planned partly in the hope that she might shake his determination, was also refused, and she did not see him until after his trial. He was sentenced to death by hanging, and this sentence was executed 2 Dec., 1859. On the day of his death he handed to one of his guards a paper on which he had written this sentence: "Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859. I, John Brown, am now quite *certain* that the crimes of this *guilty land* will never be purged away but with *blood*. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might be done." Within eighteen months this prophecy was fulfilled, and many a northern regiment, as it marched to the seat of war, sang that which will always remain, more than any other, the war-song of the great conflict:

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul is marching on."

His bearing on the scaffold, under exceptionally trying circumstances, evinced wonderful fortitude. After the sheriff had told him that all was ready, and had adjusted the rope and the cap, ten or fifteen minutes passed, while the military escort formed a hollow square. During this painfully long interval, John Brown, blindfolded, stood alone erect, like a statue unsupported. An eyewitness who was very near him could not detect a tremor. A further delay occurred while the sheriff descended the steps of the scaffold, but Brown never wavered, and died apparently with muscles and nerves still subject to his iron will. His career is remarkable for its dramatic quality, for the important part he played in events preliminary to the great civil war, and for the strong and heroic traits shown in his life and death. He belonged to a class of men whose permanent fame is out of all proportion to their official importance or contemporary following; and indeed he represents a type more akin to that seen among the Scottish covenanters of two centuries ago than to anything familiar in our own days. With John Brown were executed Copeland, Green, Cook, and Coppoc, of his company. Stephens and Hazlett were put to death in the same way later. An effort for their rescue, organized in Boston, with men brought mainly from Kansas, under Capt. Montgomery as leader, proved abortive.

In regard to the bearing of John Brown's enterprise upon subsequent history, it is enough if we recall the fact that a select committee of the U. S. senate investigated the whole affair, and the majority, consisting of John M. Mason, Jefferson Davis, and Graham N. Fitch, submitted a report in which occurs the following passage: "The invasion (to call it so) by Brown and his followers at Harper's Ferry was in no sense of that character. It was simply the act of lawless ruffians, under the sanction of no public or political authority—distinguishable only from ordinary felonies by the ulterior ends in contemplation by them, and by the fact that the money to maintain the expedition, and the large armament they brought with them, had been contributed and furnished by the citizens of other states of the union, under circumstances that must continue to jeopard the safety and peace of the southern states, and against which congress has no power to legislate. If the several states, whether from motives of policy or a desire to preserve the peace of the union, if not from fraternal feeling, do not hold it incumbent on them, after the experience of the country, to guard in future by appropriate legislation against occurrences similar to the one here inquired into, the committee can find no guarantee elsewhere for the security of peace between the states of the union." It is a sufficient commentary on the implied threat with which this report concludes, to point out that two of its three signers, within the year following, became leaders of the movement for a forcible division of the union. In view of this fact, it is impossible to doubt that the enterprise of John Brown was an important link in the chain of historical events. The life of Capt. Brown has been at least three times written—by James Redpath, by Richard D. Webb, of Dublin, and by Frank B. Sanborn. The last named is the fullest work, and has the approval of John Brown's family; it is the result of much personal research, and is, with some defects of arrangement, a mine of information in regard to one of the most remarkable men of his time.

BROWN, John B., politician, b. in Richfield, N. Y., 16 July, 1807; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Dec., 1867. In 1849 he removed to Virginia, where he became prominent in politics in that state. In 1856 he was one of the electors for Frémont, and in 1860 a delegate to the Chicago convention, where Lincoln was nominated. On his return to Virginia he was arrested and thrown into prison on the charge of circulating incendiary documents. At the beginning of the civil war the confederate authorities offered a reward of $1,000 for his apprehension. He subsequently received an appointment in Washington.

BROWN, John Calvin, soldier, b. in Giles co., Tenn., 6 Jan., 1827. He was graduated at Jackson college, Tenn., in 1846. He entered the military

service of the confederate states at the beginning of the civil war, and was successively promoted to colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general. Left nearly penniless by the war, he found employment as a railroad surveyor at a small salary, but proved so efficient a manager that he was made president of the Nashville railroad. After constructing several small lines in Tennessee, he entered the service of the Texas Pacific railroad and had charge of it during its extension westward to the Rio Grande and eastward to New Orleans. Later he was appointed receiver of the entire property. He was president of the constitutional convention of Tennessee, and was twice governor of the state—in 1870 and 1875. He has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America.—His brother, **Neil S.**, d. in Feb., 1886, was governor of Tennessee in 1847 and 1849, and was U. S. minister to Russia under Taylor's administration.

BROWN, John George, artist, b. in Durham, England, 11 Nov., 1831. He studied in Newcastle-on-Tyne and in the royal Scottish academy, where he received a medal in the antique class in 1853. During the same year he came to the United States and studied in the National Academy of Design in New York. He has received medals in Boston and in San Francisco. In 1863 he was chosen a member of the National Academy, and in 1866 was among the original members of the Water-Color Society, serving during several years as its vice-president. He was actively interested in the "Artists' Fund," and filled a similar place in that organization. Mr. Brown has made a specialty of American subjects. Among his best-known works are "His First Cigar," "Curling in Central Park" (1876); "The Passing Show" (1877); "The Dress Parade"; "The Three (Scape) Graces"; "The 'Longshoreman's Noon" (1880); "A Merry Air and a Sad Heart" (1880); "The Thrilling Moment" (1881); "The Old Folks at Home" (1882); and "A Jolly Lot" (1885).

BROWN, John Henry Hobart, P. E. bishop, b. in New York city, 1 Jan., 1831. He was graduated at the general theological seminary, New York, in 1854, was ordained deacon in New York, 2 July, 1854, and priest, 1 Dec., 1855. He became assistant minister in Grace church, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1854, and soon afterward rector of a new church organized by him in that city. In 1856 he assumed the rectorship of the church of the Evangelists, New York, and in 1863 that of St. John's church, Cohoes, N. Y. He was secretary of the convention of Albany in 1868, and archdeacon of the Albany convocation in 1870. He was chosen to be the first bishop of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., and was consecrated in Cohoes, 15 Dec., 1875. Bishop Brown has published a number of sermons, addresses, etc.

BROWN, John Newton, clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 29 June, 1803; d. in Germantown, Pa., 15 May, 1868. He was graduated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Madison University), Hamilton, N. Y., in 1823. For a year he preached in Buffalo, N. Y., and then became pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Providence, R. I., after which he had charge of churches in Malden, Mass., and in Exeter, N. H. In 1833 he removed to Boston, where he edited the "Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge" (Brattleboro, 1835), which was republished in England. From 1838 till 1845 he was professor of theology and ecclesiastical history in the New Hampton Theological Institution, N. H.; but the failure of his health compelled him to go south. He was pastor of a church in Lexington, Va., from 1845 till 1849, and was subsequently editorial secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society and editor of the "Christian Chronicle" and the "National Baptist." The remainder of his life was spent in the service of this society, for which he edited the works of Bunyan and Fuller and Fleetwood's "Life of Christ." The Baptist articles of faith called the "New Hampshire Confession" were prepared by him and revised in 1852. One of his best efforts was a translation of the "Dies Iræ," and he published "Emily and other Poems" (1840).

BROWN, John Porter, oriental scholar, b. in Chillicothe, Ohio, 17 Aug., 1814; d. in Constantinople, Turkey, 28 April, 1872. After serving for some years in the navy as a midshipman, in 1832 he accompanied his uncle, David Porter, to Constantinople, where the latter has been sent as first American minister to the porte. He applied himself at once to the study of the oriental languages and literature, and with such success that for many years he was regarded as one of the most accomplished orientalists in Turkey. In 1833 he was appointed assistant dragoman, and three years later was promoted to be first dragoman. From 1858 till his death he was secretary of legation. During his forty years of service he represented the United States nine times as chargé d'affaires. He was acting in that capacity when the Hungarian patriot, Martin Koszta, after giving notice of his intended citizenship to the American consul, was seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna and sent on board of one of their frigates. Koszta appealed to the American legation for protection, and Mr. Brown's simple instructions to Capt. Ingraham, of the U. S. corvette "Dale," were, "Take him." On receipt of this order the Austrian captain was given three hours to deliver up the prisoner, and meanwhile the American vessel prepared for action. Half an hour before the time expired Koszta was handed over to the French consul, who delivered him to Capt. Ingraham. The day following, two Austrian line-of-battle ships entered the bay; but the American corvette had sailed. For his conduct on this occasion Mr. Brown received a service of plate from his American admirers. He was a frequent contributor to American newspapers and magazines, and wrote "Dervishes, or Oriental Spiritualism" (Philadelphia, 1868), and also translated Ahmed Ben Hemden's "Turkish Evening Entertainments" (New York, 1850), and Constantine's "Ancient and Modern Constantinople" (1868).

BROWN, Joseph Emerson, statesman, b. in Pickens co., S. C., 15 April, 1821. When fifteen years old he removed with his father to Georgia, and, after being educated at Calhoun academy, S. C., taught school at Canton, Ga., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1845. He was graduated at Yale law-school in 1846, and began practice at Canton, Ga., was elected to the state senate in 1849, chosen a presidential elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and in 1855 became judge of the superior courts of the Blue Ridge circuit. He was elected governor by the democrats in 1857, and was re-elected by increased majorities in 1859, 1861, and 1863. He was an active secessionist, seizing Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, on 3 Jan., 1861, sixteen days before his state seceded, and taking possession of the U. S. arsenal at Augusta, five days after the passage of the ordinance. During the war he was a vigorous supporter of the confederate government, but disputed with Mr. Davis the constitutionality of the conscription measures. During Sherman's invasion he put into the field an army of 10,000 men,

made up of state officers, youth, aged men, and others usually exempt from military duty, but refused to send them out of the state when requisition for them was made by the confederate government. In October, 1864, he refused Gen. Sherman's request for a conference, denying that he had power to act without the permission of the legislature. On his release from the prison, where he had been confined by the national authorities at the conclusion of the war, he resigned the governorship, and, after a visit to Washington, in 1866, strongly advised his state to accept the situation and comply with the terms of reconstruction. This position made him unpopular, and for a time he acted with the republicans, supporting Gen. Grant in 1868, and being the defeated republican candidate for U. S. senator in the same year. After his defeat he was appointed chief justice of the Georgia supreme court, which office he resigned in December, 1870, and temporarily left public life. Since that time he has been president of the Western and Atlantic railroad company, and of several other large corporations, and has promoted the development of the resources of his state. Since 1872 he has acted with the democrats, and in 1880 was chosen U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Gordon. In 1884 he was re-elected, with but a single opposing vote, for the term ending in March, 1891. After his election in 1880 he made a speech before the assembly, justifying his course in 1866, and declaring that the results of the war must be accepted as final; that the sentiments of the former slave-holding aristocracy must be rejected; and that the negroes must be assured absolute civil and political equality. See "Life and Times of Joseph E. Brown," by H. Fielder (Springfield, Mass., 1883).

BROWN, Matthew, educator, b. in Northumberland co., Pa., in 1776; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 29 July, 1853. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction, died when Matthew was two years old, and the boy was adopted by his uncle, William Brown, who lived near Harrisburg, Pa. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1794, and taught a classical school in Northumberland co., where he became acquainted with Dr. Joseph Priestley and other well-known men. He began the study of divinity in 1796, and was licensed to preach by the Carlisle presbytery on 3 Oct., 1799. In 1801 he was ordained pastor of the united congregations of Mifflin and Lost Creek, and in 1805 became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Washington, Pa., and principal of the academy there. When the academy was chartered as Washington college, in 1806, Mr. Brown was made its first president. He resigned in 1816, still retaining his pastorate. After refusing the presidency of Centre college, Danville, Ky., he accepted, in 1822, that of Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa. For several years he also assisted Dr. McMillan, the pastor at Chartiers, Pa., but, on the organization of a church at Cannonsburg, he took charge of it until failing health forced him to sever his connection with the college in 1845. From this time until his death, however, he preached frequently. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1823, and he received that of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1835, and from Jefferson in 1845. Dr. Brown published a "Memoir of O. Jennings, D. D." (1832), and "Life of Rev. John McMillan, D. D.," besides numerous addresses and sermons.

BROWN, Moses, naval officer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 20 Jan., 1742; d. at sea, 1 Jan., 1804. During the revolutionary war he commanded some of the largest privateers of New England, and was engaged in several battles. He is probably the Capt. Brown that commanded the "Diligent" during the engagements off Penobscot in July and August, 1779, and later in the same year captured four vessels under Capt. Gardiner, while he commanded the "Intrepid." On the establishment of the U. S. navy, the merchants of Newburyport built the "Merrimack," by subscription, for the government, and Capt. Brown was placed in command of her, his commission dating from 15 Sept., 1798. This vessel, under his captaincy, was one of the squadron commanded by Coms. J. Barry and S. Decatur, in 1798–'9, and 1800. The capture of the French vessels "Le Phénix," "Le Magicien," "Le Bonaparte," and "Le Brillante," during 1799 and 1801, was accomplished by him. When the reduction of the navy took place, he was among those who were dismissed; but he continued to follow the sea until his death.

BROWN, Olympia, preacher, b. in Kalamazoo co., Mich., 5 Jan., 1835. Her early education was obtained at home, and at the age of fifteen she began teaching a district school, attending the village academy at intervals. She afterward went to Mount Holyoke seminary and to Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where she was graduated in 1860. Entering the Universalist theological school at Canton, N. Y., she was graduated and ordained in June, 1863, and in February, 1864, was installed as pastor of a church in Weymouth, Mass. In 1869 she became pastor of a church in Bridgeport, Conn., and afterward married Henry Willis.

BROWN, Peter, Canadian journalist, b. in Scotland in 1784; d. in Toronto, 30 June, 1863. During his earlier years he was engaged in business in Edinburgh, and took an active part in politics, on the liberal side, at the time of the borough-reform agitation. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1838, and for the five years following resided in New York. During a part of that period he was on the editorial staff of the "Albion," and he afterward became editor of the "British Colonist." In 1843 Mr. Brown removed to Toronto, where he established the "Banner," an organ of liberal Presbyterian views. This journal was edited with great ability for many years, and, besides vigorously supporting the claims of the Free Church party in the Presbyterian denomination, in opposition to the claims of the Established Church in the same body, also gave its support to the cause of political reform. From 1844 till 1849 Mr. Brown also contributed largely to the columns of the "Globe," which had been established by his son George. While in New York he published "The Fame and Glory of England Vindicated" (1842), which was intended as a rejoinder to Charles Edwards Lester's "Glory and Shame of England."—His son, **George,** Canadian journalist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 29 Nov., 1818; d. in Toronto, 9 May, 1880, was educated at the high school and the southern academy of his native city. After finishing his studies he assisted his father in business, and emigrated with him to the United States. In New York George was for a time his father's publisher and general manager in his newspaper enterprise. In 1843 the former visited Canada, and, being promised the support of influential liberals, established the "Globe" newspaper, as a weekly, in Toronto, the first issue appearing on 5 March, 1844. Under his management this journal became a great success, and was soon issued as a daily. In 1864 he founded the "Canada Farmer," a journal devoted to agricultural interests, and he subsequently engaged largely in stock-raising at his model Bow Park farm. Mr. Brown first en-

tered parliament in 1852, and was opposed during his candidature by the well-known leader of the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie, who had returned from his exile two years before. Mr. Brown soon took rank as a powerful speaker, and such measures of reform as the abolition of the clergy reserves, state churchism, and seigniorial tenure, always found in him an able advocate, both in parliament, through the columns of his paper, and on the lecture platform. He was called upon to form a government by Sir Edmund Head on 2 Aug., 1858, and the Brown-Dorion administration came into existence as the result. Before it was possible for the members of his administration to be re-elected, the house of assembly passed a vote of want of confidence, and the governor-general having refused to grant a dissolution, as desired by Mr. Brown, he and his colleagues at once resigned, after holding office for three days. On 30 June, 1864, he entered the coalition government, formed for the purpose of securing confederation, being leader of the reform section, then in a majority in the house, as John A. Macdonald was leader of the conservatives of Ontario, and Mr. Cartier of the French Canadian conservatives. In the session of 1864 Mr. Brown had obtained a select committee to inquire into and report upon such changes in the constitution as would satisfy the just expectations of the people of western Canada. The committee reported in favor of a federal system, such as was afterward established in 1869. On 21 Dec., 1865, he resigned, after the confederation scheme was arranged, though the imperial act was not passed, owing to his disapproval of the policy of the government relative to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. He was a member of the Charlottetown union conference in 1864, and of that at Quebec the same year, and of the confederate council of British North American colonies, for the negotiation of commercial treaties, which sat in Quebec in September, 1865. He went to England, as a delegate, on public business in 1865, and to Washington in 1874, in behalf of Canada and the empire, as joint plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton, to negotiate with the United States a commercial treaty. In 1875 he declined the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario, as he had also declined the twice-offered honor of knighthood. He was called to the senate on 16 Dec., 1873, from which time he did not actively interfere in politics except through the columns of the "Globe." In 1862 he visited Scotland, and while there married Annie, the daughter of Thomas Nelson, the well-known Edinburgh publisher. On 25 March, 1880, he was shot in the leg by a discharged employee, and though the wound was not regarded as dangerous at the time, he died from its effects on 9 May following. Mr. Brown's tragic death was deeply regretted, even by those he had so persistently opposed politically, the statue erected to his memory in Queen's park, Toronto, which was unveiled 25 Nov., 1884, being purchased partly by their contributions. Though Mr. Brown was for years looked upon as the leader of the Reform party in Canada, and was always a power in politics, he never secured an enthusiastic following in parliament or the steady allegiance of his colleagues in office, the reason probably being that he was too uncompromising and required an unhesitating obedience, which his political associates were but rarely willing to concede. In 1882 was published "The Life and Speeches of the Hon. George Brown," by Alexander Mackenzie.—**John Gordon,** Canadian journalist, brother of George, b. in Alloa, Scotland, 16 Nov., 1827, was educated in Edinburgh and New York, coming to the latter city in November, 1838. In 1843 he removed to Toronto, and in 1844 became connected with the "Globe" newspaper. Subsequently he edited the Quebec "Gazette" for about a year, and in 1851 became actual editor of the "Globe," his brother, for many years before his death, devoting himself almost exclusively to the commercial department of the paper, and to political matters not intimately connected therewith. After the death of his brother his formal elevation to the position of managing editor and president of the "Globe" association took place. A difference of opinion between Mr. Brown and the majority of the members of the association relative to the enforced withdrawal of Alexander Mackenzie from the leadership of the Liberal party, the expediency and honorable character of which course was doubted by Mr. Brown, together with other disagreements, led to his leaving the "Globe" in 1882. In May, 1883, he was appointed registrar of the surrogate court of Toronto.

Geo Brown

BROWN, Phœbe Hinsdale, poet, b. in Canaan, N. Y., in 1783; d. in Henry, Ill., 10 Oct., 1861. She married Timothy H. Brown. In 1824 she contributed to Dr. Asahel Nettleton's "Village Hymns" the popular lyric, "I Love to steal Awhile Away," and several of her hymns are in Cleveland's "Lyra Sacra Americana." One of her sons became a missionary in Japan.

BROWN, Rawdon, English antiquarian, b. in 1803; died in Venice, Italy, 25 Aug., 1883. He spent many years in searching the Venetian archives for material illustrating English history, and in the course of his investigations threw some light on early American history. During his labors he sent no less than 126 volumes of manuscript copies to the public record office. Much of this material has been published by the English government in the rolls series, under the title, "Calendar of State Papers in the Archives of Venice." Six volumes have been issued (1864–'86).

BROWN, Richard, Cherokee chief, b. in 1773; d. in Tennessee, 26 Jan., 1818. During the Creek war he led the Cherokees, under Jackson, with the rank of colonel, and was present at every battle, being severely wounded in the action at Horseshoe, Ala., in 1814. He was a personal friend of Gen. Jackson, and was regarded by his countrymen as a leader both in war and peace. At the time of his death he was one of a delegation sent to Washington respecting a treaty with the United States.

BROWN, Robert, soldier, b. in Northampton co., Pa., in 1745; died there, 26 Feb., 1823. He was appointed at the beginning of the revolution an officer in the Pennsylvania "flying camp," was made prisoner on Long Island, and, being permitted to work at his trade, that of a blacksmith, distributed the proceeds of his wages among his fellow-prisoners. He was made a brigadier-general of the state militia, filled several civil stations, and was a member of the state senate for some time. In 1798

he was elected to congress from Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Sitgreaves, and served by successive re-elections till 2 March, 1815.

BROWN, Samuel R., author, b. in 1775; d. in Cherry Valley, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1817. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and afterward edited, until 1815, a newspaper called the "Patriot," at Cayuga, N. Y. He published "A View of the Campaigns of the Northwestern Army" (1814); "History of the War of 1812"; and "The Western Gazetteer; or, Emigrant's Directory" (1817).

BROWN, Samuel R., missionary, b. in Connecticut in 1810; d. in Monson, Mass., in 1880. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, and in 1838 went as a missionary to China, and founded the first Protestant school in that country, the Morrison Chinese school for boys, at Canton, of which he was the head from 1838 till 1847. He returned to the United States in 1847, but in 1859 again went out as a missionary, and was stationed at Yokohama, where he was one of the earliest Christian teachers. He translated the Bible into Japanese, and a number of Japanese books into English, prepared grammars entitled "Colloquial Japanese" and "Prendergast's Mastery System applied to English and Japanese," and wrote many articles on Chinese and Japanese subjects.

BROWN, Solyman, author, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 17 Nov., 1790; d. in New York about 1865. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, was ordained a Congregational minister in 1814, and preached and taught school until 1822, when he removed to New York, where he preached Swedenborgianism. After 1832 he practised dentistry in that city. He published an essay on American poetry, together with some miscellanies (1818); "Dentologia," a poem on the diseases of the teeth (1833); and "Dental Hygeia," a poem on the general laws of health (1838). He was co-editor of the "Journal of Dental Science." He was a friend and, for many years, a correspondent of Fitz-Greene Halleck.

BROWN, Staley, Canadian merchant, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1801; d. 14 April, 1877. The family emigrated to Nova Scotia and settled in Yarmouth about 1813. After being engaged for many years as a successful merchant, he was elected to the assembly in 1843, and at once nominated to the legislative council. In January, 1856, he became receiver-general in the Conservative administration of James W. Johnston, and held office until the fall of the cabinet in 1860. From 11 March, 1874, until 19 Jan., 1875, he was president of the council, and afterward provincial treasurer.

BROWN, Tarleton, soldier of the revolution, b. in Barnwell District, S. C., in 1754; d. in 1846. He served through the war of independence, attaining the rank of captain. His "Memoirs," with notes by Charles J. Bushnell (New York printed, privately, 1862), contain interesting and original information in relation to the events of his time in the Carolinas.

BROWN, Thomas, colonial author, b. about 1740. He was a resident of Charlestown, Mass. In 1757 he was captured by the Indians, after being wounded in an engagement between the French and English. He was held in captivity for nearly four years, and then returned to his father's house. The narrative of his adventures, written by himself (Boston, 1760), is perhaps the rarest of American books of its class. Its title-page reads: "A Plain Narrativ of the uncommon Sufferings and Remarkable Deliverance of Thomas Brown of Charlestown in New England; who returned to his Father's House in the Beginning of Jan. 1760, after having been absent three years and about eight months: Containing An Account of the Engagement between a Party of English commanded by Major Rogers, and a Party of French and Indians in Jan. 1757, in which Capt. Spikeman was kill'd; and the Author . . . left for dead on the field. . . . How he was taken Captive by the Indians, and carried to Canada, and from thence to the Mississippi, etc." The only copy that has found its way into open market of late years brought $30 at the sale of the Brinley collection in 1879.

BROWN, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Ohio about 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 June, 1867. He passed the earlier years of his life upon his father's farm, was graduated at Franklin college, and studied law in Cleveland, where, for a time, he practised his profession. He took a prominent part in the free-soil movement of 1848, and in 1850 abandoned the profession of law, and, in connection with Col. John C. Vaughn, established the "True Democrat," the free-soil organ of northern Ohio. In 1853 he withdrew from that paper, which, in the course of the next year, became the "Cleveland Leader," and established the "Ohio Farmer." When his friend, Salmon P. Chase, became secretary of the treasury, Mr. Brown was appointed special agent of the treasury department for the Pacific coast. In that capacity he first went to San Francisco in 1862, and while there he corrected irregularities in the management of the mint, marine hospital, and custom-house. At the time of his death he was supervisor and special agent of the treasury department in New York city.

BROWN, Thomas, naval officer, b. in Delaware; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Nov., 1828. He entered the service as midshipman, 27 April, 1801, was promoted a lieutenant, 21 March, 1807, master, 1 March, 1815, and captain, 3 March, 1825. He commanded the schooner "Gov. Tompkins" in several engagements with the enemy on Lake Ontario in 1814. In 1819–'21 he commanded the ship "Peacock" in the Mediterranean.

BROWN, Thomas Storrow, Canadian insurgent, b. in St. Andreas, New Brunswick, 7 May, 1803, of New England loyalist parentage. He was a prosperous hardware merchant in Montreal. His strong democratic tendencies led him to ally himself with the "Sons of Liberty," a French-Canadian political organization which undertook to release Lower Canada from British rule. Papineau and the other French-Canadian leaders of the revolutionary movement gladly welcomed recruits of English descent, and Mr. Brown soon became general of the order. The first conflict was in street riots in Montreal, and Brown received a blow that destroyed one eye and subsequently caused his total blindness. Warrants having been issued for the arrest of the principal agitators, Brown, among others, escaped to the banks of the Richelieu, where the people were eagerly waiting to take up arms. He commanded the rebels at the battle at St. Charles, where they were routed by the loyal troops. He escaped across the frontier, and, settling in Florida, was employed in various public capacities in that state. In 1844 the Canadian government entered a *nolle prosequi* in his case, and he returned to Montreal. In 1862 he was appointed chairman of a commission to investigate the condition of the public departments of Canada, and in 1864 an official assignee. He retired, in 1876, owing to his loss of sight, but continued to take an active interest in social movements. In spite of his blindness and his advanced age he is still one of the most active leaders of the temperance move-

ment in the province of Quebec. He has been a prolific contributor to the press of Montreal, New York, and Florida.

BROWN, Thurlow Weed, journalist, d. at Fort Atkinson, Wis., 4 May, 1866. He was for some years editor of the "Cayuga Chief," and from 1860, when he removed to Atkinson, edited the "Wisconsin Chief." He published a volume of "Miscellanies," mostly on the subject of temperance, of which he was an eloquent advocate; "Minnie Hermon, the Landlord's Daughter" (New York, 1854); "Why I am a Temperance Man" (Auburn, 1853); and "Temperance Tales and Hearthstone Revelations."

BROWN, William, Argentine naval officer, b. in Ireland, about 1779. He went to Baltimore in 1793, and was employed as a sailor in the mercantile marine until 1796, when he was impressed by a British man-of-war. In 1814, being at Buenos Ayres in command of an English merchant-ship, during the war of independence, he was induced to enter the naval service of that country. Receiving the command of its flotilla, he engaged, in April, 1814, some Spanish vessels off the island of Martín García. In the ensuing May a more decisive engagement took place off Montevideo, while Gen. Alvear attacked the city by land. Four of the enemy's vessels were taken or destroyed, and the rest dispersed, causing the speedy capture of that city. Brown was made admiral, planned an expedition against the Spaniards in the Pacific ocean, and was for some time successful, taking many rich prizes. After greatly annoying the Spanish commerce in the Pacific, he was returning, when he was captured by a British ship-of-war, carried into Antigua, and condemned upon frivolous allegations. Owing to this proceeding, Brown lived at Buenos Ayres in retirement, and almost in poverty, until the war with Brazil, which began in 1826, when he defeated the Brazilian fleet, and rendered other important services.

BROWN, William, Canadian author, b. in Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 14 April, 1835. He is the son of James Brown, LL. D., author of "The Forester." He received his education in the Scottish parochial schools until his seventeenth year, after which he was entirely self-taught. He was a railway director in Aberdeenshire from 1864 till 1869, also commissioner for that county. In 1871 he emigrated to Canada, and in 1875 was given charge of the Ontario agricultural college. His writings include "British Sheep Farming" and "Claims of Arboriculture as a Science."

BROWN, William Faulkner, clergyman, b. in New York city; d. in New Jersey, 22 Aug., 1881. He was educated as a physician, and during the civil war served as surgeon on the U. S. steamer "Mystic," and afterward as examining surgeon at Park barracks, New York. He subsequently went to Rome as a newspaper correspondent, and reported the proceedings of the Vatican council for Catholic newspapers, having been converted to Catholicism in 1857. After his return from Rome he studied in a theological seminary, and took clerical orders in Louisville, Kentucky. He was assigned to a parish in Georgia, where he suffered so severely from the effects of yellow fever that he was obliged to remove to the north, and in 1880 accepted the place of chaplain to St. Joseph's hospital at Paterson.

BROWN, William Henry, capitalist, b. in North Huntington, Westmoreland co., Pa., 15 Jan., 1815; d. in Philadelphia, 12 Oct., 1875. He was in early life a canal-boatman and coal-digger, became a small dealer in coal in Pittsburg, afterward part owner in a mine, and in 1848 commenced mining and coking for the Pittsburg iron furnaces. In 1858 he began the new enterprise of sending coal in flat-boats, towed by steamers, down the Mississippi. He supplied the government with coal at Cairo and Memphis during the war, also furnished it for the gas-works of St. Louis, and stood at the head of the coal trade of New Orleans and the lower Mississippi.

BROWN, William Hill, poet, b. in 1766; d. in Murfreesborough, N. C., 2 Sept., 1793. He wrote a tragedy, founded on the death of Major John André, and a comedy. His "Ira and Isabella" was published in 1807.

BROWNE, B. Bernard, physician, b. in Wheatlands, Queen Anne co., Md., 11 June, 1842. After graduation at Loyola college, Baltimore, he studied medicine in the university of Maryland, and was graduated there in 1867. Several years of practical experience in the Bay View asylum led him to turn his attention chiefly to surgery as applied to the diseases of women, and to obstetrics. He holds professorships in the medical college of Baltimore, in the polyclinic and post-graduate medical school of that city, and is president of the Baltimore clinical society. He has successfully introduced a new operation for chronic inversion of the uterus, and has written extensively for the medical journals on obstetrical and gynæcological subjects.

BROWNE, Charles Farrar, humorist, b. in Waterford, Me., about 1834; d. in Southampton, England, 6 March, 1867. Mr. Browne was much better known as "Artemus Ward" than by his real name. He began learning the printer's trade when under fourteen years of age as a compositor on the Skowhegan (Me.) "Clarion," and when about fifteen was working in a similar capacity on the "Carpet Bag," a comic weekly journal in Boston. To this he made his first contributions. Before abandoning type-setting for literary work, he was one of the most expert compositors in the United States. After leaving Boston, he became a reporter on the Cleveland "Plaindealer," a daily paper of extensive circulation. Here the idea of writing in the character of a showman, and giving his observations on all sorts of topics, first occurred to him, and he began his first series of "Artemus Ward's Sayings." At the outset these articles were written carelessly, and without any expectation that they would serve for anything more than "filling"; but, finding that they attained an extended notoriety, he bestowed more care upon them, and their real merit made even the atrocious spelling attractive, and gained for him a reputation as one of the most clever and original humorous writers in the country. When "Vanity Fair" was established in New York, he was asked to become one of its contributors, and after a time its editor. Its existence was brief but brilliant. During this period he projected his humorous lectures, delivering the first one in Brooklyn, and afterward repeating the series in other cities. The titles were "The Babes in the Wood," "Sixty Minutes in Africa," etc. These proved very successful. In 1862 he visited California and Utah in search of materials for illustrating the peculiar characteristics of Mormon life. The result of this expedition was a series of comic lectures on Mormonism with panoramic accompaniment, which were the best of their kind ever attempted either in this country or in England, and of so novel a character that they were very popular. About 1864 the premonitory symptoms of pulmonary consumption, the disease from which he finally died, made their appearance, and he was obliged for a time to desist

from public engagements. His health apparently improving in the spring of 1866, he resolved to undertake a lecturing tour abroad. He reached England in June, 1866, but was too feeble to lecture. In November he made his first appearance, was most warmly welcomed, and achieved a popularity as unexpected as it was gratifying. For three months he continued his lectures with the greatest success, but his health completely failed early in February, 1867. He went first to the isle of Jersey, and thence to Southampton, intending to return home; but was not strong enough to attempt the voyage. By his will, after providing for his mother and for the education of a lad who had been kind to him in his last sickness, he left his property to found an asylum for printers, and for the education of their orphan children. His published books are as follows: "Artemus Ward, His Book," and "Artemus Ward, His Travels" (New York, 1865); "Artemus Ward in London" (1867); "Artemus Ward's Lecture, as delivered in Egyptian Hall, London," edited by T. W. Robertson and E. P. Hingston (1869); "Artemus Ward, His Works Complete," with a biographical sketch by Melville D. Landon (1875).

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor, b. in South Halifax, Vt., 1 Dec., 1843. His father, William Goldsmith Browne, b. in Vermont in 1812, is the author of the popular song "A Hundred Years to Come," and other poems. Francis was educated at the high school of Chicopee, Mass., which he left to enlist in the 46th Massachusetts volunteers in 1862, serving till its discharge. He studied law in Rochester, N. Y., and at the University of Michigan (1866–'7). He edited the "Lakeside Monthly," Chicago, from 1869 till 1874; afterward was literary of the "Alliance"; and in 1880 became editor of the Chicago "Dial." He has compiled and edited "Golden Poems, by British and American authors" (Chicago, 1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (St. Louis, 1883); and "Bugle Echoes," a collection of poems of the civil war, both national and confederate (New York, 1886). He has written "The Every-day Life of Abraham Lincoln" (St. Louis, 1886).

BROWNE, Irving, lawyer, b. in Marshall, Oneida co., N. Y., 14 Sept., 1835. He was educated in the academies in Nashua, N. H., and Norwich, Conn., and graduated from Albany Law-School in 1857. Mr. Browne settled in Troy, and there followed his profession, becoming for two terms president of the school board. In 1879 he removed to Albany, and became editor of the "Albany Law Journal" and the "American Reports." Besides his editorial work, he has published an English metrical translation of "The Suitors," from Racine (New York, 1871); "Humorous Phases of the Law" (San Francisco, 1875); "Our Best Society," a parlor comedy (New York, 1876); "Short Studies of Great Lawyers" (Albany, 1878); "Judicial Interpretation of Common Words and Phrases" (San Francisco, 1883); "Law and Lawyers in Literature" (Boston, 1883); and "Iconoclasm and Whitewash" (New York, 1885).

BROWNE, John Ross, traveller and author, b. in Ireland in 1817; d. in Oakland, Cal., 9 Dec., 1875. While he was a child his father emigrated to the United States and settled in Kentucky. In his eighteenth year the son descended the Ohio and Mississippi, from Louisville to New Orleans. He was employed for two or three years as a shorthand reporter in the senate. His passion for travel then impelled him to embark on a whaler, and on his return, after visiting a great part of the world, he published "Etchings of a Whaling-Cruise, with Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar" (New York, 1846). He next became private secretary to Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, and in 1849 went to California as a government commissioner, and was employed in reporting the proceedings of the convention for framing the state constitution. In 1851 he went to Europe as a newspaper correspondent. A tour in Sicily and the Holy Land he described in "Yusef, or the Journey of the Fragi: a Crusade in the East" (New York, 1853). After his return to the United States he became an inspector of customs on the northern frontier and the Pacific coast. He wrote numerous magazine articles, one series of which was published in a volume entitled "Adventures in the Apache Country" (1869). In 1861 he went to Europe again, and, leaving his children in Frankfort to be educated, travelled through Algeria, Iceland, Russia, Poland, and other countries. Some of his excursions were described in the volumes entitled "The Land of Thor" (1866), and "Adventures of an American Family in Germany" (1867). His books of travel are illustrated with comical drawings from his own pencil. After his return home he was commissioned by the government to investigate the mineral resources of the region west of the Rocky mountains. His report, descriptive of the mines, climate, agriculture, and commerce of that part of the country, was published under the title "Resources of the Pacific Slope" (1869). He published, also, "Crusoe's Island, with Sketches of Adventures in California and Washoe" (1864). On 11 March, 1868, he was appointed U. S. minister to China, but was recalled on 5 July, 1869. After his return he resided in Oakland.

BROWNE, Samuel J., clergyman, b. in England, 19 March, 1788; d. at Harrison Junction, Ohio, 10 Sept., 1872. He went to Cincinnati in 1798 with his father, Rev. John W. Browne, who was an English Independent minister. He became a minister of the United Brethren, but parted with them on the question of secret societies, and joined the presbytery of Cincinnati about 1868. He accumulated a large fortune by the rise of real estate in that city, and bequeathed $150,000 for the establishment of a university to bear his name, also land whereon to erect the building, and an endowment for professorships. He left other sums for the building of a church and for the establishment of a free school in Cincinnati.

BROWNE, Sara H., author, b. in Sunderland, Mass. She has published "The Book for the Eldest Daughter," "The Borrowed Bible," "Philip Alderton," "Maggie Menealy," and other volumes for the young; also "A Manual of Commerce," and magazine articles in prose and poetry.—Her sister, **Maria J. B.,** b. in Northampton, Mass., became a teacher by profession, devoting herself to the study of Spanish and other languages, and writing extensively for magazines and newspapers. She has published "Margaret," "Laura Huntley," and "Story of a Western Sunday-School," and translated into Spanish "The Borrowed Bible," written by her sister, and two other small volumes. She translated from the Spanish "A History of Granada," by José Francisco de Luque.

BROWNE, Thomas, soldier, d. in the island of St. Vincent, 3 Aug., 1825. He was a resident of Augusta, Ga. In 1775 he incurred the enmity of the whigs by ridiculing them in toasts at dinner, and, when warned of popular vengeance, he fled, but was brought back, tarred and feathered, and drawn in a cart exposed to the populace. Removing to Florida, he collected a small force, and made raids as far as the banks of the Savannah. Joined

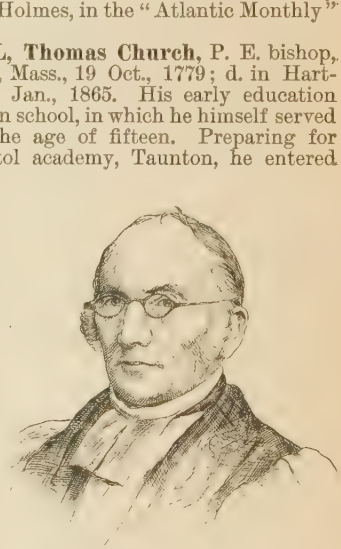
in 1778 by about 300 tories from the interior, he organized the king's rangers, uniformed and commanded them, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1779, at the head of 400 mounted men, he made a forced march to Augusta, and, after being wounded and twice defeated by Cols. Twiggs and Few, he reached that place, and established a military post. In September, 1780, Col. Clarke besieged him, but, although shot through both thighs, he conducted the defence with skill until he was re-enforced by Col. Cruger. The wounded of the patriot force who fell into his hands were hanged or delivered over to the Indians to be burned alive. He was again besieged in April, 1781, by Pickens and Lee, and forced to surrender in June. Such was the hatred his cruelties had inspired that he was specially guarded until delivered at Savannah. The British officer in command at St. Augustine threatened to hang six rebel prisoners if Browne were not treated as a prisoner of war. After he was exchanged he served at Savannah. In the latter part of the war he was colonel commandant of the queen's rangers of South Carolina, and superintendent-general of Indian affairs in the southern districts of North America. In May, 1782, he marched out with a considerable force, but was completely routed by Wayne. His estates in Georgia and South Carolina having been confiscated, he retired to the Bahamas at the peace, whence, in 1786, he wrote an elaborate and able reply to Ramsay's comments on his conduct during the war, addressed to the historian himself. In 1800 he received a grant of 6,000 acres of crown lands in the island of St. Vincent.

BROWNE, William, loyalist, of Massachusetts, b. 27 Feb., 1737; d. in England, 13 Feb., 1802. He was a grandson of Gov. Burnet, was graduated at Harvard in 1755, and was many years a representative of Salem and a colonel of the Essex co. militia. He was one of the seventeen rescinders of 1768, and was a judge of the superior court in 1773–'4. Prior to the revolution he enjoyed great popularity. In 1774 a committee of the Essex co. convention waited on him to express the grief of the county at his exertions to carry out acts of parliament calculated to ruin and enslave his native land. He had retired to London as early as May, 1776. He was included in the banishment act of 1778, and his extensive landed estates were confiscated. The English government made him governor of Bermuda in 1781, which office he retained until 1790.

BROWNE, William Hand, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., 31 Dec., 1828. He was educated at the university of Maryland and studied medicine. In conjunction with R. M. Johnston he has prepared a "Life of Alexander H. Stephens" and a "Historical Sketch of English Literature," and, with J. T. Scharf, a "School History of Maryland." He has also assisted in the compilation of the "Clarendon Dictionary," and is the author of "Maryland" in the "Commonwealth Series" (Boston, 1884). He has translated Jakob von Falke's work on "Greece and Rome" (New York, 1882).

BROWNELL, Henry Howard, author, b. in Providence, R. I., 6 Feb., 1820; d. in East Hartford, Conn., 31 Oct., 1872. He was a nephew of Bishop Brownell, was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1841, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but became a teacher, and settled in Hartford. Early in the civil war he turned into spirited verse the "General Orders" issued by Farragut for the guidance of his fleet in the attack on the defences of New Orleans. This piece of verse, floating through the newspapers, came to Farragut's notice, and so pleased him that he made inquiry for the author. In a correspondence that ensued, Brownell expressed a strong desire to witness a naval battle, and Farragut promised to gratify him, a promise that was fulfilled in Brownell's appointment as acting ensign on the flag-ship "Hartford," and his participation in the battle of Mobile bay. "The River Fight" and "The Bay Fight," describing the naval actions at New Orleans and Mobile, are his longest and finest poems. Oliver Wendell Holmes said of them: "They are to all the drawing-room battle-poems as the torn flags of our victorious armadas to the stately ensigns that dressed their ships in the harbor." After the war he accompanied Admiral Farragut on his cruise in European waters. He published "Poems" (New York, 1847); "The People's Book of Ancient and Modern History" (Hartford, 1851); "The Discoverers, Pioneers, and Settlers of North and South America" (Boston, 1853); "Lyrics of a Day, or Newspaper Poetry, by a Volunteer in the U. S. Service" (New York, 1864); and a revised edition of his poems, containing all that he cared to preserve (Boston, 1866). See "Our Battle Laureate," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1865.

BROWNELL, Thomas Church, P. E. bishop, b. in Westport, Mass., 19 Oct., 1779; d. in Hartford, Conn., 13 Jan., 1865. His early education was in a common school, in which he himself served as teacher at the age of fifteen. Preparing for college at Bristol academy, Taunton, he entered Brown just before attaining his majority. At the close of his sophomore year he followed President Maxcy to Union, where he was graduated with the honors of the valedictory in 1804. In the following year he was appointed tutor in Greek and Latin, and in 1806 professor of logic and belles-lettres; then, after three years, having spent a year in Great Britain and Ireland in the study of chemistry and kindred sciences and in pedestrian excursions, he entered upon new duties as lecturer on chemistry, and in 1814 was elected professor of rhetoric and chemistry. Having become convinced of the historical and scriptural grounds of Episcopacy, as opposed to the Calvinistic Congregationalism in which he had been educated and to the ministry of which he had meant to devote himself, he was baptized and confirmed in 1813, and, after pursuing the study of theology in connection with his academic duties, was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart in New York, 11 April, 1816. In 1818 he was elected assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, and in the following June the convention of the diocese of Connecticut chose him to the episcopate, which had been vacant for six years. He was consecrated, 27 Oct., 1819, in Trinity church, New Haven, by Bishops White, Hobart, and Griswold. Bishop Brownell entered upon his duties in



T. C. Brownell

Connecticut at a very important time. The adoption of a state constitution in 1818 had caused the overthrow of the Congregational "Standing Order," and effected a revolution, political, social, and religious. The new bishop made good use of his learning and his quiet, practical wisdom, and laid hold of his opportunities. The efforts to establish a church college in Connecticut were renewed, and in 1823 the charter of Washington college (now Trinity), Hartford, was granted by the legislature, and Bishop Brownell was elected its first president. In the winter of 1829–'30, at the request of the general missionary society of the church, he visited the south, travelling down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. He officiated as bishop in Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, and assisted in organizing the church in the two last-named states. A second visit to the church in the south was paid in 1834. In 1831, at the request of the convention of the diocese, Bishop Brownell withdrew from the presidency of the college, and was given the honorary office of chancellor, the active duties of the episcopate demanding all his time. These duties called for no little amount of literary labor, and his publications were of much use to his people. In 1851, on account of growing infirmities, Bishop Brownell asked for an assistant, and the Rev. John Williams, D. D., president of Trinity college, was chosen. The senior bishop officiated from time to time as he was able, his last public service being in 1860. During the forty-five years of his episcopate, for the last twelve of which he had been, by seniority, presiding bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, he had seen the number of the clergy of his diocese increase fivefold, and he himself had ordained 179 deacons and confirmed over 15,000 persons; and the small number of parishes that he found in 1819, of which but seven could support full services, had increased to 129. A colossal statue of him, the gift of his son-in-law, Gordon W. Burnham, stands on the campus of Trinity college. Bishop Brownell was for many years president of the corporation of the retreat for the insane at Hartford. Among his publications, which included sermons, charges, and addresses, are "The Family Prayer-Book," an edition of the Book of Common Prayer, with ample explanatory and devotional notes, chiefly from English authors (New York, 1823); "Selections on the Religion of the Heart and Life" (Hartford, 1840); "The Christian's Walk and Consolation," and an abridgment of an English commentary on the New Testament. His charge to his clergy, in 1843, on the "Errors of the Times," called forth an animated discussion on the contrasted doctrines and usages of Episcopalianism and Puritanism.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, senator, b. in Harrison co., Ky., in 1810; d. in Quincy, Ill., 10 Aug., 1881. He removed to Bracken co., Ky., early in life, and received a classical education at Augusta college, being at the same time employed in the county clerk's office. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice in Quincy, Ill. He served in the Black Hawk war of 1832, and was a member of the state senate from 1836 till 1840, when he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature and served till 1843. At the Bloomington convention he assisted Abraham Lincoln to organize the republican party of Illinois. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and was an active supporter of the government during the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Yates to the U. S. senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Stephen A. Douglas, and served till 1863. On 18 July, 1861, he spoke in the senate, declaring in favor of the abolition of slavery, should the south force the issue, and on 25 Feb., 1862, took an active part in the debate on the confiscation bill, speaking in opposition to it. While in Washington he practised law with Jeremiah Black and Thomas G. Ewing. Mr. Browning was an active member of the union executive committee in 1866, and in the same year was appointed secretary of the interior by President Johnson, serving till 3 March, 1869. After March, 1868, he also acted as attorney-general. In 1869 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and from that time till his death practised his profession at Quincy, Ill.

BROWNLEE, William Craig, clergyman, b. in Torfoot, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1784; d. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1860. He studied for five years in the university of Glasgow, and received the degree of M. A. He was licensed to preach in 1808, married, and came to this country, where he became pastor of two Associate churches in Washington co., Pa. He was invited to the Associate church in Philadelphia in 1813, and in 1815 became rector of the grammar school in New Brunswick, N. J. He was called to the Presbyterian church in Baskingridge, N. J., in 1817, and in 1825 made professor of Latin and Greek at Rutgers. In 1826 he was installed as one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church in New York. About 1843 Dr. Brownlee had a paralytic stroke, from which he never fully recovered. He was prominent as a controversial writer, and was an earnest opponent of the Roman Catholic church and the Quakers. He edited the "Dutch Church Magazine" through four consecutive volumes, and published "Inquiry into the Principles of the Quakers" (Philadelphia, 1824); "The Roman Catholic Controversy" (1834); "Treatise on Popery" (New York, 1847); "Lights and Shadows of Christian Life" (1847); "The Christian Youths' Book," "Christian Father at Home," "Deity of Christ," "History of the Western Apostolic Church," "The Converted Murderer," and "The Whigs of Scotland," a romance, besides several pamphlets. See "Memorial of Dr. Brownlee" (New York, 1860).

BROWNLOW, William Gannaway, journalist, b. in Wythe co., Va., 29 Aug., 1805; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 29 April, 1877. He was left an orphan at the age of eleven, but, having earned enough by hard work as a carpenter to give himself a fair English education, he entered the Methodist ministry in 1826, and labored for ten years as an itinerant preacher. He began to take part in politics in 1828 by advocating, in Tennessee, the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency; and while travelling the South Carolina circuit, in which John C. Calhoun lived, made himself unpopular by publicly opposing nullification. He afterward published a pamphlet in vindication of his course. He became editor of the Knoxville "Whig" in 1838, and from his trenchant mode of expression became known as "the fighting parson." He was a candidate for congress against Andrew Johnson in 1843, and in 1850 was appointed by President Fillmore one of several commissioners to carry out the provisions made by congress for the improvement of navigation on the Missouri. Although an advocate of slavery, he boldly opposed the secession movement, taking the ground that southern institutions were safer in the union than out of it. His course subjected him to much persecution. For a time his house was the only one in Knoxville where the union flag was displayed;

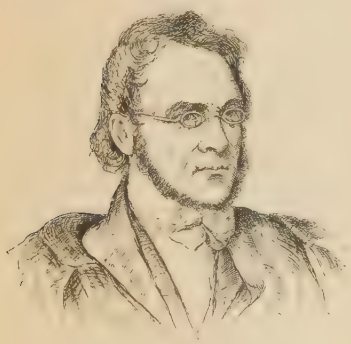
but all efforts to make him haul it down were unsuccessful. His paper was finally suppressed by the confederate authorities, and in the last issue, that of 24 Oct., 1861, he published a farewell address to his readers, in which he said that he preferred imprisonment to submission. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the confederate government, he was at last persuaded by his friends to leave Knoxville for another district. During his absence he was accused of burning railway bridges in east Tennessee, and a company of troops was sent out with orders to shoot him on sight; but he escaped by secreting himself among the loyalists on the North Carolina border. He was finally induced, by the promise of a free pass to Kentucky, to return to Knoxville, but was arrested there, 6 Dec., 1861, on charge of treason, and thrown into jail, where he was confined without fire, and suffered much during his imprisonment. He was released at the close of the month, but was detained at his own house under guard. Hearing that Judah P. Benjamin had called him a "dangerous man," and had wished him out of the confederacy, Brownlow wrote him a characteristic letter, in which occur the words, "Just give me my passport, and I will do more for your confederacy than the devil has ever done—I will leave the country." Benjamin advised his release, to relieve the government from the odium of having entrapped him. Brownlow was taken at his word, and sent inside the union lines at Nashville, on 3 March, 1862. After this he made a tour through the northern states, speaking to immense audiences in the principal cities, and at Philadelphia was joined by his family, who had also been expelled from Knoxville. He returned to Tennessee in 1864, and, on the reconstruction of the state in 1865, was elected governor, serving two terms. In his message of October, 1865, he advocated the removal of the negro population to a separate territory, and declared it bad policy to give them the ballot. In that of November, 1866, he reiterated these sentiments, but recognized the fact that the blacks had shown greater aptitude for learning than had been expected, and, although confessing to "caste prejudice," said he desired to act in harmony with the great body of loyal people throughout the union. In 1867 Gov. Brownlow came into conflict with Mayor Brown, of Nashville, over the manner of appointing judges of election under the new franchise law. The U. S. troops were ordered to sustain the governor, and the city authorities finally submitted. During the ku-klux troubles Gov. Brownlow found it necessary to proclaim martial law in nine counties of the state. In 1869 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and resigned the office of governor. In 1875 he was succeeded in the senate by ex-President Johnson. After the close of his term he returned to Knoxville, bought a controlling interest in the "Whig," which he had sold in 1869, and edited it until his death. He published "The Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," a reply to attacks on the Methodist church (Nashville, 1856); "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" a debate with Rev. A. Prynne, of New York, in which Mr. Brownlow took the affirmative (Philadelphia, 1858); and "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession, with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels" (1862).

BROWN-SÉQUARD, Charles Édouard, physiologist, b. in the island of Mauritius in 1818. His father was a sea-captain from Philadelphia, whose vessel was lost in an attempt to convey provisions to the inhabitants of Mauritius during a famine, and who married a French lady on the island named Séquard. Their son was carefully educated in Mauritius and sent to Paris to complete his studies. He took the degree of bachelor of letters in 1838, that of bachelor of science in 1839, and, pursuing his studies in the school of medicine, received the degree of M. D. in 1846. He devoted himself, after acquiring his profession, to physiological experiments, and made important discoveries. Five prizes were awarded him by the French academy of sciences, and twice he received the queen's grant for the encouragement of science from the British royal society. By the transfusion of defibrinated blood he produced results tending to show that the fibrin in the blood has no value in nutrition, but is an excrementitious product. He discovered that defibrinated and oxygenated blood will restore the irritability of the muscles after a corpse has become rigid; that the blood returns through the veins as venous blood, containing fibrin; and that by injecting it repeatedly into the arteries, after defibrinating and oxygenating it each time, the irritability of the muscles can be maintained for hours. His experiments led him to the conclusion that arterial blood alone is subservient to nutrition, but that venous blood is necessary to produce contractions of the muscles. He conducted a series of experiments on animal heat, by which he fixed the temperature of the human body at 103°—several degrees higher than previous investigators. He found that, in the case of poisons that cause a diminution of temperature, the toxic action can be counteracted to a considerable extent by artificially maintaining the heat of the body. His experiments on the spinal cord led him to the conclusion that the fibres of the posterior or sensory columns of the cord do not connect directly with the brain, but convey impressions to the gray matter of the cord, which transmits them to the brain, and that the fibres intersect within the gray matter, near the point where they enter, and not in the cerebrum or medulla oblongata. The decussation of the motor fibres, those of the anterior column of the spinal cord, he found, on the other hand, is in the medulla oblongata. He experimented likewise on the muscles, on the sympathetic system of nerves and ganglions, and on the effect of the removal of the suprarenal capsules. In May, 1858, he delivered a series of lectures on the nervous system before the royal college of physicians and surgeons in London. In 1864 he was appointed professor of the physiology and pathology of the nervous system at Harvard, and took up his residence in the United States. He held the professorship for four years, and in 1869 returned to France, and was appointed professor of experimental and comparative pathology in the school of medicine in Paris, which chair he held till 1871. In 1858 he established in Paris the "Journal de la physiologie de l'homme et des animaux," which he conducted till 1863. After his return to France in 1869 he founded another journal, called "Archives de la physiologie normale et pathologique." In 1873 he became a practitioner in New York city. In association with Dr. E. C. Seguin he began in that city the publication of a medical journal entitled "Archives of Scientific and Practical Medicine." Eventually he returned to Paris, and on 3 Aug., 1878, succeeded Claude Bernard in the chair of experimental medicine in the College of France. The same year he was elected to the chair of medicine in the French academy of sciences. His services have been in constant demand as a consulting physician in diseases of the nervous system, to which special branch he has confined his practice. He has been

remarkably successful in the treatment of difficult and obscure diseases of the spinal column and the nervous system. In his numerous visits to England and America he has delivered short courses of lectures and instructed private classes of physicians in his discoveries, illustrating them by vivisection. He was elected in 1868 a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Besides special memoirs, he has published "Lectures on the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System" (Philadelphia, 1860); "Lectures on Paralysis of the Lower Extremities" (1860); and "Lectures on Nervous Affections" (1873).

BROWNSON, Nathan, statesman, d. in Liberty co., Ga., 6 Nov., 1796. He was graduated at Yale in 1761, studied medicine, and practised in Liberty co., Ga. He was an early supporter of the patriot cause, was a member of the provincial congress of 1775, and was for some time surgeon in the revolutionary army. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1776 and 1778, and in 1781, when speaker of the Georgia legislature, was chosen by that body governor of the state. He was again speaker in 1788, and president of the state senate in 1789–'91. In 1789 he was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution.

BROWNSON, Orestes Augustus, author, b. in Stockbridge, Vt., 16 Sept., 1803; d. in Detroit, Mich., 17 April, 1876. His father died, leaving the family in poverty, and from his seventh till his fourteenth year he lived with elderly relatives at Royalton, who reared him in the simple, rigorous discipline of puritanism. After this he removed to Saratoga, and there earned enough money to enter an academy at Ballston; while there he united with the Presbyterian church in 1822; but he afterward changed his views, and became in 1825 a Universalist minister. He preached in Vermont and New York, conducted the "Gospel Advocate," the leading Universalist organ, was afterward editor of the "Philanthropist," and wrote for religious periodicals in support of his new belief. Making the acquaintance of Robert Owen, he was fascinated by schemes of social reform, and in 1828 was prominent in the formation of the working-men's party in New York, the design of which was to relieve the poorer classes by political organization; but he presently despaired of the effectiveness of this movement. Afterward the writings of Dr. Channing drew his attention to the Unitarians, and in 1832 he became pastor of a congregation of that denomination. In 1836 he organized in Boston the Society for Christian Union and Progress, of which he retained the pastorate till he ceased preaching in 1843. Mr. Brownson became a popular leader in the democratic party, a vigorous and acrimonious opponent of the whigs, whom he regarded as an aristocratic party, and a favorite stump-speaker, especially in Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of the original loco-foco party in New York, and in his review he warmly supported Van Buren, who, when president, gave him the appointment of steward of Chelsea hospital. He was independent in his political views, and troublesome to party leaders. When the democrats and free-soilers of Massachusetts agreed on a new constitution, he, with other independents, secured its rejection and helped to secure the triumph of the whigs. Immediately after removing to Boston he published his "New Views of Christian Society and the Church" (Boston, 1836), remarkable for its protest against Protestantism. Articles on the eclectic philosophy, published in the "Christian Examiner," in 1837, gave him a reputation as a philosopher. In 1838 he established the "Boston Quarterly Review," of which he was proprietor, and almost sole writer, during the five years of its separate existence, and to which he contributed largely during the first year after it was merged in the "Democratic Review," of New York. It was designed not to support any definite doctrine, but to awaken thought on great subjects and lead the way to radical changes. Mr. O'Sullivan, proprietor of the "Review" when he purchased the subscription-list of the "Quarterly," entered into a contract to allow Dr. Brownson to print what he pleased. His articles were often opposed to the policy of the party, and cost the "Democratic Review" many subscribers. He published in 1840 "Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted," an autobiographic philosophical novel, which passed through several editions; but, because the author changed his religious views, he refused to have more than one edition issued in the United States. In 1844 he entered the Roman Catholic communion, to which he afterward remained attached. The method adopted in his philosophical system is the distinction between intuition and indirect or reflex knowledge. His review was continued under the title of "Brownson's Quarterly Review," but was afterward transferred to New York. He came into collision with the authorities of his church on certain questions, which he treated from the stand-point of what was called liberal Catholicity. The writings of Cousin, Leroux, and Gioberti had always had much influence over him, and certain theories of those philosophers were so much insisted on in the pages of the "Review" that the question of Dr. Brownson's orthodoxy was referred to Rome, and Cardinal Franzelin was deputed by the pope to examine the matter. This great theologian found nothing worthy of censure in the opinions of Dr. Brownson, but recommended him to be more moderate in his language. However, the indignation that his views on certain points aroused among the clergy, combined with domestic trials, impaired health, and his anxiety for the safety of the union, to whose cause he had given two sons, had such a depressing effect on him that he discontinued the "Review" in 1864. When the syllabus was published in the following year he wrote strongly in its defence in the "Catholic World" and "Tablet," and was accused of being too rigorous on some points of Catholic doctrine, while he was lax on others. He was offered a chair in the new university in Dublin, but preferred to continue his labors in his native country. He revived his "Review" in 1873, but after two years discontinued it again, partly because he wished to live in Detroit with his son, and partly because he disliked the contests that certain newspapers tried to force upon him. "Brownson's Review" was the first American periodical reprinted



O. A. Brownson.

in England, where it had a large circulation. The later publications of Mr. Brownson's are: "Essays and Reviews" (New York, 1852); "The Spirit-Rapper, an Autobiography" (Boston, 1854); "The Convert, or Leaves from my Experience" (New York, 1857); "The American Republic, its Constitution, Tendencies, and Destiny," a work treating of the ethics of politics (1865); "Conversation on Liberalism and the Church" (1870). Translations of several of his works and essays have appeared in Europe. A collected edition of his works has been published in nineteen volumes.

BRUCE, Archibald, physician, b. in New York in February, 1777; d. there, 22 Feb., 1818. He was graduated at Columbia in 1797. His father, William Bruce, head of the medical department of the British army at New York, on being ordered to the West Indies, specially directed that his son should not be brought up to the medical profession. But from the medical lectures of Nicholas Romayne, the teachings of Dr. Hosack, and attendance on the courses of medical instruction of Columbia, he attained a knowledge of the science. He went to Europe in 1798, received the degree of M. D. from the university of Edinburgh in 1800, and, in a tour of two years in France, Switzerland, and Italy, collected a mineralogical cabinet of great value. He married in London, and in the summer of 1803 returned to New York city and began practice. In 1807 he was appointed professor of materia medica and mineralogy in the college of physicians and surgeons, being the first to fill such a chair in the United States. On the reorganization of the college in 1811, he was superseded on account of some disagreement with the management, and after 1812 filled the same chair in Queen's, now Rutgers, college, New Jersey. He projected the "American Mineralogical Journal" in 1810, and edited it until 1814. His chemical analysis "of native magnesia from New Jersey" made known to science the mineral now called after him, "Brucite." He also detected and correctly analyzed the zincite of Sussex co., N. J., and published a valuable paper "On the Ores of Titanium occurring within the United States." Dr. Bruce was one of the original members of the New York historical society, and at the time of his death was a member of many learned societies both in this country and in Europe.

BRUCE, Blanche K., senator, b. in Prince Edward co., Va., 1 March, 1841. He is of African descent, was born a slave, and received the rudiments of education from the tutor of his master's son. When the civil war began he left his young master, whose companion he had been, and who went from Missouri to join the confederate army. Mr. Bruce taught school for a time in Hannibal, Mo., became a student at Oberlin, afterward pursued special studies at home, and after the war went to Mississippi. In 1869 he became a planter in Mississippi. He was sergeant-at-arms of the legislature, a member of the Mississippi levee board, sheriff of Bolivar co. in 1871–'4, county superintendent of education in 1872–'3, and was elected U. S. senator on 3 Feb., 1875, as a republican, taking his seat on 4 March, 1875, and serving till 3 March, 1881. He was a member of every republican convention held after 1868. On 19 May, 1881, he entered upon the office of register of the treasury, to which he was appointed by President Garfield. In 1886 he delivered a lecture on the condition of his race, entitled "The Race Problem," and one on "Popular Tendencies."

BRUCE, Sir Frederick William Adolphus, British diplomatist, b. in Broomhall, Fifeshire, Scotland, 14 April, 1814; d. in Boston, Mass., 19 Sept., 1867. He was the fourth son of the seventh earl of Elgin, a distinguished diplomatist. Sir Frederick was graduated at Oxford in 1834, and was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, but, his tendencies being strongly manifested toward diplomacy, he never attempted to gain practice as a barrister. In 1842 he was attached to Lord Ashburton's special mission to the United States for settling the north-eastern boundary question. After this he filled various important diplomatic offices, and, while minister to China in 1861, distinguished himself by services toward Americans there. A controversy having arisen in 1864 between this country and the republic of Colombia, he was appointed umpire by the two governments, and discharged the delicate duties to general acceptance. In 1865, when Lord Lyons was removed from Washington to Constantinople, Sir Frederick was selected by the earl of Clarendon to fill the important and difficult position of minister to the United States. His course in the fulfilment of his duties was always judicious. The London "Times" (21 Sept., 1867) is authority for the statements that "it was in accordance with his repeated advice and exhortations that a wise overture toward a settlement" of the Alabama claims was made by the British government, and that it was greatly owing to his representations that the United States government interrupted the preparations for the Fenian raid into Canada in 1866.

BRUCE, George, type-founder, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 July, 1781; d. in New York city, 6 July, 1866. He emigrated to the United States, where his brother David had preceded him in July, 1795, and at first attempted to learn the book-binder's trade, but, his master being tyrannical and exacting, he left him, and by his brother's persuasion apprenticed himself to Thomas Dobson, printer in Philadelphia. In 1798 the destruction of Dobson's office by fire, and the prevalence of yellow fever, led the brothers to leave the city. George had yellow fever at Amboy, but recovered through his brother's care. The two went to Albany and obtained employment there, but after a few months returned to New York. In 1803 young Bruce was foreman and a contributor to the "Daily Advertiser," and in November of that year printer and publisher of the paper for the proprietor. In 1806 the two brothers opened a book printing-office at the corner of Pearl street and Coffee-house slip. The same year they brought out an edition of "Lavoisier's Chemistry," doing all the work with their own hands. Their industry and personal attention to business soon brought them abundant employment, and in 1809, removing to Sloat lane, near Hanover square, they had nine presses in operation, and published occasionally on their own account. In 1812 David went to England, and brought back with him the secret of stereotyping. The brothers attempted to introduce the process, but encountered many difficulties, which it required all their ingenuity to surmount. The type of that day was cast with so low a bevelled shoulder that it was not suitable for stereotyping, as it interfered with the moulding and weakened the plate. They found it necessary, therefore, to cast their own type. They invented a planing-machine for smoothing the backs of the plates and reducing them to a uniform thickness, and the mahogany shifting-blocks to bring the plates to the same height as type. Their first stereotype works were school editions of the New Testament in bourgeois, and the Bible in nonpareil (1814 and 1815). They subsequently stereotyped the earlier issues of the

American Bible society, and a series of Latin classics. In 1816 they sold out the printing business, and bought a building in Eldridge street for their foundry. Here, and subsequently in 1818, when they erected the foundry still occupied by their successors in Chambers street, George gave his attention to the enlargement and development of the type-founding business, while David confined his labors to stereotyping. In 1822 David's health failed, and the partnership was dissolved. George soon relinquished stereotyping, and gave his whole attention to type-founding, and introduced valuable improvements into the business, cutting his own punches, making constantly new and tasteful designs, and graduating the size of the body of the type so as to give it a proper relative proportion to the size of the letter. In connection with his nephew, David Bruce, Jr., he invented the only type-casting machine that has stood the test of experience, and is now in general use. His scripts became famous among printers as early as 1832, and retained their pre-eminence for a generation. The last set of punches he cut was for a great primer script. He was at the time in his seventy-eighth year, but for beauty of design and neatness of finish, the type in question has rarely been excelled. Mr. Bruce was a man of large benevolence, of unflinching integrity, and great decision of character. He was president for many years of the Mechanics' institute, and of the type-founders' association, and an active member of, and contributor to, the historical society, St. Andrew's society, the typographical society, and the general society of mechanics and tradesmen.

BRUCE, Henry, naval officer, b. in Machias, Me., 12 Feb., 1798. He was appointed to the navy as midshipman from Massachusetts on 9 Nov., 1813, and was captured while attached to the "Frolic," 18 guns, when she surrendered to the British man-of-war "Orpheus," 36 guns, remaining for six months as prisoner of war in Halifax, N. S. He became lieutenant on 13 Jan., 1825, was attached to the "Macedonian" and afterward to the "Franklin," when she conveyed Minister Rush to England. He was appointed to the frigate "Brandywine," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1837, and was commissioned commander, 8 Sept., 1841. In 1845 he was appointed to the brig "Truxtun," on the African coast, capturing the slaver "Spitfire" during his cruise, and in 1848–'50 commanded the naval rendezvous at Boston, Mass. He was put on the reserved list, 13 Sept., 1855, commissioned commodore, 16 July, 1862, and retired, 4 April, 1867.

BRUCE, Wallace, lecturer, b. in Hillsdale, Columbia co., N. Y., 10 Nov., 1844. He was graduated at Yale in 1867, and has lectured extensively before lyceums and associations on literary subjects, especially on Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, Irving, and Bryant. He has published "Land of Burns" (Boston, 1878); "Yosemite" (1879); "The Hudson" (1881); and "From the Hudson to the Yosemite" (New York, 1884).

BRUEN, Matthias, clergyman, b. in Newark, N. J., 11 April, 1793; d. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1829. He was fond of books, and when only six years old would sometimes lock himself in a room that he might read undisturbed. He was graduated at Columbia in 1812 and licensed to preach in 1816; but failing health forced him to travel in Europe for the next three years. He was ordained in London, 4 Nov., 1818, and took charge of the "American chapel of the oratory" in Paris for six months before returning to this country. After another visit to Europe in 1821, he became in 1822 a missionary in New York city, and as a result of his work the Bleecker street congregation was formally organized, 22 April, 1825. He was installed as its pastor on 14 June, 1825, and held the office until his death. Mr. Bruen published "Essays descriptive of Scenes in Italy and France" (Edinburgh, 1822); a sermon on taking leave of his congregation in Paris (1819); a Thanksgiving sermon delivered at Woodbridge, N. J. (1821); and contributed to various periodicals. A memoir of him written by Mrs. Duncan, of Scotland, was published in New York in 1831.

BRÜHL, Gustavus, physician, b. in Herdorf, Prussia, 31 May, 1826. He studied at the colleges of Siegen, Münstereifel, and Treves, was graduated at the last named, and studied medicine at Munich, Halle, and Berlin. In 1848 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was physician of St. Mary's hospital, lecturer on laryngoscopy in Miami medical college, and one of the founders and first president of the Peter Claver society for the education of colored children. From 1869 till 1871 he edited the "German Pioneer," and in 1871 was nominated by the democrats for state treasurer. In 1874 he was one of the examiners of public schools in Cincinnati. He has published "Poesien des Urwalds" (1871), and has written much for periodicals, both in prose and in verse.

BRUNEL, Alfred, Canadian engineer, b. in 1818. From 1844 till 1850 he was employed on various public works in Canada. He was superintendent of the Northern railway from 1853 till 1856, was a commissioner to inquire into the workings of the free ports of Gaspé and Sault Ste. Marie in 1862, and in 1863 he was appointed inspector of customs, excise, and canals, in 1869 assistant commissioner of inland revenue, and in 1871 commissioner of inland revenue. During the Fenian troubles he was in active service as lieutenant-colonel of the 10th royal regiment.

BRUNEL, Sir **Mark Isambard,** French engineer, b. in Hacqueville, near Rouen, France, 25 April, 1769; d. in London, England, 12 Dec., 1849. He became a sailor in 1786, made voyages to the West Indies, and in 1793 escaped from France for political reasons and settled in New York. He surveyed lands belonging to a French company, and in 1794 began the surveys for the Champlain canal. He was much employed as an engineer and architect in New York, where he built the Park theatre and took charge of the construction of fortifications in the harbor. He also conducted a cannon-foundry. His design for the national capitol at Washington was rejected because it involved too great expense. After remaining many years in the United States he settled in England, where he invented machinery for cutting blocks used in the rigging of ships besides other useful devices, constructed the Thames tunnel and other works of engineering, and designed several important public buildings.

BRUNOT, Felix R., philanthropist, b. in Newport, Ky., 7 Feb., 1820. He was educated at Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa., followed the profession of civil engineer until 1842, became a miller at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1847 returned to Pittsburg, where his early years had been spent, and purchased an interest in a steel furnace. He devoted his mind largely to benevolent schemes, and when the civil war began he went to the seat of war in charge of a corps of volunteer physicians, with medicines and comforts for the sick and wounded. In 1865 President Grant appointed him one of the commissioners to investigate Indian grievances. He was chosen president of the board, and spent five summers in visiting the tribes.

BRUSH, Charles Francis, inventor, b. in Euclid, Ohio, 17 March, 1849. His early life was spent on his father's farm, after which he entered the public schools in Cleveland and was graduated at the high school. During the years so occupied he was interested in physics, chemistry, and engineering, in which subjects he became very proficient. Much of his leisure was spent in experimenting and in manufacturing scientific instruments. As early as 1864 he constructed microscopes and telescopes for himself and his companions, and during the same year he devised a plan for turning on gas in street-lamps, lighting it, and then turning it off again. Soon after leaving the high school he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of M. E. Returning to Cleveland, he fitted up a laboratory, became an analytical chemist, and within three years obtained a high reputation for the accuracy of his work. Then for four years he was engaged in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush's attention was directed to electric lighting. The problem of producing a dynamo machine that could generate the proper amount and kind of electrical current for operating several lamps in a single current was submitted to him, and in less than two months a machine was built so perfect and complete that for ten years it has continued in regular use without change. A lamp that could successfully work upon a circuit with a large number of other lamps, so that all would burn uniformly, was then necessary, and this he produced in a few weeks. These two inventions were successfully introduced in the United States during 1876. Since then he has obtained more than fifty patents, two thirds of which are sources of revenue. They relate principally to details of his two leading inventions—the dynamo and the lamp—and to methods for their production. All of his patents, present and future, are the property of the Brush electric company of Cleveland, and his foreign patents are owned by the Anglo-American Brush electric light corporation of London. Mr. Brush has been fortunate both in honors and in pecuniary reward. In 1880 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Western Reserve, and in 1881 the French government decorated him chevalier of the legion of honor.

BRUSH, George Jarvis, mineralogist, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1831. He removed with his father to Danbury, Conn., in 1835, and returned to Brooklyn in 1841. He was educated in the schools of these places and at West Cornwall, Conn., where he acquired a fondness for science. From 1846 till 1848 he was in business in New York; but in the latter year a severe illness determined him to become a farmer, and he went to New Haven to attend a six-months' course of lectures on agriculture. Instead of leaving at the end of that time, he remained two years studying chemistry and mineralogy. In October, 1850, he went to Louisville, Ky., as assistant to Benjamin Silliman, Jr., who had been chosen professor in the university there, and in 1851 accompanied the elder Silliman on a tour in Europe. In 1852 he was one of six who received, after examination, the newly created degree of Ph. B. from Yale, and in 1852–'3 was assistant in chemistry at the University of Virginia, where he made, with Prof. J. L. Smith, a series of valuable examinations of American minerals, the results of which were published in volumes xv. and xvi. of the "American Journal of Science." From 1853 till 1855 he studied at Munich and Freiburg, and in the latter year was elected professor of metallurgy in Yale Scientific School. This chair he exchanged in 1864 for that of mineralogy. After a course of study in the Royal School of Mines, London, and a visit to the principal mines and smelting-works of Europe, he returned to this country, and in January, 1857, entered upon his new duties. From that time till the present Prof. Brush has been identified with the Sheffield Scientific School, where his energy, judgment, and executive capacity soon gave him the leading direction in its affairs. He was for some time its secretary, has always been its treasurer, and, since the formal organization of its faculty in 1872, has been director of the governing-board. Prof. Brush has aided Prof. James D. Dana in the preparation of the recent editions of his "Descriptive Meneralogy," has published a "Manual of Determinative Mineralogy" (1875), and has been a constant contributor to the "American Journal of Science." He is a member of numerous scientific societies in this country and abroad. In 1868 he received his election to the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1880 was chosen president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For a list of his numerous scientific papers, see a sketch of him by Prof. Lounsbury, in the "Popular Science Monthly," November, 1881.

BRUTÉ, Simon Gabriel, R. C. bishop, b. in Rennes, France, in 1779; d. in Vincennes, Ind., in 1839. His father, who was superintendent of the royal domains in Brittany, died, leaving his affairs in such embarrassment that his widow was obliged to sacrifice her private fortune to pay her debts. Being a woman of cultivated intellect, she conducted the education of her son, assisted by the celebrated Abbé Carron. He afterward studied in one of the colleges of his native city, where he prepared himself to enter the polytechnic school; but the breaking out of the French revolution changed all his plans. During the reign of terror many priests were secreted in his mother's house, and he visited and relieved others in their retreats. His mother having been forced to open a printing-office on account of family reverses, he worked at type-setting, and became a skilful compositor. In 1796 he entered the medical college of Rennes, and in 1799 went to Paris to complete his professional studies. He was graduated in 1803, winning the first prize among the 120 students selected to compete for it out of the 1,100 that attended the college. He was immediately appointed physician to the First Dispensary of Paris; but he had already determined upon a different career, and in November entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, where he devoted himself ardently to the study of theology and canon law. He was ordained in 1808, and was offered several places, among them that of chaplain to the Emperor Napoleon; but, preferring to be the guide of young candidates for the ministry, he refused them all, and was appointed professor of theology in the Sulpitian seminary of his native city. In 1810 he met Bishop Flaget, of Kentucky. During his ecclesiastical course in the seminary he had often thought of devoting himself to the foreign missions, and his intercourse with the American prelate now revived his early intentions, and, with the consent of his superiors, he embarked at Bordeaux, and landed at Baltimore in 1810. Immediately on his arrival he was made professor of philosophy in the college of St. Mary's, and during his two years' residence he did much to elevate the reputation of that institution. In 1812 he was summoned by Father Dubois to assist him in his missionary work at Emmittsburg, where he became spiritual attendant to the sisters of charity, and was principally instrumental in building up the institution they had established. He went to France

in 1815 with the object of interesting the French church in the American mission, and also of bringing over his valuable library of more than 5,000 volumes, which he presented to St. Mary's college. After spending two years as president of St. Mary's, he returned to Emmittsburg, where, in addition to his pastoral duties, he lectured on sacred Scripture, and was professor of theology and moral philosophy in the ecclesiastical seminary, and taught natural philosophy and various other branches in the college. Here he was consulted by the clergy and bishops of America on the most abstruse subjects, and it is doubtful if any priest has since exercised the same influence over the entire Catholic church of the United States. The see of Vincennes, comprising Indiana and the greater part of Illinois, was created in 1833, and Father Bruté was nominated its first bishop. Being struck on his first visit to his diocese by its impoverished condition and dearth of priests, he went to France, hoping to secure both money and missionaries, and was successful, but returned in failing health. He employed the money he had collected in Europe in establishing a diocesan seminary at Vincennes, as well as an orphan asylum and free school. The surplus he devoted to the erection of his cathedral, and of small churches in other parts of his diocese. He afterward crossed the ocean eight times to obtain resources for carrying on his mission. When he entered his diocese he had but two priests; when he died he left twenty-four. He built twenty-three churches, one theological seminary, one college for young men, one female academy, and two free schools. He also established two religious communities, and he did all this without incurring debt or leaving a mortgage.

BRUYAS, Jaques, missionary, b. in the 17th century. He went from Lyons to New France in 1666, and reached Quebec Aug. 3 of that year. He became chief of the Iroquois missions in 1671, and superior of his order in 1693. In 1700 he was instrumental in securing a treaty of peace with the Five Nations, which lasted more than half a century. This treaty was formally ratified the following year, and Bruyas attended the ceremonies. He wrote several books in the Mohawk language, including a dictionary and a catechism.

BRYAN, George, jurist, b in Dublin, Ireland, in 1731; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Jan., 1791. He came to this country in early life, and was engaged some years in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia. He was a member of the state assembly, and in 1765 was a delegate to the stamp-act congress, in which, and in the subsequent struggle, he took an active part. He was vice-president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania from the period of the Declaration of Independence, and in May, 1778, was advanced to the presidency. In November of that year he sent a message to the assembly, pressing upon their attention a bill proposed by the council in 1777 for the gradual abolition of slavery in the state. "In divesting the state of slaves," said he, "you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for his great deliverance of us and our posterity from thraldom." In 1779 Bryan was elected to the legislature. On his motion the subject was referred to a committee, of which he himself was a member, and he prepared the draft of a law for gradual emancipation. He was appointed a judge of the state supreme court in 1780, and remained in that office until his death. In 1784 he was elected one of the council of censors. He strenuously opposed the adoption of the federal constitution.

BRYAN, Mary Edwards, author, b. in Jefferson co., Fla., in 1846. Her father was Maj. John D. Edwards, an early settler in Florida, and a member of the legislature. She was married at sixteen years of age, and, while still at school, to Mr. Bryan, a wealthy Louisianian. Mrs. Bryan began to write for publication at an early age, and, after acting for a year as literary editor of the "Literary and Temperance Crusader," a weekly journal published in Atlanta, Ga., became a regular contributor to the "Southern Field and Fireside." After the war she became editor of the "Semi-Weekly Times," published in Natchitoches, La., writing political leading articles as well as stories, sketches, and poems. She left this place to assume control of the "Sunny South," an eight-page illustrated paper published in Atlanta, Ga., which she edited for ten years. In 1885 she became assistant editor of the "Fashion Bazar" and "Fireside Companion" in New York. She has published several novels: "Manch" (New York, 1879); "Wild Work," a story of the reconstruction period in Louisiana (1881); and "The Bayou Bride" and "Kildee" (1886).

BRYAN, Thomas Jefferson, art collector, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1800; d. at sea, between Havre and New York, 15 May, 1870. He was graduated at Harvard in 1823, and studied law, but gave much of his time to foreign travel, and to forming a valuable collection of paintings, which he bequeathed to the New York historical society. His favorite work was a beautiful face and figure by Greuze, which was always hung so that it should be the first object that met his gaze on awaking in the morning. The handsome old man called it his wife, having no other.

BRYANT, Edwin, pioneer, b. in Massachusetts in 1805; d. in Louisville, Ky., in 1869. Before 1846 he was for some time a journalist in Kentucky. In the summer of that year, chiefly with a view to travelling, he acted as leader of a party of emigrants from Missouri to California. While various parties had gone overland to California since 1841, the large numbers and the critical circumstances of this emigration gave it much historical importance. The conquest of California by Frémont, Sloat, and Stockton passed through its early stages while the emigrants of 1846 were on the way. They arrived, therefore, to find the supposed Mexican territory, which they had gone to seek, already a province of their own country. But they were just in time to give much-needed aid in suppressing the disturbances of the winter of 1846–'7; and, by virtue of their numbers and energy, they took thenceforth an important part in all the pioneer life of California. The emigration of 1846 deserved, therefore, a chronicler, and Bryant did this service, describing the overland journey, the explorations undertaken by the way, the conditions just succeeding the conquest, as observed on his arrival, the life of the California battalion under Frémont during the suppression of the revolt of the winter of 1846–'7, and his own experiences as alcalde in the San Francisco district. He added a general summary of such portions of the conquest history as he had not personally witnessed, and gave a good geographical sketch of the country. His book was published under the title "What I Saw in California" (New York, 1848). Bryant, after serving as alcalde, returned east with Gen. Kearny, was witness at the Frémont court-martial, and, after 1849, attracted by the gold excitement, once more lived for a time in California, being prominent as a politician. His later life was passed in Kentucky.

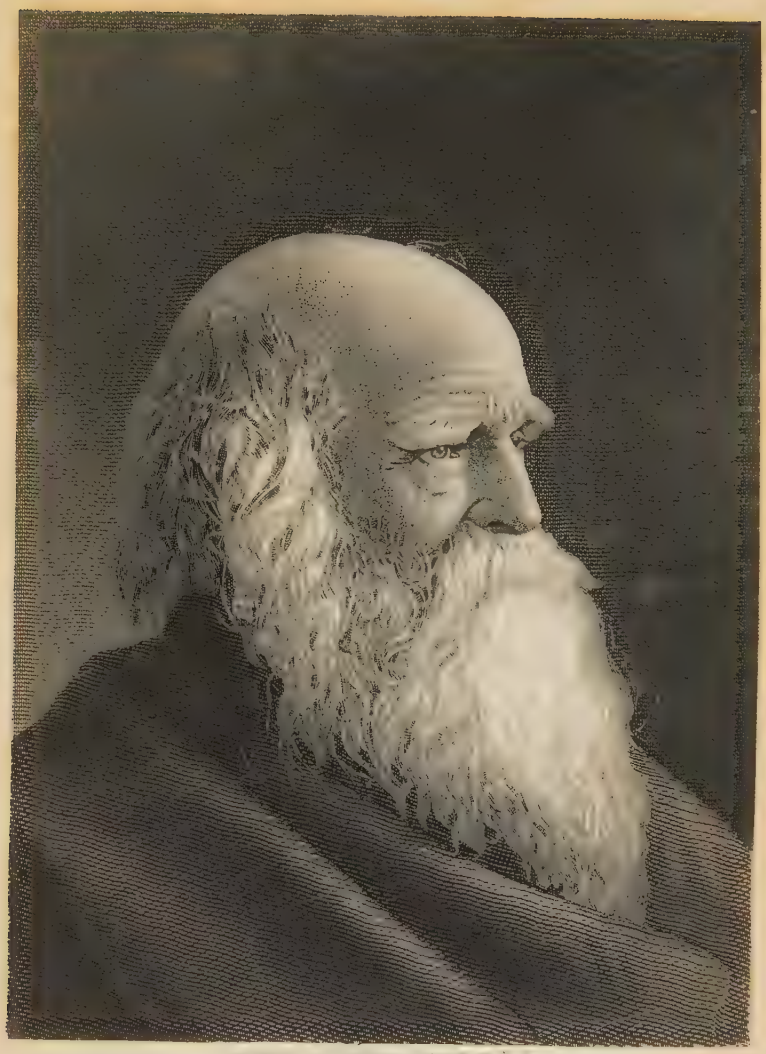
BRYANT, Gridley, engineer, b. in Scituate, Mass., in 1789; d. there, 13 June, 1867. He was left fatherless at an early age, was apprenticed to a builder in Boston when fifteen years old, and when twenty-one began business on his own account. In 1823 he invented the portable derrick. He obtained the contract for building the U. S. bank in Boston, and other public buildings, and was master builder and contractor to supply stone for Bunker Hill monument. In order to bring the stone from his quarry at Quincy, he conceived the plan of building a railroad, suggested by the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, then in contemplation in England, but not yet built. Thomas H. Perkins and other members of the Bunker Hill monument association consented to the project, though doubtful of its success; the legislature hesitated to charter the corporation, and finally granted a charter that was encumbered with vexatious restrictions. Mr. Perkins alone of the original subscribers was willing to risk capital in the venture, and took the whole stock when the others neglected to pay their assessments. The railroad, four miles long, including branches, was begun on 1 April, 1826, and on 7 Oct. of the same year the first train of cars passed over the entire line. Bryant devised a swing platform, balanced by weights, to receive the loaded cars as they came from the quarry. The platform was connected with an inclined plane, on which the cars were lowered, by means of an endless chain, to the railroad, eighty-four feet below. He also constructed a turn-table at the foot of the quarry. All the cars, tracks, and machinery were invented by him. His cars had four-wheeled trucks, which were used singly, or were joined in pairs, by means of a platform and king-bolts, to form eight-wheeled cars. The turn-table, switches, and turnouts invented by Bryant were not patented, but were abandoned to the public, and were afterward in general use on railroads. In 1834 Ross Winans patented an eight-wheeled car with appliances and improvements adapted for general railroad use; but, instead of taking out a patent for his improvements and combinations, he claimed the invention of the principle of eight-wheeled carriages. Other railroads besides the Baltimore and Ohio, which controlled the Winans patent, used eight-wheeled cars similar to those of Winans, on the strength of Bryant's prior invention, which was not patented; and after five years of litigation the courts decided against the validity of the Winans patent. Mr. Bryant's testimony was frequently required in the Ross Winans suit. He had become reduced in circumstances, and was encouraged to incur much trouble and outlay by repeated promises of ample compensation from the interested railroad corporations; and their failure to keep these promises, after winning the suit, greatly depressed his spirits and hastened his death from paralysis.

BRYANT, Joel, physician, b. in Suffolk co., N. Y., 10 Nov., 1813; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 Nov., 1868. He was graduated at Pennsylvania medical college, and entered upon his profession in his native village, but removed to Brooklyn in 1850, and became quite prominent as a practitioner. For some years previous to his death he was a great sufferer, and was unable to attend to his duties as a physician. He was the author of several treatises on homœopathy, the best of which was "The Pocket Manual, or Repertory of Homœopathic Practice" (New York, 1851).

BRYANT, Solomon, Indian clergyman, b. in Massachusetts in 1695; d. 8 May, 1775. After the resignation of Rev. Joseph Bourne as pastor of the Indian church at Marshpee, Mass., Bryant was ordained in his stead in 1742 and preached to the Indians in their own language. He was a good minister, but imprudent in admitting members to the church, and was deficient in economy. He was dismissed from his place in 1758, on account of dissatisfaction among his flock, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hawley, but continued to preach occasionally at Marshpee for several years.

BRYANT, William Cullen, poet and editor, b. in Cummington, Mass., 3 Nov., 1794; d. in New York, 12 June, 1878. His ancestry might have been inferred from the character of his writings, which reflect whatever is best and noblest in the life and thought of New England. The first Bryant of whom there is any account in the annals of the New World, Stephen, came over from England, and was at Plymouth, Mass., as early as 1632, of which town he was chosen constable in 1663. He married Abigail Shaw, who had emigrated with her father, and who bore him several children between 1650 and 1665. Stephen Bryant had a son Ichabod, who was the father of Philip Bryant, born in 1732. Philip married Silence Howard, daughter of Dr. Abiel Howard, of West Bridgewater, whose profession he adopted, practising in North Bridgewater. He was the father of nine children, one of whom, Peter, born in 1767, succeeded him in his profession. Young Dr. Bryant married in 1792 Miss Sarah Snell, daughter of Ebenezer Snell, of Bridgewater, who removed his family to Cummington, where the subject of this sketch was born. Dr. Bryant was proud of his profession; and in the hope, no doubt, that his son would become a shining light therein, he perpetuated at his christening the name of a great medical authority, who had died four years before, William Cullen. The lad was exceedingly frail, and had a head the immensity of which troubled his anxious father. How to reduce it to the normal size was a puzzle that Dr. Bryant solved in a spring of clear, cold water, into which the child was immersed every morning, head and all, by two of Dr. Bryant's students. William Cullen Bryant's mother was a descendant of John Alden; and the characteristics of his family included some of the sterner qualities of the Puritans. His grandfather Snell was a magistrate, and without doubt a severe one, for the period was not one that favored leniency to criminals. The whipping-post was still extant in Massachusetts, and the poet remembered that one stood about a mile from his early home at Cummington, and that he once saw a young fellow of eighteen who had received forty lashes as a punishment for theft. It was, he thought, the last example of corporal punishment inflicted by law in that neighborhood, though the whipping-post remained in its place for several years.

Magistrate Snell was a disciplinarian of the stricter sort; and as he and his wife resided with Dr. Bryant and his family, the latter stood in awe of him, so much so that William Cullen was prevented from feeling anything like affection for him. It was an age of repression, not to say oppression, for children, who had few rights that their elders were bound to respect. To the terrors of the secular arm were added the deeper terrors of the spiritual law, for the people of that primitive period were nothing if not religious. The minister was the great man, and his bodily presence was a restraint upon the unruly, and the ruly too, for that matter. The lines of our ancestors did not fall in pleasant places as far as recreations were concerned; for they were few and far between, consisting, for the most part, of militia musters,



William Cullen Bryant

"raisings," corn-huskings, and singing-schools, diversified with the making of maple sugar and cider. Education was confined to the three R's, though the children of wealthy parents were sent to colleges as they now are. It was not a genial social condition, it must be confessed, to which William Cullen Bryant was born, though it might have been worse but for his good father, who was in many respects superior to his rustic neighbors. He was broad-shouldered and muscular, proud of his strength, but his manners were gentle and reserved, his disposition serene, and he was fond of society. He was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives several times, afterward to the state senate, and associated with the cultivated circles of Boston both as legislator and physician.

We have the authority of the poet himself that his father taught his youth the art of verse. His first efforts were several clever "Enigmas," in imitation of the Latin writers, a translation from Horace, and a copy of verses written in his twelfth year, to be recited at the close of the winter school, "in the presence of the master, the minister of the parish, and a number of private gentlemen." They were printed on 18 March, 1807, in the "Hampshire Gazette," from which these particulars are derived, and which was favored with other contributions from the pen of "C. B." The juvenile poems of William Cullen Bryant are as clever as those of Chatterton, Pope, and Cowley; but they are in no sense original, and it would have been strange if they had been. There was no original writing in America at the time they were written; and if there had been, it would hardly have commended itself to the old-fashioned taste of Dr. Bryant, to whom Pope was still a power in poetry. It was natural, therefore, that he should offer his boy to the strait-laced muses of Queen Anne's time; that the precocious boy should lisp in heroic couplets; and that he should endeavor to be satirical. Politics were running high in the first decade of the present century, and the favorite bugbear in New England was President Jefferson, who, in 1807, had laid an embargo on American shipping, in consequence of the decrees of Napoleon, and the British orders in council in relation thereto. This act was denounced, and by no one more warmly than by Master Bryant, who made it the subject of a satire: "The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times" (Boston, 1808). The first edition was sold, and it is said to have been well received; but doubts were expressed as to whether the author was really a youth of thirteen. His friends came to his rescue in an "Advertisement," prefixed to a second edition (1809), certifying to his age from their personal knowledge. They also certified to his extraordinary talents, though they preferred to have him judged by his works, without favor or affection, and concluded by saying that the printer was authorized to disclose their addresses.

The early poetical exercises of William Cullen Bryant, like those of all young poets, were colored by the books he read. Among these were the works of Pope, and, no doubt, the works of Cowper and Thomson. The latter, if they were in the library of Dr. Bryant, do not appear to have impressed his son at this time; nor, indeed, does any English poet except Pope, so far as we can judge from his contributions to the "Hampshire Gazette." They were bookish and patriotic; one, written at Cummington, 8 Jan., 1810, being "The Genius of Columbia"; and another, "An Ode for the Fourth of July, 1812," to the tune of "Ye Gentlemen of England." These productions are undeniably clever, but they are not characteristic of their writer, nor of the nature that surrounded his birthplace, with which he was familiar, and of which he was a close observer.

He entered Williams college in his sixteenth year, and remained there one winter, distinguishing himself for aptness and industry in classical learning and polite literature. At the end of two years he withdrew, and began the study of law, first with Judge Howe, of Worthington, and afterward with William Baylies, of Bridgewater. So far he had written nothing but clever amateur verse; but now, in his eighteenth year, he wrote an imperishable poem. The circumstances under which it was composed have been variously related, but they agree in the main particulars, and are thus given in "The Bryant Homestead Book": "It was here at Cummington, while wandering in the primeval forests, over the floor of which were scattered the gigantic trunks of fallen trees, mouldering for long years, and suggesting an indefinitely remote antiquity, and where silent rivulets crept along through the carpet of dead leaves, the spoil of thousands of summers, that the poem entitled 'Thanatopsis' was composed. The young poet had read the poems of Kirke White, which, edited by Southey, were published about that time, and a small volume of Southey's miscellaneous poems; and some lines of those authors had kindled his imagination, which, going forth over the face of the inhabitants of the globe, sought to bring under one broad and comprehensive view the destinies of the human race in the present life, and the perpetual rising and passing away of generation after generation who are nourished by the fruits of its soil, and find a resting-place in its bosom." We should like to know what lines in Southey and Kirke White suggested "Thanatopsis," that they might be printed in letters of gold hereafter.

When the young poet quitted Cummington to begin his law studies, he left the manuscript of this incomparable poem among his papers in the house of his father, who found it after his departure. "Here are some lines that our Cullen has been writing," he said to a lady to whom he showed them. She read them, and, raising her eyes to the face of Dr. Bryant, burst into tears—a tribute to the genius of his son in which he was not ashamed to join. Blackstone bade his Muse a long adieu before he turned to wrangling courts and stubborn law; and our young lawyer intended to do the same (for poetry was starvation in America fourscore years ago), but habit and nature were too strong for him. There is no difficulty in tracing the succession of his poems, and in a few instances the places where they were written, or with which they concerned themselves. "Thanatopsis," for example, was followed by "The Yellow Violet," which was followed by the "Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood," and the song beginning "Soon as the glazed and gleaming snow." The exquisite lines "To a Waterfowl" were written at Bridgewater, in his twentieth year, where he was still pursuing the study of law, which appears to have been distasteful to him. The concluding stanza sank deeply into a heart that needed its pious lesson:

"He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright."

The lawyer-poet had a long way before him, but he did not tread it alone; for, after being admitted to the bar in Plymouth, and practising for a time in Plainfield, near Cummington, he removed to Great Barrington, in Berkshire, where he saw the

dwelling of the Genevieve of his chilly little "Song," his Genevieve being Miss Frances Fairchild of that beautiful town, whom he married in his twenty-seventh year, and who was the light of his household for nearly half a century. It was to her, the reader may like to know, that he addressed the ideal poem beginning "O fairest of the rural maids" (*circa* 1825), "The Future Life" (1837), and "The Life that Is" (1858); and her memory and her loss are tenderly embalmed in one of the most touching of his later poems, "October, 1866."

"Thanatopsis" was sent to the "North American Review" (whether by its author or his father is uncertain), and with such a modest, not to say enigmatical, note of introduction, that its authorship was left in doubt. The "Review" was managed by a club of young literary gentlemen, who styled themselves "The North American Club," two of whose members, Richard Henry Dana and Edward Tyrrel Channing, were considered its editors. Mr. Dana read the poem carefully, and was so surprised at its excellence that he doubted whether it was the production of an American, an opinion in which his associates are understood to have concurred. While they were hesitating about its acceptance, he was told that the writer was a member of the Massachusetts senate; and, the senate being then in session, he started immediately from Cambridge for Boston. He reached the state-house, and inquired for Senator Bryant. A tall, middle-aged man, with a business-like look, was pointed out to him. He was satisfied that he could not be the poet he sought, so he posted back to Cambridge without an introduction. The story ends here, and rather tamely; for the original narrator forgot, or perhaps never knew, that Dr. Bryant was a member of the senate, and that it was among the possibilities that he was the senator with a similar name. American poetry may be said to have begun in 1817 with the September number of the "North American Review," which contained "Thanatopsis" and the "Inscription for the Entrance of a Wood," the last being printed as a "Fragment." In March, 1818, the impression that "Thanatopsis" created was strengthened by the appearance of the lines "To a Waterfowl," and the "Version of a Fragment of Simonides."

Mr. Bryant's literary life may now be said to have begun, though he depended upon his profession for his daily bread. He continued his contributions to the "North American Review" in prose papers on literary topics, and maintained the most friendly relations with its conductors; notably so with Mr. Dana, who was seven years his elder, and who possessed, like himself, the accomplishment of verse. At the suggestion of this poetical and critical brother, he was invited to deliver a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard college—an honor which is offered only to those who have already made a reputation, and are likely to reflect credit on the society as well as on themselves. He accepted, and in 1821 wrote his first poem of any length, "The Ages," which still remains the best poem of the kind that was ever recited before a college society either in this country or in England; grave, stately, thoughtful, presenting in animated picturesque stanzas a compact summary of the history of mankind. A young Englishman of twenty-one, Thomas Babington Macaulay, delivered in the same year a poem on "Evening," before the students of Trinity college, Cambridge; and it is instructive to compare his conventional heroics with the spirited Spenserian stanzas of Bryant. The lines "To a Waterfowl," written at Bridgewater in 1815, were followed by "Green River," "A Winter Piece," "The West Wind," "The Burial-Place," "Blessed are they that mourn," "No man knoweth his Sepulchre," "A Walk at Sunset," and the "Hymn to Death." These poems, which cover a period of six busy years, are interesting to the poetic student as examples of the different styles of their writer, and of the changing elements of his thoughts and feelings. "Green River," for example, is a momentary revealment of his shy temperament and his daily pursuits. Its glimpses of nature are charming, and his wish to be beside its waters is the most natural one in the world. The young lawyer is not complimentary to his clients, whom he styles "the dregs of men," while his pen, which does its best to serve them, becomes "a barbarous pen." He is dejected, but a visit to the river will restore his spirits; for, as he gazes upon its lonely and lovely stream,

> "An image of that calm life appears
> That won my heart in my greener years."

"A Winter Piece" is a gallery of woodland pictures, which surpasses anything of the kind in the language. "A Walk at Sunset" is notable in that it is the first poem in which we see (faintly, it must be confessed) the aboriginal element, which was soon to become prominent in Bryant's poetry. It was inseparable from the primeval forests of the New World, but he was the first to perceive its poetic value. The "Hymn to Death"—stately, majestic, consolatory—concludes with a touching tribute to the worth of his good father, who died while he was writing it, at the age of fifty-four. The year 1821 was important to Bryant, for it witnessed the publication of his first collection of verse, his marriage, and the death of his father.

The next four years of his life were more productive than any that had preceded them, for he wrote more than thirty poems during that time. The aboriginal element was creative in "The Indian Girl's Lament," "An Indian Story," "An Indian at the Burial-Place of his Fathers," and, noblest of all, "Monument Mountain"; the Hellenic element predominated in "The Massacre at Scio" and "The Song of the Greek Amazon"; the Hebraic element touched him lightly in "Rizpah" and the "Song of the Stars"; and the pure poetic element was manifest in "March," "The Rivulet" (which, by the way, ran through the grounds of the old homestead at Cummington), "After a Tempest," "The Murdered Traveller," "Hymn to the North Star," "A Forest Hymn," "O Fairest of the Rural Maids," and the exquisite and now most pathetic poem, "June." These poems and others not specified here, if read continuously and in the order in which they were composed, show a wide range of sympathies, a perfect acquaintance with many measures, and a clear, capacious, ever-growing intellect. They are all distinctive of the genius of

their author, but neither exhibits the full measure of his powers. The publication of Bryant's little volume of verse was indirectly the cause of his adopting literature as a profession. It was warmly commended, and by no one more so than by Gulian C. Verplanck in the columns of the New York "American." He was something of a literary authority at the time, a man of fortune and college-bred. Among his friends was Henry D. Sedgwick, a summer neighbor, so to speak, of Bryant's, having a country-house at Stockbridge, a few miles from Great Barrington, and a house in town, which was frequented by the *literati* of the day, such as Cooper, Halleck, Percival, Verplanck, and others of less note. An admirer of Bryant, Mr. Sedgwick set to work, with the assistance of Mr. Verplanck, to procure him literary employment in New York in order to enable him to escape his bondage to the law; and he was appointed assistant editor of a projected periodical called the "New York Review and Athenæum Magazine." The at last enfranchised lawyer dropped his barbarous pen, closed his law-books, and in the winter or spring of 1825 removed with his household to New York. The projected periodical was begun, as these sanguine ventures always are, with fair hopes of success. It was well edited, and its contributors were men of acknowledged ability. The June number contained two poems that ought to have made a great hit. One was "A Song of Pitcairn's Island"; the other was "Marco Bozzaris." There was no flourish of trumpets over them, as there would be now; the writers merely prefixed their initials, "B." and "H." The reading public of New York were not ready for the "Review," so after about a year's struggle it was merged in the "New York Literary Gazette," which had begun its mission about four years earlier. This magazine shared the fate of its companion in a few months, when it was consolidated with the "United States Literary Gazette," which in two months was swallowed up in the "United States Review." The honor of publishing and finishing the last was shared by Boston and New York. Profit in these publications there was none, though Bryant, Halleck, Willis, Dana, Bancroft, and Longfellow wrote for them. Too good, or not good enough, they lived and died prematurely.

Mr. Bryant's success as a metropolitan man of letters was not brilliant so far; but other walks than those of pure literature were open to him as to others, and into one of the most bustling of these he entered in his thirty-second year. In other words, he became one of the editors of the "Evening Post." Henceforth he was to live by journalism. Journalism, though an exacting pursuit, leaves its skilful followers a little leisure in which to cultivate literature. It was the heyday of those ephemeral trifles, "Annuals," and Mr. Bryant found time to edit one, with the assistance of his friend Mr. Verplanck and his acquaintance Robert C. Sands; and a very creditable work it was. His contributions to "The Talisman" included some of his best poems. Poetry was the natural expression of his genius, a fact he could never understand, for it always seemed to him that prose was the natural expression of all mankind. His prose was masterly. Its earliest examples, outside of his critical papers in the "North American Review" and other periodicals (and outside of the "Evening Post," of course), are two stories entitled "Medfield" and "The Skeleton's Cave," contributed to "Tales of the Glauber Spa" (1832), a collection of original stories by Paulding, Verplanck, Sands, William Leggett, and Catharine Sedgwick. Three years before (1828) he had become the chief editor of the "Evening Post." Associated with him was Mr. Leggett, who had shown some talent as a writer of sketches and stories, and who had failed, like himself, in conducting a critical publication for which his countrymen were not ready. He made a second collection of his poems at this time (1832), a copy of which was sent by Mr. Verplanck to Washington Irving, who was then, what he had been for years, the idol of English readers, and not without weight with the trade. Would he see if some English house would not reprint it? No leading publisher nibbled at it, not even Murray, who was Irving's publisher; but an obscure bookseller named Andrews finally agreed to undertake it if Irving would put his valuable name on the title-page as editor. He was not acquainted with Bryant, but he was a kind-hearted, large-souled gentleman, who knew good poetry when he saw it, and he consented to "edit" the book. It was not a success in the estimation of Andrews, who came to him one day, by no means a merry Andrew, and declared that the book would ruin him unless one or more changes were made in the text. What was amiss in it? He turned to the "Song of Marion's Men," and stumbled over an obnoxious couplet in the first stanza:

> "The British soldier trembles
> When Marion's name is told."

"That won't do at all, you know." The absurdity of the objection must have struck the humorist comically; but, as he wanted the volume republished, he good-naturedly saved the proverbial valor of the British soldier by changing the first line to

> "The foeman trembles in his camp,"

and the tempest in a teapot was over, as far as England was concerned. Not as far as the United States was concerned, however, for when the circumstance became known to Mr. Leggett he excoriated Irving for his subserviency to a bloated aristocracy, and so forth. Prof. Wilson reviewed the book in "Blackwood's" in a half-hearted way, patronizing the writer with his praise.

The poems that Bryant wrote during the first seven years of his residence in New York (about forty, not including translations) exhibited the qualities that distinguished his genius from the beginning, and were marked by characteristics rather acquired than inherited; in other words, they were somewhat different from those written at Great Barrington. The Hellenic element was still visible in "The Greek Partisan" and "The Greek Boy," and the aboriginal element in "The Disinterred Warrior." The large imagination of "The Hymn to the North Star" was radiant in "The Firmament" and in "The Past." Ardent love of nature found expressive utterance in "Lines on Revisiting the Country," "The Gladness of Nature," "A Summer Ramble," "A Scene on the Banks of the Hudson," and "The Evening Wind." The little book of immortal dirges had a fresh leaf added to it in "The Death of the Flowers," which was at once a pastoral of autumn and a monody over a beloved sister. A new element appeared in "The Summer Wind," and was always present afterward in Mr. Bryant's meditative poetry —the association of humanity with nature—a calm but sympathetic recognition of the ways of man and his presence on the earth. The power of suggestion and of rapid generalization, which was the key-note of "The Ages," lived anew in every line of "The Prairies," in which a series of poems present themselves to the imagination as a series of pictures in a gallery—pictures in which breadth

and vigor of treatment and exquisite delicacy of detail are everywhere harmoniously blended and the unity of pure art is attained. It was worth going to the ends of the world to be able to write "The Prairies."

Confiding in the discretion of his associate, Mr. Leggett, and anxious to escape from his daily editorial labors, Bryant sailed for Europe with his family in the summer of 1834. It was his intention to perfect his literary studies while abroad, and devote himself to the education of his children; but his intention was frustrated, after a short course of travel in France, Germany, and Italy, by the illness of Mr. Leggett, whose mistaken zeal in the advocacy of unpopular measures had seriously injured the "Evening Post." He returned in haste early in 1836, and devoted his time and energies to restoring the prosperity of his paper. Nine years passed before he ventured to return to Europe, though he visited certain portions of his own country. His readers tracked his journeys through the letters that he wrote to the "Evening Post," which were noticeable for justness of observation and clearness of expression. A selection from his foreign and home letters was published in 1852, under the title of "Letters of a Traveller."

The last thirty years of Bryant's life were devoid of incident, though one of them (1865) was not without the supreme sorrow, death. He devoted himself to journalism as conscientiously as if he still had his spurs to win, discussing all public questions with independence and fearlessness; and from time to time, as the spirit moved him, he added to our treasures of song, contributing to the popular magazines of the period, and occasionally issuing these contributions in separate volumes. He published "The Fountain and Other Poems" in 1842; "The White-Footed Deer and Other Poems" in 1844; a collected edition of his poems, with illustrations by Leutze, in 1846; an edition in two volumes in 1855; "Thirty Poems" in 1864; and in 1876 a complete illustrated edition of his poetical writings. To the honors that these volumes brought him he added fresh laurels in 1870 and 1871 by his translation of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey"—a translation which was highly praised both at home and abroad, and which, if not the best that the English language is capable of, is, in many respects, the best that any English-writing poet has yet produced.

There comes a day in the intellectual lives of most poets when their powers cease to be progressive and productive, or are productive only in the forms to which they have accustomed themselves, and which have become mannerisms. It was not so with Mr. Bryant. He enjoyed the dangerous distinction of proving himself a great poet at an early age; he preserved this distinction to the last, for the sixty-four years that elapsed between the writing of "Thanatopsis" and the writing of "The Flood of Years" witnessed no decay of his poetic capacities, but rather the growth and development of trains of thought and forms of verse of which there was no evidence in his early writings. His sympathies were enlarged as the years went on, and the crystal clearness of his mind was colored with human emotions. To Bryant the earth was a theatre upon which the great drama of life was everlastingly played. The remembrance of this fact is his inspiration in "The Fountain," "An Evening Revery," "The Antiquity of Freedom," "The Crowded Street," "The Planting of the Apple-Tree," "The Night Journey of a River," "The Sower," and "The Flood of Years." The most poetical of Mr. Bryant's poems are, perhaps, "The Land of Dreams," "The Burial of Love," "The May Sun sheds an Amber Light," and "The Voice of Autumn"; and they were written in a succession of happy hours, and in the order named. Next to these pieces, as examples of pure poetry, should be placed "Sella" and "The Little People of the Snow," which are exquisite fairy fantasies. The qualities by which Bryant's poetry are chiefly distinguished are serenity and gravity of thought; an intense, though repressed, recognition of the mortality of mankind; an ardent love for human freedom; and unrivalled skill in painting the scenery of his native land. He had no superior in this walk of poetic art—it might almost be said no equal, for his descriptions of nature are never inaccurate or redundant. "The Excursion" is a tiresome poem, which contains several exquisite episodes. Bryant knew how to write exquisite episodes and omit the platitudes through which we reach them in other poets.

It is not given to many poets to possess as many residences as Bryant, for he had three—a town-house in New York, a country-house, called "Cedarmere," at Roslyn, Long Island, and the old homestead of the family at Cummington, Mass.

The engraving on page 424 represents the house in Cummington; that on this page is a view of his home in Roslyn. He passed the winter months in New York, and the summer and early autumn at his country-houses. No distinguished man in America was better known by sight than he.

"O good gray head that all men knew"

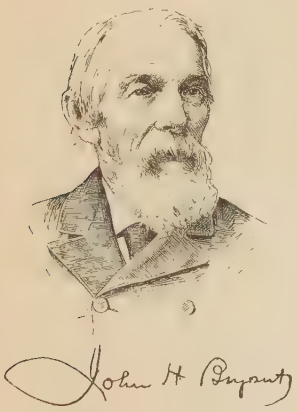
rose unbidden to one's lips as he passed his fellow-pedestrians in the streets of the great city, active, alert, with a springing step and a buoyant gait. He was seen in all weathers, walking down to his office in the morning, and back to his house in the afternoon—an observant antiquity, with a majestic white beard, a pair of sharp eyes, and a face that, when observed closely, recalled the line of the poet:

"A million wrinkles carved his skin."

Bryant had a peculiar talent, in which the French excel—the talent of delivering discourses upon the lives and writings of eminent men; and he was always in request after the death of his contemporaries. Beginning with a eulogy on his friend Cole, the painter, who died in 1848, he paid his well-considered tributes to the memory of Cooper, Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and Verplanck, and assisted at the dedication in the Central park of the Morse, Shakespeare, Scott, and Halleck statues. His addresses on these and other occasions were models of justice of appreciation and felicity of expression. His last public appearance was at the Central park, on the afternoon of 29 May, 1878, at the unveiling of a bust of Mazzini. It was an unusually hot day, and after delivering his address, which was remarkable for its eloquence,

he accompanied Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, a friend of many years' standing, to his residence, No. 15 East Seventy-fourth street. Gen. Wilson reached his door with Mr. Bryant leaning on his arm; he took a step in advance to open the inner door, and while his back was turned the poet fell, his head striking on the stone platform of the front steps. It was his death-blow; for, though he recovered his consciousness sufficiently to converse a little, and was able to ride to his own house with Gen. Wilson, his fate was sealed. He lingered until the morning of 12 June, when his spirit passed out into the unknown. Two days later all that was mortal of him was buried at Roslyn, L. I., beside his wife, who died 27 July, 1865.

Since the poet's death the name of one of the city pleasure-grounds has been changed (in 1884) to Bryant park, where there will be soon unveiled a noble bronze statue of the poet, to be erected by his many friends and admirers. In the Metropolitan museum of art may be seen a beautiful silver vase, presented to Bryant in 1876, and an admirable bronze bust of heroic size, executed from life by Launt Thompson. Among the many portraits of Bryant, painted by prominent American artists, the poet preferred Inman's and Durand's; but these were supplanted in his estimation by photographs of later days, from one of which was taken the fine steel portrait that accompanies this article. A complete edition of his poetical and prose works (4 vols., 8vo) was published in 1883–'4. See "Homes of American Authors" (New York, 1853); "The Bryant Homestead Book" (1870); "Presentation to Bryant at Eighty Years" (1876); "Bryant Memorial Meeting of the Goethe Club" (1878); Symington's "Biographical Sketch of Bryant" (1880); Godwin's "Life of Bryant" (1883); Wilson's "Bryant and his Friends" (1886, two editions, one on large paper and illustrated). A new life of Bryant, by John Bigelow, is now (1886) in preparation.—His brother, **John Howard,** b. in Cummington, Mass., 22 July, 1807. He studied at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in Troy, N. Y., but was never graduated. He removed to Illinois in 1831, became justice of the peace for Putnam co. in 1834, and in 1837 was elected first recorder of deeds for the newly organized Bureau co. He was twice a member of the legislature, frequently served on the board of supervisors, and was for fifteen years a member of the board of education, and most of the time its chairman. President Lincoln made him collector of internal revenue in 1862, and he held the office till 1864. Until his sixtieth year Mr. Bryant took charge of the farm on which he has always lived, laboring on it with his own hands for the greater part of the time. He is the author of "Poems," a small volume (New York, 1855); "Poems written from Youth to Old Age; 1824–1884" (printed privately, Princeton, Ill., 1885); and several addresses.



BRYANT, William Perkins, jurist, b. in Mercer co., Ky., 3 Aug., 1806; d. 10 Oct., 1860. He was educated in Shakertown, Ky., but removed to Rockville, Ind., in 1825. He was a member of the state house of representatives for Parke co. in 1832–'3, and of the senate in 1838–'9, served in the Black Hawk war, and subsequently emigrated to Oregon while it was still a territory. In 1849 he was appointed chief justice of the U. S. court for that district.

BRYCE, George, Canadian educator, b. in Mount Pleasant, Brant co., Ontario, 22 April, 1844. He was graduated at Toronto university in 1867, and at Knox college (Presbyterian) in 1871, having taken five out of the six scholarships open for competition. In 1871 he was selected as assistant and successor in Chalmer's church, Quebec, and in August of the same year was authorized by the home mission committee of the Presbyterian general assembly to found a college among the Selkirk settlers on Red river, and also to organize a Presbyterian church in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The projected college was successfully organized by him and established at Kildonan, four miles from Winnipeg. In 1883 it was incorporated, and in 1884 removed to Winnipeg. Mr. Bryce, in 1877, was one of the principal founders of Manitoba university, which includes St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), St. John's (Episcopal), and Manitoba (Presbyterian) colleges. He was appointed first inspector of Winnipeg public schools in 1877, and has been an examiner in natural science in Manitoba university since 1878. He is trustee of all the Presbyterian Indian mission property in the northwest, and in 1884 was appointed moderator of the first Presbyterian synod of Manitoba and the northwest territories. He is the author of "Manitoba: its Infancy, Growth, and Present Condition" (London, 1882), and of "Manitoba" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and is now (1886) writing a history of Canada and the northwest.

BRYDGES, Charles John, Canadian official, b. in England in February, 1826. He was in the service of the London and Southwestern railway company, ultimately becoming assistant secretary; appointed managing director of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada in September, 1862, and became intercolonial railway commissioner in December, 1868. He was made general superintendent of government railways in 1874, and, since the abolition of the Intercolonial railway commission, has had charge of the completion of the works of that railway, and also of the government railways east of Quebec.

BRYMNER, Douglas, Canadian archivist, b. in Greenock, Scotland, in 1823. He was educated at the Greenock grammar school, and received a thorough mercantile training. He began business, and subsequently admitted his brother as a partner, but was forced to retire in 1856 in consequence of failing health. In 1857 he emigrated to Canada, and subsequently became editor of the "Presbyterian," and about the same time was appointed associate editor of the Montreal "Herald." In 1872 he was made historical archivist of the Dominion, and in this capacity has been awarded much praise for his painstaking labors in collecting the historical records of the Dominion and the provinces and in their selection and arrangement. Under the pen-name of "Tummas Treddles" he wrote humorous articles for the Montreal "Herald," was for some time a contributor to the "Scottish American Journal," New York, and has translated the odes of Horace into verse in the Lowland Scottish dialect.

BRYSON, Andrew, naval officer, b. in New York city, 22 July, 1822. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1837; was promoted lieutenant on 30 Aug., 1851; commander, 16 July, 1862; captain, 25 July, 1866; commodore, 14 Feb., 1873; rear-admiral, 25 March, 1880, with which rank he was retired on 1 July, 1881. During the civil war he commanded the steamer "Chippewa" on special service in 1862–'3; the iron-clad "Lehigh," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1863, being present at the reduction of Fort Macon, and in the principal actions off Charleston from 22 Sept., 1863, till 5 April, 1864, receiving a wound from a shell, and in 1864–'5 commanded the iron-clad "Essex" in the Mississippi squadron. Previous to his retirement, after forty-three years of service, he was in command of the South Atlantic station.

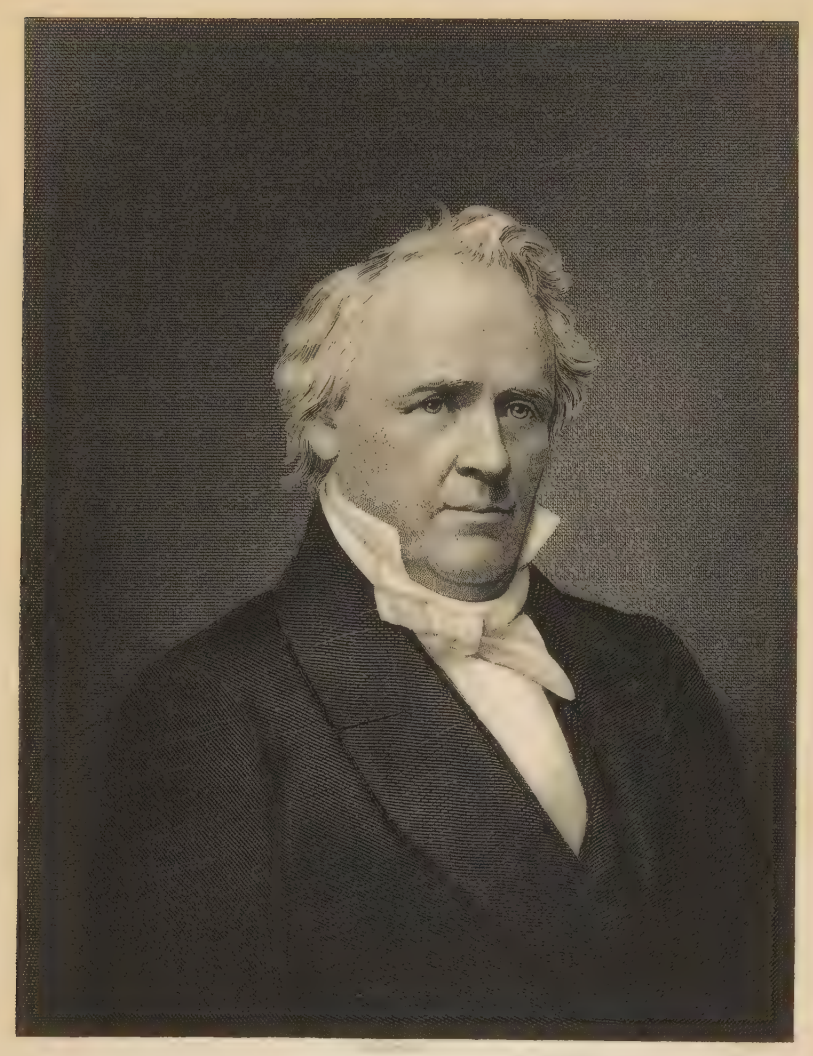
BUCARELI Y URSÚA, Antonio Maria de (boo-cah-ray'-le), forty-seventh viceroy of Mexico. He filled that office from 2 Sept., 1771, till his death, 9 April, 1779. Bucareli's administration was very successful in every respect. In his time three great benevolent institutions were founded: the Montepio, the Hospicio, and the Cuna. He also established the mining court, and obtained from the king of Spain permission to use quicksilver from the Mexican mines. Many other improvements and industries for the public welfare were promoted by him, and a promenade in the city of Mexico still bears his name. His remains are buried in the colegiata of Guadalupe.

BUCHAN, David, British explorer, b. in 1780; lost at sea in 1837. He became a lieutenant in the British navy in 1806, and commanded a schooner on the Newfoundland station in 1810, when he was despatched by Admiral Sir John Duckworth to explore the river Exploit and open communications with the natives. He penetrated 160 miles into the interior early in 1811, sustaining many hardships. In 1816 he was promoted commander, and in 1818 sent out on an expedition to the north pole, at the same time that Ross and Parry were despatched in search of the northwest passage. The "Dorothea" and "Trent," commanded by Capt. Buchan and Lieut. Franklin, sailed in April, 1818, and reached Magdalena bay, Spitzbergen, about 1 June. They attempted to penetrate the ice-field on 7 June, and were shut up in the floes for thirteen days. On 6 July they made another attempt to find a passage through the ice-barrier, and sailed northward until the ice closed in on them in lat. 80° 34′ N. After vainly attempting to drag the vessels northward by means of ropes and ice-anchors, they sailed for the coast of Greenland. The "Dorothea" was disabled by the floating ice, and the expedition consequently returned to Deptford on 18 Oct. Buchan was made a captain in 1823, and for some time was commodore on the Newfoundland station. In 1825 he became high sheriff in Newfoundland. A few years later he set out on a new arctic expedition, and was never heard from afterward. His vessel is supposed to have been burned at sea. He made important observations on the variations of the needle, on undercurrents, on the temperature of the ocean's depths, and on the compression of the earth at the pole.

BUCHANAN, Franklin, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 17 Sept., 1800; d. in Talbot co., Md., 11 May, 1874. He entered the navy as a midshipman, 28 Jan., 1815, served some years at sea, and before reaching the age of twenty-one served as acting-lieutenant on a cruise to India. He became lieutenant, 13 Jan., 1825, and in July, 1826, commanded the frigate "Baltimore," built for the emperor of Brazil, on her voyage to Rio Janeiro. On his return he sailed in the Pacific, part of the time being attached to the "Peacock." On 8 Sept., 1841, he was promoted to master-commandant, having charge of the "Mississippi," and afterward of the "Vincennes." In 1845 he was selected by the secretary of the navy to organize the naval academy at Annapolis. The same year he opened the school as its first superintendent, but in 1847 left the place for the command of the "Germantown," in which he took part in the Mexican war, participating in the capture of Vera Cruz. In 1852 he commanded the "Susquehanna," flagship of Com. Perry's Japan expedition, which opened China and Japan to the commerce of the world, and on 14 Sept., 1855, was made captain. He was made commandant of the Washington navy-yard in 1859, but on 22 April, 1861, after the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, resigned his commission. Finding that his state did not secede, he wrote to Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, withdrawing his resignation, and asking to be restored, but his request was refused. He entered the confederate navy in September, 1861, with the rank of captain, superintended the fitting out of the "Merrimac," and commanded her in the attack on the federal fleet in Hampton Roads, when the "Cumberland" was sunk and the "Congress" blown up. He was so severely wounded in this action that he could not take command of his vessel in her subsequent combat with the "Monitor." For his gallantry at this time he was thanked by the confederate congress, and promoted to full admiral and senior officer of the confederate navy. He was in command when Gen. Wool occupied Norfolk, Va., and blew up his ship to save her from capture. Subsequently he was placed in command of the naval defences of Mobile, and there superintended the construction of the iron-clad ram "Tennessee," which he commanded during the action with the union fleet in Mobile bay, 5 Aug., 1864. He was again wounded and taken prisoner of war, but was exchanged in February following. After the war he was for a time president of the Maryland agricultural college, and afterward was for a few months an agent for a St. Louis life insurance company.

BUCHANAN, Isaac, Canadian statesman, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 21 July, 1810; d. 1 Oct., 1883. He migrated to Canada in 1833, and became one of the principal pioneer merchants of Upper Canada, and was elected to the 1st Parliament of the united provinces in 1840 as a supporter of the principle of responsible government, professing allegiance to neither of the political parties. He entered the Taché-Macdonald cabinet in 1864 as president of the council, declining the salary of the office, and retired on the formation of the coalition government. He was appointed a Dominion arbitrator in 1878, and retained that appointment until his death. Mr. Buchanan was an able writer on political and commercial questions, and was the author of "The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother-Country and the United States."

BUCHANAN, James, fifteenth president of the United States, b. near Mercersburg, Pa., 23 April, 1791; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 1 June, 1868. The days of his youth were those of the nation's youth; his public career of forty years saw all our great extensions of boundary on the south and west, acquired from foreign powers, the admission of thirteen new states, the development of many important questions of internal and foreign policy, and the gradual rise and final culmination of a great and disastrous insurrection. He was educated at a school in Mercersburg and at Dickinson college, Pa., where



James Buchanan

he was graduated in 1809. He began to practise law in Lancaster in 1812. His early political principles were those of the federalists, who disapproved of the war; yet, as he himself said, "he thought it was the duty of every patriot to defend the country, while the war was raging, against a foreign enemy." His first public address was made at the age of twenty-three, on the occasion of a popular meeting in Lancaster after the capture of Washington by the British in 1814. He urged the enlistment of volunteers for the defence of Baltimore, and was among the first to enroll his name. In October of the same year he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of Pennsylvania for Lancaster county. Peace was proclaimed early in 1815, and on 4 July Mr. Buchanan delivered an oration before the Washington association of Lancaster. In it he spoke of the war as "glorious, in the highest degree, to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the administration." The speech excited much criticism, and in later life he said that "it contained many sentiments which he regretted, but that at the same time it could not be denied that the country was wholly unprepared for war at the period of its declaration, and the attempt to carry it on by means of loans, without any resort to taxation, had well nigh made the government bankrupt." He was again elected to the legislature in October, 1815, and at the close of that session he retired to the practice of his profession, in which he gained early distinction, especially in the impeachment of a judge, whom he successfully defended. His intention at this time was not to re-enter public life, but the death of a young lady to whom he was engaged caused him to seek change and distraction of thought, and he accepted a nomination to congress, and was elected in 1820 for a district composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, and Dauphin, taking his seat in December, 1821. He was called a federalist, but the party distinctions of that time were not very clearly defined, and Mr. Buchanan's political principles, as a national statesman, were yet to be formed. Mr. Monroe had become president in 1817, and held that office during two terms, his administration being called "the era of good feeling." The excitement and animosities of the war of 1812 had subsided, and when Mr. Buchanan entered congress there was no sectionalism to disturb the repose of the country. Questions of internal policy soon arose, however, and he took an able part in many important debates. Mr. Monroe's veto of a bill imposing tolls for the support of the Cumberland road, for which Mr. Buchanan had voted, produced a strong effect upon the latter's constitutional views. It was the first time that his mind had been brought sharply to the consideration of the question in what mode "internal improvements" can be effected by the general government, and consequently he began to perceive the dividing line between the federal and the state powers. Mr. Buchanan remained in the house of representatives ten years—during Mr. Monroe's second term, through the administration of John Quincy Adams, and during the first two years of Jackson's administration. In December, 1829, he became chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, and as such introduced a bill to amend and extend the judicial system of the United States, by including in the circuit-court system six new states, and by increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to nine. His speech in explanation of this measure—which was not adopted at the time—was as important as any that has been made upon the subject. Another measure, evincing a thorough knowledge and very accurate views of the nature of our mixed system of government, was a minority report, presented by him as chairman of this committee, against a proposition to repeal the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789, which gave the supreme court appellate jurisdiction, by writ of error to the state courts, in cases where the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States are drawn in question. This report caused the rejection of the bill by a vote of 138 to 51. During Mr. Adams's term the friends of the administration began to take the name of national republicans, while the opposing party assumed the name of democrats. Mr. Buchanan was one of the leaders of the opposition in the house of representatives. He was always a strong supporter and warm personal friend of Gen. Jackson. At the close of the 21st congress in March, 1831, it was Mr. Buchanan's wish to retire from public life, but, at the request of Gen. Jackson (who had become president in 1829), he accepted the mission to Russia. He embarked from New York in a sailing-vessel on 8 April, 1832, and arrived at St. Petersburg about the middle of June. The chief objects of his mission were the negotiation of a commercial treaty that should promote an increase of the commerce between Russia and the United States by regulating the duties to be levied on the merchandise of each country by the other so far as to prevent undue discrimination in favor of the products of other countries; to provide for the residence and functions of consuls, etc.; and also the negotiation of a treaty respecting the maritime rights of neutral nations on the principle that "free ships make free goods." The Russian minister for foreign affairs at this time was Count Nesselrode. He favored the treaty of commerce, and, though there was much opposition to it from some members of the Russian ministry, it was finally concluded on 18 Dec., 1832. The negotiation concerning a treaty on maritime rights was not successful, because, as Mr. Buchanan wrote, "Russia is endeavoring to manage England at present, and this is an unpropitious moment to urge her to adopt principles of public law which would give offence to that nation, and which would in any way abridge her own belligerent rights." His attractive manners and evident sincerity of character produced their effect on the Russians, especially the emperor and empress; and he wrote home: "I flatter myself that a favorable change has been effected in his [the emperor's] feelings toward the United States since my arrival"; and at his audience of leave the emperor told him to tell Gen. Jackson to send him another minister exactly like himself. He wrote to President Jackson: "Your foreign policy has had no small influence on public opinion throughout Europe." Of Russia and the emperor Mr. Buchanan wrote: "There is no freedom of the press, no public opinion, and but little political conversation, and that very much guarded; in short, we live in the calm of despotism, though the Emperor Nicholas [I.] is one of the best of despots. Coming abroad can teach an American no other lesson but to love his country, its institutions, and its laws better, much better than he did before. I have not yet learned to submit patiently to the drudgery of etiquette. Foreign ministers must drive a carriage and four with a postilion." He left St. Petersburg on 8 Aug., 1833, spent a short time in Paris and London, and reached home in November. The next year was spent in private occupations in Lancaster, except that he was one of the commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania to arrange with commissioners from New Jersey concerning the use of the waters of Delaware river. On 6 Dec., 1834,

the legislature of Pennsylvania elected him to the U. S. senate to succeed Mr. Wilkins, who had been appointed minister to Russia. This office was acknowledged by Mr. Buchanan afterward to be "the only public station he desired to occupy." He took his seat Dec. 15. He held very strongly the doctrine of instruction, that is, the right of a state legislature to direct the vote of a senator of the state in congress, and the duty of the senator to obey. There has never been a period in the history of the senate when more real power of debate was displayed, or when public measures were more thoroughly considered, than at this time. President Jackson's celebrated proclamation against nullification, and his removal of the public deposits from the bank of the United States into certain selected state banks, had been made during Mr. Buchanan's residence abroad. Jackson enjoyed great popularity and influence throughout the country, but a large majority of the senate were opposed to his financial measures. This opposing party, the old "national republicans" of John Quincy Adams's administration, were now called whigs, and included Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, and Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Southard, of New Jersey. Among the Jackson men, or democrats, were Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wright, of New York, Mr. Benton, of Missouri, and Mr. King, of Alabama. Mr. Calhoun stood apart from both the political parties, a great and powerful debater who had been vice-president, and who was now senator from the "nullifying" state of South Carolina. One of the first debates in which Mr. Buchanan took part in the senate (and one that has not yet lost its interest) was upon a bill requiring the president, when making a nomination to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of any officer, to state the fact of such removal and to render reasons for it. Mr. Buchanan opposed it. He contended that the constitution only made the consent of the senate necessary in the appointment of officers by the executive, not in their removal; that, if such consent were required, long and dangerous delays might occur when the senate was not in session; and that, if the president must assign reasons for removals, these reasons must be investigated, much time would be consumed, and the legislative branch of the government would thus exercise functions to which it has no claim. Another great discussion into which Mr. Buchanan entered related to the refusal of the legislative chambers of France to pay a certain sum that had been promised in 1831 by a convention between the United States and the government of King Louis Philippe for the liquidation of certain claims of American citizens against France. The United States waited three years in vain for the payment of this money; and finally, in January, 1836, the president recommended to congress a partial non-intercourse with France. Mr. Buchanan made a long and earnest speech, contending against Webster and Clay, in support of this measure, insisting that "there is a point in the intercourse between nations at which diplomacy must end and a nation must either consent to abandon her rights or assert them by force." There was some danger for a time of war with France, but eventually Great Britain made an offer of mediation and the difficulty was amicably adjusted. In January, 1837, Mr. Buchanan delivered a speech that may be regarded as his ablest effort in the senate. It was in support of Col. Benton's "expunging" resolution, which proposed to cancel in the journal of the senate Mr. Clay's resolution of censure against President Jackson for his removal of the public deposits from the bank of the United States. In this argument Mr. Buchanan separated, in a remarkable degree, that which was personal and partisan in the controversy from the serious questions involved. He contended that the censure passed by the senate in 1834 upon the president was unjust, because he had violated no law; and that the senate, in recording such a mere censure, adopted in its legislative capacity, had rendered itself incompetent to perform its high judicial function of impeachment. He concluded with a very ingenious and elaborate criticism of the word "expunge." The "expunging" resolution was adopted by a party vote. Toward the end of Jackson's administration the subject of slavery began to be pressed upon the attention of congress by petitions for its abolition in the District of Columbia. One memorial on this subject was presented by Mr. Buchanan himself from some Quakers in his own state. Mr. Calhoun and others objected to the reception of these petitions. Mr. Buchanan, though he disapproved of slavery, yet contended that congress had no power under the constitution to interfere with slavery within those states where it existed, and that it would be very unwise to abolish it in the District of Columbia—"a district carved out of two slave-holding states and surrounded by them on all sides"; but, nevertheless, he also contended, in a long and forcible speech, for the people's right of petition and the duty of congress, save under exceptional circumstances, to receive their petitions. In June, 1836, Mr. Buchanan argued, against Mr. Webster, for a bill, introduced in conformity with a special recommendation from President Jackson, prohibiting the circulation through the mails of incendiary publications on the subject of slavery. In a very sarcastic speech against a bill to prevent the interference of certain federal officers with elections, even in conversation, Mr. Buchanan thus expressed his political faith: "I support the president because he is in favor of a strict and limited construction of the constitution, according to the true spirit of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. I firmly believe that if this government is to remain powerful and permanent it can only be by never assuming doubtful powers which must necessarily bring it into collision with the states. I oppose the whig party, because, according to their reading of the constitution, congress possesses, and they think ought to exercise, powers which would endanger the rights of the states and the liberties of the people." The most important and far-reaching of President Jackson's executive measures was his veto in 1832 of a bill for renewing the charter of the bank of the United States. Jackson removed the national deposits into certain state banks, which produced financial distress throughout the land. Mr. Buchanan was conspicuous in the senate as a supporter of Jackson's financial policy throughout his administration and that of his successor, Mr. Van Buren, of the same party. Mr. Buchanan had been reëlected to the senate in January, 1837, by a very large vote and for a full term, his first election having been to a vacancy, and he was the first person that had ever received a second election from the legislature of Pennsylvania. In 1839 Mr. Van Buren offered Mr. Buchanan the attorney-generalship, which Mr. Grundy had resigned. Mr. Buchanan answered that he "preferred his position as a senator from Pennsylvania; that nothing could induce him to waive this preference except a sense of public duty, and that he felt that he could render a more efficient support to the principles" of the administration "on the floor of the senate than he could in an executive office." The great

commercial distress of the country produced, in the elections of 1840, a political revolution, and on 4 March, 1841, the whigs came into power under President Harrison. His death in April placed in the executive chair Mr. Tyler, who proved to be opposed to a national bank, and vetoed two bills: the first for a national bank, and the second for a "Fiscal Corporation of the United States." Mr. Clay made frequent attacks upon Mr. Tyler's vetoes, and even proposed a joint resolution for an amendment of the constitution requiring but a bare majority, instead of two thirds, of each house of congress to pass a bill over the president's objections. Mr. Buchanan, on 2 Feb., 1842, replied to Mr. Clay in a speech that may be ranked very high as an exposition of one of the most important parts of our political system. He showed that the president's veto was the people's safeguard, through the officer who "more nearly represents a majority of the whole people than any other branch of the government," against the encroachments of the senate. The veto power "owes its existence," said he, "to a revolt of the people of Rome against the tyrannical decrees of the Roman senate. The president of the United States, elected by his fellow-citizens to the highest official trust in the country, is directly responsible to them for the manner in which he shall discharge his duties; and he will not array himself, by the exercise of the veto power, against a majority in both houses of congress, unless in extreme cases, where, from strong convictions of public duty, he may be willing to draw down upon himself their hostility." Mr. Buchanan was one of those that opposed the ratification of the treaty with England negotiated by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton in 1842. In 1843 he was elected to the senate for a third term, and in 1844 his name was brought forward as the democratic candidate of Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination; but before the national convention met he withdrew in order that the whole strength of the party might be concentrated upon one candidate. James K. Polk was elected; he asked Mr. Buchanan to become his secretary of state, and the invitation was accepted. In this responsible position Mr. Buchanan had two very important questions to deal with, and they required the exercise of all his political tact and indefatigable industry. One was the settlement of the boundary between the territory of Oregon and the British possessions. (See Polk, James Knox.) The other was the annexation of Texas, which resulted in the Mexican war. Texas had been for nine years independent of Mexico, and now sought admission into our union. The difficulties that attended this question were, on the one hand, the danger of increasing the excitement, already considerable, against slavery (for Texas would be a slave-holding state); and, on the other, the danger of interference on the part of England if Texas should remain independent and resume her war with Mexico. The adoption by Texas of the basis of annexation proposed by the United States was followed by the refusal of the Mexican government to receive Mr. Slidell, sent by Mr. Polk as envoy extraordinary, with the object of avoiding a war and to settle all questions between the two countries, including the western boundary of Texas. The result of the Mexican war was the cession to the United States of California and New Mexico and the final settlement of the Texan boundary. The policy of Mr. Polk's administration toward the states of Central America and on the subject of the Monroe doctrine was shaped by Mr. Buchanan very differently from that adopted by the succeeding administration of Gen. Taylor, whose secretary of state was Mr. Clayton, the American negotiator of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain. Acting under Mr. Buchanan's advice, President Polk, in his first annual message, in December, 1845, reasserted the Monroe doctrine that no European nation should henceforth be allowed by the United States to plant any colony on the American continent or to interfere in any way in American affairs. This declaration was intended to frustrate the attempts of England to obtain a footing in the then Mexican province of California by an extensive system of colonization. England's aims were defeated for the time. Two years afterward, when the Mexican war was drawing to a close, Mr. Buchanan turned the attention of President Polk to the encroachments of the British government in Central America, under the operation of a protectorate over the kingdom of the Mosquito Indians. Great disturbances followed in Yucatan, and the Indians began a war of extermination against the whites. If not actually incited by the British authorities, the savages were known to be supplied with British muskets. The whites were reduced to such extremities that the authorities of Yucatan offered to transfer the dominion and sovereignty of the peninsula to the United States, as a consideration for defending it against the Indians, at the same time giving notice that if this offer should be declined they would make the same proposition to England and Spain. The president recommended to congress the appeal of Yucatan, but declined to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to acquire the dominion and sovereignty over the peninsula. In April, 1848, the United States appointed a chargé d'affaires to Guatemala, and Mr. Buchanan instructed him to "promote, by his counsel and advice, should suitable occasions offer, the reunion of the states that formed the federation of Central America; to cultivate the most friendly relations with Guatemala and the other states of Central America; and to communicate to the state department all the information obtainable concerning the British encroachments upon the Mosquito kingdom." The new chargé was prevented from reaching Guatemala until late in Mr. Polk's administration, and the plan wisely conceived by Mr. Buchanan was not carried out. In the mean time the British government seized upon the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, the only good harbor along the coast. Instead of carrying out the policy of President Polk and Mr. Buchanan, the administration of President Taylor, without consulting the states of Central America, entered in 1850 into the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the ambiguous language of which soon gave rise to such complications and misunderstandings between England and the United States that Mr. Buchanan was obliged to go, subsequently, as minister to London, to endeavor to unravel them. Instead of a simple provision requiring Great Britain absolutely to recede from the Mosquito protectorate, and to restore to Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica their respective territories, the treaty declared that neither of the parties should "make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same." It soon became the British construction of this clause that it recognized the existence of the Mosquito protectorate for all purposes other than those expressly prohibited; and down to the time when Mr. Buchanan

was sent by President Pierce as minister to England this claim was still maintained.

On the accession of the whig party to power under Taylor, in March, 1849, Mr. Buchanan retired for a time from official life. His home, from the age of eighteen, had been the city of Lancaster, where he owned a house. In the autumn of 1848 he purchased a small estate of twenty-two acres, known as Wheatland, about a mile from the town. The house was a substantial brick mansion, and, on Mr. Buchanan's retirement from the cabinet, this became his permanent abode when he was not occupying an official residence in London or in Washington. Mr. Buchanan never married. The death of the lady whom he had intended to marry was a deep and lasting sorrow. The loss of his sister, Mrs. Lane, in 1839, and of her husband two years later, gave him the care of their four children; and the youngest of these, afterward widely known as Miss Harriet Lane, became an inmate of his household. James Buchanan Henry, the son of another sister, who died about the same time, was also taken into his family; and these two cousins were brought up by their uncle with the most wise and affectionate care. Mr. Buchanan's letters to his niece, begun when she was a school-girl, and, after Miss Lane had grown up, written almost daily during her absences from him, give a charming picture of his private life. During the few years of Mr. Buchanan's unofficial life, passed chiefly

at Wheatland, he does not appear to have devoted much time to the law. His correspondence was large; and this, with a constant and lively interest in public affairs, rendered him, even in retirement, very busy. He lent considerable influence to his party as a private individual; but his exertions were not marked by purely partisan feeling. He strenuously opposed the Wilmot proviso, which aimed at excluding slavery from all newly acquired territory; and favored Mr. Clay's "Compromise Measures of 1850," which provided for the admission of California as a free state, and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; but, by the fugitive slave law, secured the return to their owners of slaves that had escaped into free states. He wrote many influential public letters, in one of which he declared that "two things are necessary to preserve the union from danger: 1. Agitation in the north on the subject of southern slavery must be rebuked and put down by a strong and enlightened public opinion; 2. The fugitive slave law must be enforced in its spirit." In the presidential election of 1852 Mr. Buchanan was a candidate for the democratic nomination; but Gen. Franklin Pierce received the nomination and was elected. The most important service rendered by Mr. Buchanan to his party in this election—and with him a service to his party was alike a service to his country—was a speech made at Greensburgh, Pa., in October, 1852, in opposition to the election of Gen. Scott, the whig candidate. This speech exhibited in a very clear light the whole political history of that period, and asserted a principle which he said ought to be an article of democratic faith: "Beware of elevating to the highest civil trust the commander of your victorious armies," drawing a distinction between one "who had been a man of war, and nothing but a man of war from his youth upward," and such as had been "soldiers only in the day and hour of danger, when the country had demanded their services, and who had already illustrated high civil appointments"; and then criticising exhaustively each of Gen. Scott's avowed political opinions, and quoting Mr. Thurlow Weed, "one of Gen. Scott's most able supporters," as acknowledging that "there was weakness in all Scott said or did about the presidency." When in 1853 Franklin Pierce, became president, he appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to England. Buchanan, though social in his nature, was a man of simple republican tastes, and the formality and etiquette of life at a foreign court, never agreeable, now, at the age of sixty-two, appeared to him particularly distasteful; besides, he considered that his duty to his young relatives as well as to his only surviving brother, a clergyman in delicate health, required his presence at home. But with Mr. Buchanan duty to his country always outweighed every other consideration, and Mr. Pierce's urgent appeal to him to accept what was at that time a very important mission, at length prevailed. Mr. Buchanan sailed for England from New York on 5 Aug., 1853, and landed in Liverpool on the 17th. There were three important questions to be settled with England at this time: the first related to the fisheries; the second was the desire of England to establish reciprocal free trade in certain enumerated articles between the United States and the British North American provinces, and thus preserve their allegiance and ward off the danger of their annexation to the United States; and this Mr. Buchanan was very desirous to use as a powerful lever to secure the third point, which the United States earnestly desired, viz., the withdrawal of all British dominion in Central America, and the recognition of the Monroe doctrine, which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had not firmly established. President Pierce considered it best that the reciprocity and fishery questions should be settled at Washington; but Mr. Buchanan was intrusted with the negotiation of the Central American question in London. Mr. Buchanan's main object was to develop and ascertain the precise differences between the two governments in regard to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the Crimean war so long delayed the negotiations with this country that nothing could be accomplished while he remained in England. As the war approached, and when it was finally declared, the principles of neutrality, privateering, and many other topics came within the range of the discussion; and it was very much in consequence of the views expressed by Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon, and by the latter communicated to the British cabinet, that the course of England toward neutrals during that war became what it was. When Lord Clarendon, in 1854, presented to Mr. Buchanan a *projet* for a treaty between Great Britain, France, and the United States, making it piracy for neutrals to serve on board of privateers cruising against the commerce of either of the three nations when such nation was a belligerent, the very impressive reasons that Mr. Buchanan opposed to it caused it to be abandoned. An American

minister at the English court, at periods of exciting and critical questions between the two nations, is very likely to experience a considerable variation in the social barometer. But the strength of Mr. Buchanan's character, and the agreeable personal qualities which were in him united with the gravity of years and an experience of a very uncommon kind, overcame at all times any tendency to social unpleasantness that might have been caused by national feelings excited by temporary causes. Throughout his residence in England Mr. Buchanan was treated with marked attention, not only by society in general, but by the queen and the prince consort. Miss Lane joined him in the spring of 1854, and remained with him until the autumn of 1855. Mr. Buchanan arrived in New York in April, 1856, and there met with a public reception from the authorities and people of the city, that evinced the interest that now began to be everywhere manifested in him as the probable future president. Prior to the meeting of the national democratic convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856, there was lack of organization on the part of Mr. Buchanan's political friends; and Mr. Buchanan himself, though willing to accept the nomination, made no efforts to secure it, and did not believe that he would receive it. The rival claimants were President Pierce and Senator Douglas, of Illinois. Chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Slidell, Mr. Buchanan was nominated. By this time the whig party had disappeared, the old party lines were obliterated, and the main political issue had come to be the question of slavery or no slavery in the territories. The anti-slavery party now called themselves republicans, and their candidate was Gen. Fremont. The result of the election shows, with great distinctness, the following facts: 1. That Mr. Buchanan was chosen president because he received the electoral votes of the five free states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and California (sixty-two in all), and that without them he could not have been elected. 2. That his southern vote (that of every slave-holding state excepting Maryland) was partly given to him because of his conservative opinions and position, and partly because the candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. Breckinridge, was a southern man. 3. That Gen. Fremont received the electoral vote of no southern state, and that this was due partly to the character of the republican party, and partly to the fact that the republican candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, was a citizen of a non-slaveholding state. Gen. Fremont himself was nominally a citizen of California. This election, therefore, foreshadowed the sectional division that would be almost certain to happen in the next one if the four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration should not witness a subsidence in the sectional feelings between the north and the south. It would only be necessary for the republicans to wrest from the democratic party the five free states that had voted for Mr. Buchanan, and they would elect the president in 1860. Whether this was to happen would depend upon the ability of the democratic party to avoid a rupture into factions that would themselves be representatives of irreconcilable dogmas on the subject of slavery in the territories. Hence it is that Mr. Buchanan's course as president, for the first three years of his term, is to be judged with reference to the responsibility that was upon him so to conduct the government as to disarm, if possible, the antagonism of section to section. His administration of affairs after the election of Mr. Lincoln is to be judged simply by his duty as the executive in the most extraordinary and anomalous crisis in which the country had ever been placed.

Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated on 4 March, 1857. The cabinet, which was confirmed by the senate on 6 March, consisted of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, secretary of state; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, secretary of the treasury; John B. Floyd, of Virginia, secretary of war; Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, secretary of the navy; Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, postmaster-general; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, secretary of the interior; and Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, attorney-general. The internal affairs of the country during Buchanan's administration occupied so much of the public attention at the time, and have since been a subject of so much interest, that his management of our foreign relations has been quite obscured. The wisdom displayed in this branch of his duties was such as might have been expected from one who had had his previous experience in the state department and in important diplomatic posts. His only equals in the executive office in this respect have been Mr. Jefferson and Mr. John Quincy Adams. During an administration fraught with the most serious hazards to the internal relations of the states with each other, he kept steadily in view the preservation of peace and good will between the United States and Great Britain, while he abated nothing from our just claims or our national dignity. He left to his successor no unsettled question between these two nations that was of any immediate importance, and he also left the feeling between them and their respective governments in a far better condition than he found it on his accession to the presidency. The long-standing and dangerous question of British dominion in Central America, in the hope of settling which Mr. Buchanan had accepted the mission to England, was still pending, but it was at length amicably and honorably settled, under his advice and approbation after he became president, by treaties between Great Britain and the two Central American states, in accordance with the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Another subject of contention that had long existed between the two countries was removed by President Buchanan in a summary and dignified way. The belligerent right of search had been exercised by Great Britain in the maritime war of 1812. In process of time she undertook to assert a right to detain and search, on the high seas, in time of peace, merchantmen suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade. In 1858 she despatched some cruisers with such orders to the coast of Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico. President Buchanan, always vigilant in protecting the commerce of the country, but mindful of the importance of preventing any necessity for war, remonstrated to the English government against this violation of the freedom of the seas. Then he sent a large naval force to the neighborhood of Cuba with instructions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." The effect was most salutary. The British government receded, abandoned the claim of the right of search, and recognized the principle of international law in favor of the freedom of the seas. During the whole of Mr. Buchanan's administration our relations with Mexico were in a complicated and critical position, in consequence of the internal condition of that country and of the danger of interference by European powers. Great outrages were committed in Mexico upon our citizens and their property, and their claims against that government exceeded

$10,000,000. Mr. Buchanan recommended to congress to send assistance to the constitutional government in Mexico, which had been forcibly superseded by military rule, but which still held the allegiance of the majority of the people, and to enforce redress for the wrongs of our citizens. He saw very clearly that, unless active measures should be taken by the government of the United States to reach a power with which a settlement of all claims and difficulties could be effected, some other nation would undertake to establish a government in Mexico, and the United States would then have to interfere, not only to secure the rights of their citizens, but to assert the principle of the Monroe doctrine. He also instructed the Mexican minister, Mr. McLane, to make a "Treaty of Transit and Commerce" and a "convention to enforce treaty stipulations, and to maintain order and security in the territory of the republics of Mexico and the United States." But congress took no notice of the president's recommendation, and refused to ratify the treaty and the convention. Mexico was left to the interference of Louis Napoleon; the establishment of an empire, under Maximilian, followed, for the embarrassment of President Lincoln's administration while we were in the throes of our civil war, and the claims of American citizens were to all appearance indefinitely postponed. Our relations with Spain were also in a very unsatisfactory condition at the beginning of Mr. Buchanan's term. There were many just claims of our citizens against the Spanish government for injuries received in Cuba, and Mr. Buchanan succeeded in having a "convention concluded at Madrid in 1860, establishing a joint commission for the final adjudication and payment of all the claims of the respective parties." The senate refused to ratify this convention also, probably because of the intense excitement against slavery, the convention having authorized the presenting before the commissioners of a Spanish claim against the United States for the value of certain slaves. In the settlement of claims against the government of Paraguay the president's firm policy was seconded by congress, and he was authorized to send a commissioner to that country accompanied by "a naval force sufficient to exact justice should negotiation fail." This was entirely successful; full indemnification was obtained without any resort to arms. Mr. Buchanan's negotiations with China, conducted through William B. Reed as minister, were also successful; a treaty was concluded in 1858, which established very satisfactory commercial relations with that country and secured the liquidation of all claims. June 22, 1860, Mr. Buchanan vetoed a bill "to secure homesteads to actual settlers in the public domain, and for other purposes." The other purposes contemplated donations to the states. The ground of the veto was that the power "to dispose of" the territory of the United States did not authorize congress to donate public lands to the states for their domestic purposes. In the senate the bill failed to receive the two thirds majority necessary to pass it over the veto. In internal affairs the preceding administration of President Pierce had left a legacy of trouble to his successor in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which was followed by a terrible period of lawlessness and bloodshed in Kansas, under what was called "squatter sovereignty," the slavery and the anti-slavery parties among the settlers struggling for supremacy. The pro-slavery party sustained the territorial government and obtained control of its legislature. The anti-slavery party repudiated this legislature and held a convention at Topeka to institute an opposition government. Congress had recognized the authority of the territorial government, and Mr. Buchanan, as president, had no alternative but to recognize and uphold it also. The fact that the legislature of that government was in the hands of the pro-slavery party made the course he adopted seem as if he favored their pro-slavery designs, while, in truth, he had no object to subserve but to sustain, as he was officially obliged to sustain, the government that congress had recognized as the lawful government of the territory. Now, throughout the north, the press and the pulpit began to teem with denunciations of the new president, who had not allowed revolutionary violence to prevail over the law of the land, and this was kept up throughout his administration. The anti-slavery party gained ground, and the election of 1860 resulted in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan was a conservative and far-seeing man, who, though opposed to slavery, believed that the blind and fanatical interference of the northern abolitionists in the domestic affairs of the southern states would excite the latter in a manner dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the union. His messages constantly recommended conciliatory legislative measures; but congress paid no attention to his advice. Finally the election of Mr. Lincoln was seized upon as the signal in South Carolina for the breaking out of her old doctrine of secession. She passed her ordinance of secession on 20 Dec., 1860. Mr. Buchanan never for a moment admitted that a state had any power to secede from the union. South Carolina had once and forever adopted and ratified the constitution of the United States, and he maintained that she had by this act permanently resigned certain powers to the federal government, and that she could not, by her own will and without the consent of the other states, resume those powers and declare herself independent. She could, if actually oppressed by the general government, seek to redress her wrongs by revolution; but never by secession. He refused to receive, in their assumed official capacity, the commissioners sent by South Carolina, in December, 1860, to treat with him as with a foreign power. In October, 1860, before the election, Mr. Buchanan received from Gen. Scott, the general-in-chief of the army, a communication saying that, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, Gen. Scott anticipated that there would be a secession of one or more of the southern states; and that, from the general rashness of the southern character, there was danger of a "preliminary" seizure of certain southern forts. This paper became known as "General Scott's Views." It was the foundation, at a later period, of a charge that President Buchanan had been warned by Gen. Scott of the danger of leaving the southern forts without sufficient garrisons to prevent surprises, and that he had neglected this warning. Mr. Buchanan, who had publicly denied the right of secession, could not furnish the southern states with any justification of such a proceeding by prematurely reënforcing the forts as if he anticipated secession. But, even if the president had wished to adopt such a measure, there were, as Gen. Scott himself said, but five companies of regular troops, or 400 men, available for the garrisoning of nine fortifications in six highly excited southern states. The remainder of the army was scattered over the western plains. Scott's views were clearly impracticable, and produced no impression upon the president's mind.

Mr. Buchanan has been often and severely reproached for a "temporizing policy" and a want

of such vigor as might have averted the civil war; but the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, until after the attack on Fort Sumter, was identical with that of Mr. Buchanan. In his annual message of 5 Dec., 1860, Mr. Buchanan stated clearly and forcibly his denial of the right of secession, and also his conviction that if a state should adopt such an unconstitutional measure the federal government had no power, under the constitution, to make aggressive war upon her to compel her to remain in the union; but at the same time drawing a definite distinction between this and the right of the use of force against individuals, in spite of secession, in enforcing the execution of federal laws and in the preservation of federal property. This doctrine met the secessionists upon their own ground; for it denied that a state ordinance of secession could absolve its people from obeying the laws of the United States. Mr. Buchanan thus framed the only justifiable basis of a civil war, and left upon the records of the country the clear line of demarcation that would have to be observed by his successor and would make the use of force, if force must be used, a war, not of aggression, but of defence. In order to disarm all unreasonable opposition from the south, Mr. Buchanan urged upon congress the adoption of an "explanatory amendment" of the constitution, which should effectually secure to slave-holders all their constitutional rights. From all parts of the country, north and south, he received private letters approving, on various grounds, the tone of the message; but nearly the whole of the republican party saw fit to treat it as a denial by the president of any power to enforce the laws against the citizens of a state after secession, and even after actual rebellion; while this very power, emphatically stated as it was in the message, was made by the secessionists their ground of attack. It was the great misfortune of Mr. Buchanan's position that he had to appeal to a congress in which there were two sectional parties breathing mutual defiance; in which broad and patriotic statesmanship was confined to a small body of men, who could not win over to their views a sufficient number from either of the parties to make up a majority upon any proposition whatever. In the hope of preventing the secession of South Carolina, the president sent Caleb Cushing to Charleston, with a letter to Gov. Pickens, urging the people of the state to await the action of congress.

After the actual secession of South Carolina, Mr. Buchanan's two great objects were: 1. To confine the area of secession, so that if there was to be a southern confederacy it might comprehend only the cotton states, which were most likely to act together. 2. To induce congress to prepare for a civil war in case one should be precipitated. While he made it apparent to congress that at that time he was without the necessary executive powers to enforce the collection of the revenue in South Carolina, he did not fail to call for the appropriate powers and means. But at no time during that session did a single republican senator (and the republicans had a majority in the senate), in any form whatever, give his vote or his influence for any measure that would strengthen the hands of the president either in maintaining peace or in executing the laws of the United States. Whatever was the governing motive for their inaction, it never can be said that they were not seasonably warned by the president that a policy of inaction would be fatal. That policy not only crippled him, but crippled his successor. When Mr. Lincoln came into office, seven states had already seceded, and not a single law had been put upon the statute-book that would enable the executive to meet such a condition of the union. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, had introduced into the senate a resolution, which became known as the "Crittenden Compromise," providing in substance for a restoration of the Missouri compromise-line of 36° 30′; and it was proposed that this question should be referred to a direct vote of the people in the several states. On 8 Jan., 1861, Mr. Buchanan sent a special message to congress, strongly recommending the adoption of this measure; but it produced no effect. During the last three months of his term there were several changes in his cabinet. Mr. Cobb resigned his portfolio on 8 Dec., 1860, and Mr. Thomas, who succeeded him as secretary of the treasury, also resigned on 11 Jan., their sympathies being with the secessionists. This department was then taken by Gen. John A. Dix. Mr. Thompson, secretary of the interior, resigned on 8 Jan., also because he was a southern man, and the duties of this office were subsequently performed by Moses Kelly, chief clerk. Gen. Cass and Gov. Floyd resigned their offices in December; Judge Black was transferred from the attorney-generalship to the state department, and Edwin M. Stanton became attorney-general. Joseph Holt succeeded Sec. Floyd in the war department.

The two critical questions which it was important that the president should correctly and consistently decide were, whether he was to receive in their assumed official character any commissioners sent by the southern states as to a foreign power, and whether re-enforcements should be sent to Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter, or to any other southern fort. Mr. Buchanan always refused to receive both the South Carolina commissioners and also Mr. Crawford, the first of the commissioners from the confederate government at Montgomery, who arrived in Washington just before the close of his term; he thus left the new president entirely free to act as he saw best, and entirely untrammelled by any previous pledges. As to re-enforcements for southern forts, Maj. Anderson was instructed to report to the government any necessity for assistance, and in the mean time an expedition was fitted out at New York and held in readiness to sail at an hour's notice. Until the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, Maj. Anderson considered himself sufficiently strong, and agreed with the president that any unnecessary movement of troops would be regarded by the south as a menace and would provoke hostilities. Mr. Buchanan would not initiate a civil war; his policy was entirely defensive; and yet he did all that he could, constitutionally, to avert a war. It has often been asked, Why did Mr. Buchanan suffer state after state to go out of the union? Why did he not call on the north for volunteers, and put down rebellion in its first stage? The president had no power to call for volunteers under any existing law; congress, during the whole winter, refused to pass any law to provide him with men or money. In the application of all the means that he had for protecting the public property, he omitted no step that could have been taken with safety, and, at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Maj. Anderson not only held Fort Sumter, but had held it down to that time in perfect confidence that he could maintain his position.

On 9 March, 1861, Mr. Buchanan returned to his home at Wheatland, a view of which appears on page 432, rejoicing to be free from the cares of a long and responsible public life, and welcomed by an immense gathering of his neigh-

bors and the citizens of Lancaster. Here he lived quietly for the remaining seven years of his life, taking, however, a lively interest in public affairs and always supporting, with his influence as a private citizen, the maintenance of the war for the restoration of the union. His health was generally good throughout his whole life. After his final return to Wheatland he began to be attacked occasionally by rheumatic gout, and this malady at last terminated his life in his seventy-eighth year. His remains were interred in a cemetery near Lancaster. No man was ever treated with greater injustice than he was during the last seven years of his life by a large part of the public. Men said he was a secessionist; he was a traitor; he had given away the authority of the government; he had been weak and vacillating; he had shut his eyes when men about him, the very ministers of his cabinet, were plotting the destruction of the union; he was old and timid; he might have crushed an incipient rebellion, and he had encouraged it. But he bore all this with patience and dignity, forbearing to say anything against the new administration, and confident that posterity would acknowledge that he had done his duty. In 1862 he was attacked by Gen. Scott, who made several statements concerning the president's management of the Fort Sumter affairs during the last winter of his administration, which Mr. Buchanan successfully refuted. Mr. Buchanan's loyalty to the constitution of the United States was unbounded. He was not a man of brilliant genius, nor did he ever do any one thing to make his name illustrious and immortal, as Webster did when he defended the constitution against the heresy of nullification. But in the course of a long, useful, and consistent life, filled with the exercise of talents of a fine order and uniform ability, he had made the constitution of his country the object of his deepest affection, the constant guide of all his public acts. He published a vindication of the policy of his administration during the last months of his term, "Buchanan's Administration" (New York, 1866). See "Life of President Buchanan," by George Ticknor Curtis (2 vols., New York, 1883).

BUCHANAN, Joseph Rhodes, physician, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 11 Dec., 1814. He was graduated as M. D. at Louisville university in 1842, and in 1846 to 1856 was professor of physiology in the eclectic medical institute of Cincinnati. He was dean of the faculty from 1850 to 1855, and edited the medical journal connected with the institute. He was subsequently connected with similar colleges in New York and Boston. Prof. Buchanan has discovered what he calls the sciences of Psychometry and Sarcognomy, and claims to have demonstrated the action of the brain on the body as its controlling physiological organ. He published "Buchanan's Journal of Man," from 1849 to 1856, and has written "Outlines of Lectures on the Neurological System of Anthropology" (Cincinnati, 1854), "Eclectic Practice of Medicine and Surgery" (3d revised ed., Philadelphia, 1868), "The New Education" (3d ed, New York, 1882), "Therapeutic Sarcognomy" (Boston, 1884), "Manual of Psychometry" (1885), and is preparing a volume on "Cerebral Physiology."

BUCHANAN, McKean, actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Feb., 1823; d. in Denver, Col., 16 April, 1872. He was the son of Paymaster McKean Buchanan, U. S. navy. He was educated for the navy, and served three years as midshipman on the sloop-of-war "St. Louis." His first appearance as an actor was made at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, in the character of Hamlet, in which rôle he made his appearance in New York in 1850, but with little success. He visited England twice, and also made tours in Australia and California. His sombre and antiquated style did not please the people of New York, and during the latter years of his professional life he confined his labors to the west, where he was very popular. Mr. Buchanan possessed sterling merit as an actor and made many warm friends.—His daughter, **Virginia Ellen,** b. in 1866, has adopted her father's profession.—His son, **Thomas McKean,** lieutenant-commander, U. S. navy, b. in Bellefonte, Pa., 10 Sept., 1837; d. in Bayou Têche, La., 15 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1855, became lieutenant in 1860 and lieutenant-commander in 1862. He co-operated with the national army in many battles on the lower Mississippi, and was killed while encouraging his men in the sharp action at Bayou Têche. Farragut called him "one of our most gallant and persevering young officers."

BUCHANAN, Robert Christie, soldier, b. in Maryland about 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Nov., 1878. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from the District of Columbia, and after his graduation in 1830 served as lieutenant in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars. He was made captain on 1 Nov., 1838, and in the war with Mexico took part in numerous battles. He was brevetted major, 9 May, 1846, commanded a battalion of Maryland volunteers from 25 Nov., 1846, till 30 May, 1847, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 8 Sept., 1847, for services at Molino del Rey. He was made major in the 4th infantry, 3 Feb., 1855, served against hostile Indians and in various positions until the beginning of the civil war, when he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment and stationed in the defences of Washington from November, 1861, till March, 1862. He had command of his regiment in the army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, and afterward of a brigade of infantry. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Gaines's Mills, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, and made brevet colonel 27 June, 1862. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run and in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaign, in November, 1862, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and in March, 1863, was placed in command of Fort Delaware. In February, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of colonel of the 1st infantry, which regiment he commanded at New Orleans from December, 1864, till August, 1865. In March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general of the U. S. army for gallant conduct at Malvern Hill, and brevet major-general for services at Manassas and Fredericksburg. He commanded the district of Louisiana from January, 1868, till January, 1869, and on 31 Dec., 1870, was retired, on his own application, after thirty years of consecutive service. When retired he was in command of Fort Porter, N. Y.

BUCHANAN, Sarah, pioneer, d. in Buchanan's Station, Tenn., 23 Nov., 1831. She was the wife of Maj. Buchanan, in command of a frontier fort, and displayed much bravery on many occasions. At one time, while riding in the woods with a kinswoman, she was intercepted by a party of Indians, whom the women deceived by assuming the positions of men on horseback and charging on the savages with furious yells. During the war with the Creeks and Cumberlands in 1792 the fort was attacked by the Indians. When the bullets gave out, Mrs. Buchanan was at hand with an apronful moulded from pewter plates and spoons during the progress of the fight. She cheered the defenders of the fort in every possible way during the long

attack, and after its repulse became celebrated as the greatest heroine of the west.

BUCK, Dudley, composer, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 March, 1839. He studied at Trinity college and afterward at the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, where he was associated with A. Sullivan, and had instruction from Hauptmann, Richter, Rietz, Moschelles, and Plaidy. Subsequently he studied under Schneider at Dresden. He was at Paris in 1861–'2. He was for many years the organist of Music Hall, Boston, and gained a deserved reputation as a performer as well as a composer. In 1875 he was invited by Theodore Thomas to become assistant director at the garden concerts in New York, then the centre of the highest musical culture in the United States. He was requested to compose the cantata to be sung at the opening of the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, which work he performed with distinguished success. The music was rendered by a chorus of 800 voices and 150 instruments under the direction of Theodore Thomas. He also became organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and director of the Apollo club. Mr. Buck has produced some excellent operetta, notably that written for William A. Croffut's humorous drama "Deseret." He has published a large number of compositions for the organ, including a prize "Te Deum," which has won a wide popularity. Three more important works have recently appeared, namely, "The Legend of Don Munio" (1874), "Marmion" (1880), and "The Golden Legend." The latter won the prize of $1,000 offered by the Cincinnati May festival for the best composition for solo voices, chorus, and opera. He has also written music to several of Edmund C. Stedman's poems, some of which have become popular. He has published a "Dictionary of Musical Terms," and a work on the "Influence of the Organ in History" (New York, 1882).

BUCK, Gurdon, surgeon, b. in New York city, 4 May, 1807; d. there, 6 March, 1877. He received a classical education in the schools of his native city, and engaged in business for several years; but finally, after studying medicine under Dr. Thomas Cock, he was graduated at the college of physicians and surgeons in 1830. He first served the regular term in the medical department of the New York hospital, and then went abroad to complete his professional studies, whence he returned in 1833 and began practice in New York city, where he afterward resided. During a second trip to Europe (1835–'7) he married Miss Wolff, of Geneva, Switzerland. He was successful in performing many difficult operations in surgery, and brought into general use the treatment of fractures, generally known as "Buck's extension." He was one of the oldest hospital surgeons in New York, holding the place of visiting surgeon of the New York hospital from 1837 till his death. He was also visiting surgeon of the St. Luke's and the Presbyterian hospitals, consulting surgeon of the Roosevelt hospital, and for ten years previous to 1862 visiting surgeon of the New York eye and ear infirmary. Besides being a fellow of the academy of medicine from the time it was founded, and serving one term as its vice-president, he was connected with the New York pathological society, the American medical association, and at different times acted as a trustee of the New York eye and ear infirmary, the college of physicians and surgeons, the New York dispensary, and the New York ophthalmic and aural institute. For thirty-five years he was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He also published an elaborate treatise entitled "Contributions to Reparative Surgery" (New York, 1876).

BUCKALEW, Charles R., senator, b. in Columbia co., Pa., 28 Dec., 1821. After receiving an academic education, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. From 1845 till 1847 he was prosecuting attorney for Columbia co., and from 1850 till 1856 a state senator. In 1854 he was a commissioner to ratify a treaty with Paraguay, in 1857 chairman of the state democratic committee, elected again a state senator, and a commissioner to revise the Pennsylvania penal code. In 1858–'61 he was U. S. minister to Ecuador. He was chosen U. S. senator in 1863 by a majority of one vote, and served until 1869. While in the senate he served on important committees, and took an active part in the debates, particularly in those on the reconstruction measures, which he opposed as illegal. In 1869 he was again chosen to the state senate, and while there began the movement for a state constitutional convention, of which he was afterward a leading member. In 1886 he was elected to congress from Pennsylvania.

BUCKE, Richard Maurice, Canadian physician, b. in Methwold, Norfolk, England, 18 March, 1837. When a year old he came to Canada with his father, the Rev. Horatio Walpole Bucke, who settled near London. He was educated at the London grammar school, and studied medicine at McGill university, being graduated in 1862. After further professional study in London and Paris, he returned to Canada in 1864, and in the following year began practice at Sarnia. In 1876 he was appointed medical superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Hamilton, Ontario, and in February, 1878, medical superintendent of the London insane asylum. Dr. Bucke is the author of "Man's Moral Nature" (New York, 1879) and "Walt Whitman" (1882), which has been republished in England. He has written many magazine articles.

BUCKHOUT, Isaac Craig, civil engineer, b. in Morrisania, N. Y., in 1831; d. in White Plains, N. Y., 27 Sept., 1874. His father was manager of the old Gouverneur Morris estate. On leaving school in 1848 he was employed on the Harlem railroad as a rodman under Allen Campbell, who afterward became president of the road. Here he attracted the attention of his employers by his intelligence and quickness. He was afterward a surveyor in Paterson, N. J., and was then made engineer and superintendent of the water-works of that city. After this he returned to New York, became city surveyor, and then resumed his connection with the Harlem railroad company, superintending the construction of the old viaduct over the Harlem flats and bridge over the Harlem river in 1853. He was engineer of the company in 1857, and in 1863 was made superintendent. He designed the Grand Central station, as well as the improvement on Fourth avenue. When the charter for that work was granted, the legislature appointed a board of four engineers, one of whom was Mr. Buckhout, and the members elected him as the superintendent. When Mr. Vanderbilt obtained the charter for building an underground railroad to the City Hall, Mr. Buckhout's plan was declared the best submitted, and his plan for an underground railroad in Brooklyn was also adopted. Mr. Buckhout was a personal friend of Horace Greeley, and superintended the improvements about Mr. Greeley's residence at Chappaqua. His death was caused by fever, contracted by standing on the marshy ground at Sixtieth street and North river, where he was superintending the construction of an elevator for the Hudson river railroad company.

BUCKINGHAM, Catharinus Putnam, soldier, b. in Springfield (now part of Zanesville), Ohio, 14 March, 1808. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and served as second lieutenant in the 3d artillery on topographical duty till 19 Aug., 1830, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point till 28 Aug., 1831. He resigned from the army, 30 Sept., 1831, and from 1833 till 1836 was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Kenyon college, Ohio. From 1849 till 1861 he was proprietor of the Kokosing iron works, Knox co., Ohio. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general of Ohio on 3 May, 1861, commissary-general on 8 May, and adjutant-general on 1 July, 1861, serving until 2 April, 1862. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, 16 July, 1862, and served on special duty in the war department at Washington till 11 Feb., 1863, when he resigned, and became a merchant in New York city. From 1868 till 1873 he was occupied in building the Illinois central grain elevators at Chicago, and rebuilding them after their destruction by the great fire. In 1873 he became president of the Chicago steel works.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, English traveller, b. in Flushing, near Falmouth, England, in 1786; d. in London, 30 June, 1855. He was intended for the church, but preferred a career of adventure. Before he reached his thirtieth year he had been sailor, bookseller's clerk, law student, printer, and captain of a West-Indiaman, and had three times lost all his property. In 1813 he was engaged by the pacha of Egypt to determine the best site for a canal across the isthmus of Suez. After being stripped by robbers, he reached Suez, but the pacha gave up his design and sent Buckingham to India, where he took command of a ship belonging to the sultan of Muscat. He was expelled from India because he had no license from the East India company; but, after returning to Egypt and travelling through the east disguised as a Mameluke, he was given leave to reside at Calcutta, and established there, in 1816, the "Calcutta Journal." Offending the government by his strictures, he was again expelled, and his press seized. He thus lost his property a fourth time. He then returned to London and established the "Oriental Herald" and the "Athenæum." Between 1822 and 1830 he published his "Travels in Palestine," "Travels in Arabia," "Travels in Mesopotamia," and "Travels in Assyria and Media," and subsequently two volumes on Belgium, the Rhine, and Switzerland, and two on France, Piedmont, and Switzerland. He lectured throughout the United Kingdom in support of various reforms, and from 1832 till 1837 was member of parliament for Sheffield. After this he travelled extensively in America, lecturing on temperance and anti-slavery. He published his travels in ten octavo volumes, three being devoted to the northern United States, three to the slave states, three to the eastern and western states, and one to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick (London, 1841–'3). In 1849 he published a volume on "National Evils and Practical Remedies," in 1851 became president of the London temperance league, and published the first two volumes of his autobiography (1855), but died before the work was finished.

BUCKINGHAM, Joseph Tinker, journalist, b. in Windham, Conn., 21 Dec., 1779; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 11 April, 1861. His father's name was Nehemiah Tinker; but Joseph, when twenty-seven years old, was authorized by the Massachusetts legislature to take his mother's name of Buckingham. Nehemiah Tinker died in 1783, leaving his widow and ten children so destitute that they were supported during one winter by the town authorities. They then removed to Worthington, Mass., where Joseph was apprenticed to a farmer, and acquired a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. At the age of sixteen he entered a printing-office at Walpole, N. H., and a few months later became a printer in the office of the Greenfield, Mass., "Gazette." He removed to Boston in 1800, and in 1803 filled the office of prompter to a company of comedians. He founded the "Polyanthus," a monthly magazine, in 1806, but discontinued it in September, 1807, and published a weekly, called the "Ordeal," in 1809, but it ran only six months. The "Polyanthus" was revived in 1812, and continued through six volumes. From 1817 till 1828, in company with Samuel L. Knapp, he published the "New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine," which sided with the federalists in politics. In 1828 he sold the "Galaxy" that he might give his whole attention to the Boston "Courier," which he had begun to publish in 1824. He continued to edit this till 1848, and from 1831 till 1834 published, with his son Edwin, the "New England Magazine." In this magazine Dr. Holmes published one or two articles under the title of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," which became famous when he resumed it twenty-five years later for a series in the "Atlantic Monthly." Mr. Buckingham was frequently elected to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1847 and 1850 served in the state senate. Among other public services, he made a report in favor of the suppression of lotteries. He was president of the Massachusetts charitable association, of the Bunker Hill monument association, and of the Middlesex agricultural society. After retiring from the press he published "Specimens of Newspaper Literature, with Personal Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Reminiscences" (2 vols., Boston, 1850); "Personal Memoirs and Recollections of Editorial Life" (2 vols., 1852); and "Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association" (1853).—His son, **Edwin,** associated with him in the publication of the "New England Magazine," died at sea, on a voyage to Smyrna, in 1833, aged twenty-three years.

BUCKINGHAM, William Alfred, governor of Connecticut, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 28 May, 1804; d. in Norwich, Conn., 3 Feb., 1875. He was educated in the public schools, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. When twenty-one years old he removed to Norwich, and was for many years a successful merchant and manufacturer there. He was mayor of the city in 1849, 1850, 1856, and 1857, and was elected governor of the state every year from 1858 till 1866, when he refused a renomination. In 1860 the result of the election in Connecticut was awaited with interest by the whole country, and the defeat of ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, the democratic candidate, by Gov. Buckingham, was regarded by the southern leaders as an indication of the general feeling at the north. During the war Gov. Buckingham co-operated promptly with the president, and was untiring in his efforts to sustain the national government. He was one of the governors on whom Mr. Lincoln especially leaned. The number of troops he raised was prodigious for the population of the state, then only 461,000. Connecticut never suffered a draft, and sent into the field nearly 55,000 men—6,000 more than her quota. This was due largely to Gov. Buckingham's efforts. Although known as the "war governor of Connecticut," he was by nature and training a civilian,

of kindly disposition and gentle manners. He was president of the American temperance union, moderator of the first national Congregational council, and one of the corporate members of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. After two years in private life he was elected, in 1868, to the U. S. senate, and died just before the expiration of his term. Gov. Buckingham contributed liberally to the poor, and for religious and educational purposes; among his gifts was $25,000 to Yale theological school. A bronze statue of Gov. Buckingham was unveiled in the state-house at Hartford, Conn., on 18 June, 1884.

BUCKLAND, Cyrus, inventor, b. in Manchester, Conn., 10 Aug., 1799. He received a common-school education, turned his attention to mechanical pursuits at the age of twenty-one, and assisted in building the machinery in a cotton factory at Monson, Mass., and in the first mills erected at Chicopee Falls, Mass. In 1828 he became a pattern-maker in the U. S. armory at Springfield, Mass. He rose to be a designer of machinery and tools for the manufacture of fire-arms, and at different times was employed as inspector in all the different parts of the armory, and also as inspector of cannon. His skill and inventive powers were called into requisition in remodelling old weapons and designing new ones, and in devising labor-saving machinery for producing the arms used in the U. S. service. The machinery in the armory was in a primitive condition when he entered it; but the improvements suggested by him raised the machinery and appliances to a standard of mechanical attainment far above any private establishment in the country. A set of stocking-machines of his invention, perfected in 1842, comprises thirteen machines for working gun-stocks from the rough state, as they were served out at the mills, to a degree of finish that requires only the smoothing of the outer surface to complete the manufacture. One machine cuts the groove in the stock in which the barrel is inserted; a second profiles the stock; a third cuts the groove for the butt-plate and bores the holes for the screws that fasten it; a fourth cuts on, in a single operation, the three bands that bind together the stock and the barrel; a fifth trims off the surplus wood between the bands; a sixth returns the stock and gives it the final form; a seventh cuts the bed for the guard, with mortise, screw-holes, etc.; and an eighth is a finishing-machine for cutting in the band-springs, boring for band-spring and ramrod-spring, wires, grooving for the ramrod, etc. Buckland invented machines for turning the upper band of the musket; for punching and cutting various parts of the arm; for finishing the cone; for milling screws; for finish-milling and tapping the cone-seat; for checking the comb of the hammer; for boring and turning the barrel; for milling the lock-plate edges; for rifling muskets; and for cutting the thread of the screw on the inside of the barrel and milling the breech-screw. This last invention, perfected in 1857, effected a great improvement in the manufacture of small-arms by producing a perfect interchange of parts, any screw fitting any barrel. The stocking apparatus and other inventions of Mr. Buckland reduced the cost of making muskets fifty per cent. The British government sent over commissioners, who had the gun-stock machines copied in Chicopee, and imported men from the Springfield armory to work them. Continental governments likewise adopted this machinery. Mr. Buckland received no compensation for his valuable inventions beyond his daily wages, but when he retired congress voted him a grant of $10,000. His nervous system broke down under the protracted mental strain, and he retired from the armory, an invalid, in 1859.

BUCKLAND, Ralph Pomeroy, soldier, b. in Leyden, Mass., 20 Jan., 1812. His father removed to Ohio when Ralph was but a few months old. He was educated at Kenyon college, but was never graduated, afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He was a delegate to the whig national convention of 1848, served as state senator from 1855 till 1859, and in 1861 was appointed colonel of the 72d Ohio infantry. He commanded the 4th brigade of Sherman's division at the battle of Shiloh, and was made a brigadier-general 29 Nov., 1862. He also commanded a brigade of the 15th army corps at Vicksburg and the district of Memphis during the year 1864. During absence from the field, in 1864, he was elected to congress, and served two terms. He resigned from the army, 9 Jan., 1865, and on 13 March was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866, to the Pittsburgh soldiers' convention, and to the republican national convention of 1876. Gen. Buckland was president of the managers of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home from 1867 till 1873, and government director of the Pacific railroad from 1877 till 1880.

BUCKLEY, James Monroe, clergyman, b. in Rahway, N. J., 16 Dec., 1836. He was educated at Pennington, N. J., seminary, and entered the class of 1860 at Wesleyan university, but left during freshman year, to study theology at Exeter, N. H. In 1858 he joined the New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal conference on trial, and was stationed at Dover in that state. After proving his abilities at several small stations, he was transferred to Detroit, Mich., in 1864, and to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1866. He was a member of the general conference in 1872, 1876, and 1880, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference in London. The same year he was elected editor of the "New York Christian Advocate." Since 1866 he has been constantly assigned to the most important posts, and he is one of the most influential men among the denominational clergy. He received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan university in 1872, and that of LL. D. from Emory and Henry college, Virginia. He has written "Two Weeks in the Yosemite Valley" (New York, 1873); "Supposed Miracles" (Boston, 1875); "Christians and the Theatre" (1877); "Oats or Wild Oats" (New York, 1885); and "The Land of the Czar and the Nihilist" (Boston, 1886).

BUCKLEY, Samuel Botsford, naturalist, b. in Torrey, Yates co., N. Y., 9 May, 1809; d. in Austin, Tex., 18 Feb., 1884. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1836, and in 1837–'8 made botanical collections in Virginia and Illinois. In 1839–'40 he was principal of Allenton, Ala., academy, and in 1842 travelled extensively through the south, discovering twenty-four new species of plants and a new genus, which was named *Buckleya*. He also discovered and obtained in Alabama a nearly complete skeleton of a zeuglodon. In 1843 he studied at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York, and in the same year, in an expedition to Florida, he discovered thirteen new species of shells. From 1843 till 1855 he lived on the homestead farm. In 1858 he determined barometrically the height of several mountains in Tennessee and North Carolina, and one of them, Mount Buckley, N. C., bears his name. In 1859–'60 he travelled south and west to

collect materials for a supplement to Michaux and Nuttall's *Sylva*. He was assistant geologist and naturalist of the Texas geological survey in 1860–'1, and from 1862 till 1865 was connected with the U. S. sanitary commission. He was state geologist of Texas from 1866 till 1867, and again from 1874 till 1877, and prepared two geological maps of the state. He showed by his investigations that Texas had deposits of iron and coal of much greater extent than had been supposed. In 1871–'2 he was scientific editor of the "State Gazette," Austin, Tex. From 1877 till 1881 he was engaged in preparing a work on the geology and natural history of the state. He was a member of various learned societies, and contributed largely to scientific publications. He also published several valuable reports as state geologist. A list of his scientific papers may be found in "Alumni Record of Wesleyan University" (Middletown, Conn., 1883).

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Rutland, Mass., 14 Oct., 1751; d. in Readsboro, Vt., 10 June, 1812. He was graduated in 1770 at Yale, studied three years longer on a Berkeley scholarship, and was a tutor from 1774 till 1778. Thomas, his ancestor, came early to Boston, and died in Brookline in 1656. He was the son of Joseph Buckminster, nephew of Col. William Buckminster, and minister of Rutland, Mass., who published several sermons, and died 27 Nov., 1792, aged seventy-two years. He became attached, while at New Haven, to a lady of reputation and celebrity, whose history is the basis of Miss Foster's story, "The Coquette." He was ordained in January, 1779, pastor of the North church in Portsmouth, N. H. After a ministry of thirty-three years, his health becoming greatly impaired, he left home, 2 June, 1812, accompanied by his wife and two friends, but died a few days after. He was an earnest preacher, distinguished for fervent eloquence, and was interested in the controversy that led to a division in the Congregational church, adhering to conservative and orthodox principles, while his son adopted liberal views. He published about twenty-five sermons and a short sketch of Dr. McClintock, and was part author of the "Piscataqua River Prayer-Book." Eliza B. Lee, his daughter, published "Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D. D., and of his Son, the Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster" (Boston, 1851).—His son, **Joseph Stevens,** clergyman, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 26 May, 1784; d. 9 June, 1812. He was graduated at Harvard in 1800, studied theology and general literature, and was for a time an assistant in Phillips Exeter academy, where he had Daniel Webster as one of his pupils. In October, 1804, he preached in Boston for the first time, and accepted, in 1805, an invitation from the Brattle street society there. A voyage to Europe was rendered necessary for the restoration of his health; and in 1806–'7 he travelled in England and on the continent. While in London he purchased many books for the Boston Athenæum. He was an active member of the anthology club, famous for the gifted men it included, and for having originated one of the first purely literary periodicals of this country. In 1809 he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard an address on "The Dangers and Duties of Men of Letters." He was a celebrated preacher and a contributor to periodicals. The new edition of the Greek Testament of Griesbach was directed by him in 1808. In 1811 he was appointed the first lecturer on biblical criticism at Harvard; but, while preparing for this office, he was attacked with epilepsy, a disease with which he was affected during his entire life, and died after a few days. In 1808 he published a collection of hymns for the use of his society. A volume of his sermons was published, with a memoir of his life and character, by Samuel C. Thacher, in 1814. His collected works were issued in two volumes (Boston, 1839).

BUCKMINSTER, William, soldier, b. in Framingham, Mass., 15 Dec., 1736; d. 22 June, 1786; removed to Barre in 1757, commanded the minute-men in 1774, was lieutenant-colonel of Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill, and received there a wound that crippled him for life.

BUCKMINSTER, William J., journalist, b. in Maine in 1813; d. in Malden, Mass., 2 March, 1878. He was a son of the founder of the "Massachusetts Ploughman," and was for twenty-one years one of its editors and publishers. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1835. His father, William, died at Framingham, Mass., in June, 1865, aged eighty-two years.

BUCKNER, Alexander, senator, b. in Indiana; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 15 June, 1833. He settled in Missouri, was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1820, was several terms in the legislature, and was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 4 March, 1831, until his death.

BUCKNER, Simon Bolivar, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1823. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1844. Entering the 2d infantry, he was, from August, 1845, till May, 1846, assistant professor of ethics at West Point. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was wounded, and captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey. He was appointed assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, August, 1848, and resigned 25 March, 1855. He was superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom-house in 1855, and colonel of the volunteers raised in Illinois in that year for the Utah expedition, but not mustered into service. He then practised law, and became the most prominent of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Kentucky. After the civil war began he was made commander of the state guard of Kentucky and adjutant-general of the state. On 12 Sept., 1861, he issued from Russellville an address to the people of Kentucky, calling on them to take up arms against the usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, after which he occupied Bowling Green. After the capture of Fort Henry he evacuated that place and withdrew to Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade in the battles of 13, 14, and 15 Feb., 1862, and, after the escape of Pillow and Floyd, surrendered the fort, 16 Feb., to Gen. Grant, with 16,000 prisoners and vast stores. He was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston, until exchanged in August, 1862. He subsequently commanded the 1st division of Gen. Hardee's corps in Bragg's army in Tennessee. Later he was made a major-general, and assigned to the 3d grand division, was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and surrendered with Kirby Smith's army to Osterhaus, at Baton Rouge, 26 May, 1865. Gen. Buckner's first wife was a daughter of Maj. Kingsbury. He was one of the pall-bearers at Gen. Grant's funeral. He resides in his native state.

BUDD, Charles Henry, physician, b. in Pemberton, N. J., 8 Dec., 1822; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Oct., 1880. He was educated at Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pa., and studied medicine at the university of Pennsylvania, after which he began to practise in Darby, Pa. At the beginning of the civil war he received an appointment at the Chestnut Hill hospital, and afterward at the Nicetown hospital, Philadelphia. Subsequent to the

war he practised medicine in Jenkintown, but soon was elected to the chair of chemistry and natural science in Franklin-Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. Later he became professor of natural history in Girard college, Philadelphia, where he continued until his death. He was early a member of the academy of natural sciences, and an active participator in its work. Possessed of considerable mechanical skill, he constructed scientific instruments, and also devised several processes that have since become of commercial value.

BUDINGTON, William Ives, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 25 April, 1815; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1879. He was graduated at Yale in 1834, and studied theology in New Haven and at Andover, where he was graduated in 1839. In April, 1840, he was installed as pastor of the First church in Charlestown, Mass., and remained there until 1854, when he removed to Philadelphia. He intended to enter upon a pastorate there, but changed his plans in consequence of the death of his wife. In December of the same year he accepted a call to the Clinton Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn. The church flourished under his charge, and he became a leader in the denomination. In maintaining orthodoxy and resisting innovations, he was supported by his congregation. His death was caused by a cancer, from which he suffered for two years. Dr. Budington's publications were the "History of the First Church of Charlestown" (1845); a sermon on "Patriotism and the Pulpit," delivered at the anniversary of the American educational society of Boston in 1861; an address on "The Relations of Science to Religion," delivered at Yale college in 1871; and "Responsive Worship" (New York, 1874).

BUEL, Jesse, agriculturist, b. in Coventry, Conn., 4 Jan., 1778; d. in Danbury, Conn., 6 Oct., 1839. He was originally a printer. He began the Troy "Budget" in 1797, and the Poughkeepsie "Guardian" in 1801, failed, and removed to Kingston, N. Y., where he edited the "Plebeian," removed to Albany in 1813, and established the "Argus," which he edited until 1821, when he retired to a farm on an elevated and sandy tract near Albany, which was unproductive under the prevailing system of cultivation, but which he made one of the best farms in the state by deeper tillage and the application of fertilizers. He was in 1823 a member of the state assembly, for many years a judge, whig candidate for governor in 1836, and at the time of his death a regent of the state university. In 1834 he established the "Cultivator," which exerted great influence among agriculturists, and was the means of effecting many improvements in husbandry. He delivered numerous addresses and published the "Farmer's Instructor," in ten volumes, and the "Farmer's Companion, or Essays on the Principles and Practice of American Husbandry" (New York, 1839).

BUELL, Abel, mechanic, b. in Killingworth, Conn., about 1750; d. in New Haven about 1825. His youth was spent as an apprentice to a gold- and silver-smith, and his skill in engraving led him, before he became of age, to alter ingeniously a colonial note. This act was detected and punished. The first lapidary machine is believed to have been constructed by him. Later he established a type-foundry, and, unaided, completed several fonts of long-primer type. He then removed to New Haven, and was employed by Bernard Romano in the construction of a map of North America. For this purpose he surveyed the coast about Pensacola, and afterward engraved the map that was published during the revolutionary war. In consideration of his various services to the public he was restored to his civil rights by the legislature. Subsequent to the war he was employed by the state in coining, for which he devised all of his own apparatus. He then visited England, where he acquired some knowledge of the machinery used in the manufacture of cloth, and on his return erected a cotton-factory in New Haven, one of the first in the United States.

BUELL, Don Carlos, soldier, b. on the present site of Lowell, Ohio, 23 March, 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, entered the 3d infantry, became first lieutenant on 18 June, 1846, and won the brevet of captain at Monterey, and of major at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. He served as assistant adjutant-general at Washington in 1848–'9, and at the headquarters of various departments till 1861, was made a lieutenant-colonel on the staff, 11 May, 1861, and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861. After assisting in organizing the army at Washington, he was assigned in August to a division of the Army of the Potomac, which became distinguished for its discipline. In November he superseded Gen. W. T. Sherman in the department of the Cumberland, which was re-organized as that of the Ohio. The campaign in Kentucky was begun by an attack upon his pickets at Rowlett station, near Munfordsville, on 17 Dec. On 14 Feb., 1862, Gen. Buell occupied Bowling Green. On the 23d, with a small force, he took possession of Gallatin, Tenn., and on the 25th his troops entered Nashville, supported by gunboats. He was promoted major-general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862, and on the same day his district was incorporated with that of the Mississippi, commanded by Gen. Halleck. He arrived with a part of a division on the battle-field of Shiloh, near the close of the first day's action, 6 April. Three of his divisions came up the next day, and the confederates were driven to their intrenchments at Corinth. On 12 June he took command of the district of Ohio. In July and August Bragg's army advanced into Kentucky, capturing several of Buell's posts, compelling the abandonment of Lexington and Frankfort, and the removal of the state archives to Louisville, which city was threatened as well as Cincinnati. Gen. Bragg advanced from Chattanooga on 5 Sept., and, entering Kentucky by the eastern route, passed to the rear of Buell's army in middle Tennessee. The manœuvre compelled Gen. Buell, whose communications with Nashville and Louisville were endangered, to evacuate central Tennessee and retreat rapidly to Louisville along the line of the railroad from Nashville to Louisville. The advance of Gen. E. Kirby Smith to Frankfort had

D. C. Buell,

already caused consternation in Cincinnati, which place, as well as Louisville, was exposed to attack. At midnight of 24 Sept., Buell's retreating army entered Louisville amid great excitement, as it was feared that Bragg would reach there first. On 30 Sept., by order from Washington, Buell turned over his command to Gen. Thomas, but was restored the same day, and on 1 Oct. began to pursue the confederates. On 7 Oct. the two divisions of the confederate army formed a junction at Frankfort. Bragg had already drained the country of supplies and sent them southward, which was the object of his raid, before Gen. Buell was able to meet him with equal numbers. As the confederates retreated the union troops pressed upon their heels, and at Perryville Gen. Bragg halted and determined to give battle. The two armies formed in order of battle on opposite sides of the town. The action was begun, after the opening artillery fire, by a charge of the confederates early in the afternoon of the 8 Oct., 1862, and soon became general, and was hotly contested until dark, with heavy losses on both sides. The next morning Gen. Bragg withdrew to Harrodsburg. The confederates retreated slowly to Cumberland Gap, and, though Gen. Buell pursued them, he was blamed for not moving swiftly enough to bring them into action again. On the 24th he was ordered to transfer his command to Gen. Rosecrans. A military commission, appointed to investigate his operations, made a report, which has never been published. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 23 May, 1864, and on 1 June resigned his commission in the regular army, having been before the military commission from 24 Nov., 1862, till 10 May, 1863, and since that time waiting orders at Indianapolis. He became president of the Green River iron-works of Kentucky in 1865, and subsequently held the office of pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

BUELL, Jacob Dockstader, Canadian politician, b. in Brockville, Ontario, 4 Oct., 1827. He is a son of the late William Buell, of the 7th Leeds militia, who held the medal with clasps for the battle of Chrysler's Farm, 1813, and who sat as a representative for the county of Leeds in the Upper Canada assembly from 1828 till 1836. He was educated at the public schools of Brockville, studied law, and admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Commons from Brockville, and re-elected for the same constituency in 1874. He is lieutenant-colonel in the 42d battalion, Brockville. He is a liberal.

BUELL, Richard Hooker, engineer, b. in Cumberland, Md., 9 Nov., 1842. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1862, was an engineer officer in the U. S. navy in 1862–'7, and in 1870 assistant civil engineer in the Tehuantepec survey. He has published "The Cadet Engineer" (Philadelphia, 1875); "Safety-Valves" (New York, 1878); additions to Weisbach's "Mechanics of Engineering" on heat, steam, and steam-engines (1878); and "The Compound Steam-Engine and its Steam-Generating Plant" (1884).

BUELL, Rufus F., missionary, b. in 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 Feb., 1866. He studied at Madison university, and was graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1840. In the spring of the following year he set sail for Greece, where he and his wife labored as missionaries of the American Baptist missionary union, amid many discouragements, and in the face of violent opposition, until the Greek mission was abandoned in 1855. After their return they taught a young ladies' school in Providence, R. I. Mr. Buell subsequently removed to Washington, where he held an appointment in the internal revenue office. He edited a "Life of Washington" in Greek.

BUFFINGTON, Adelbert R., soldier, b. in Wheeling, Va., 22 Nov., 1837. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in May, 1861, and made brevet second lieutenant of ordnance. During the civil war he served, first, in drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C., from 7 May, till 5 June, 1861; was assistant ordnance officer at St. Louis arsenal from 8 June till 15 Oct., 1862, and was promoted first lieutenant of ordnance, 22 July. From 25 Oct., 1862, till 12 Sept., 1863, he was engaged in mustering Missouri and Illinois volunteers; aided with artillery and men in the defence of Pilot Knob, Mo.; acted as assistant adjutant-general of the 5th division, Army of the West; drilled and organized the employees of the arsenal into a regiment of Missouri militia (of which he was commissioned colonel by Gov. Gamble); and also commanded the Wheeling, W. Va., ordnance depot. He was inspector of rifling sea-coast cannon from 19 Sept., 1863, till 13 July, 1864, and brevet major, 13 March, 1865. He was in command of the New York arsenal from 13 July, 1864, till September, 1865, and of Baton Rouge arsenal, La., from 14 Sept., 1865, till 15 Aug., 1866; was chief of ordnance, department of the gulf, from 15 Aug., 1866, till 26 March, 1867; of the 5th military district, Texas and Louisiana, in 1867–'8; was in command of the Watertown arsenal from May, 1868, till 20 Oct. of the same year, and assigned to the command of Detroit arsenal, 15 Dec., 1870, from which he retired, in February, 1872, to superintend the southern forts, first, as assistant, from February, 1872, till April, and then as chief from that time till May, 1873. From 14 May till October, 1873, was assistant at Watervliet arsenal; was in command of Indianapolis arsenal, 15 Oct., 1873, till 19 April, 1875; was promoted major of ordnance, 23 June, 1874; and was in command of the Alleghany arsenal from 19 April, 1875, till December, 1880, and of Watervliet arsenal from December, 1880, till 3 Oct., 1881. He was on leave of absence, inspecting arms for the Egyptian government, from 6 Dec., 1865, till 22 April, 1876. On 1 June, 1881, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, made a member of the board on heavy ordnance and projectiles, 13 July, 1881, till May, 1882, and on 3 Oct. of that year placed in command of the national armory. He has perfected the following inventions: A magazine fire-arm; carriages for light and heavy guns; parts of models of 1884 Springfield rifles, and several mechanical devices. He also introduced the gas-forging furnaces and improved methods, simplifying and reducing the cost of manufacture, at the national armory, of Springfield rifles, and was the originator of the nitre and manganese method of bluing iron and steel surfaces, which is used at the national armory for small arms.

BUFFUM, Edward Gould, journalist, b. in Rhode Island about 1820; d. in Paris, France, 24 Oct., 1867. He was the son of Arnold Buffum, a well-known philanthropist of New England. In early life he became connected with the "New York Herald," and continued his connection with this journal until the beginning of the Mexican war, when he joined Col. Stevenson's regiment of New York volunteers, with which he went to California in 1846 as a lieutenant. He served on the Pacific side of Mexico, and at the close of the war returned to California and took an active part in the explorations for gold. The fruits of his obser-

vations he embodied in a work entitled "Six Months in the Gold Mines" (Philadelphia, 1850). When the "Alta California" newspaper was founded, Mr. Buffum became its editor-in-chief. He was elected a member of the legislature from San Francisco, and declined the speakership. He wrote a history of Col. Stevenson's regiment, in which he gave a graphic and interesting description of life in California in its early days. He went to Europe as special correspondent of the "New York Herald," residing in Paris in that capacity for more than eight years, up to the time of his death. He was a frequent contributor to magazines, both European and American.

BUFORD, Abraham, soldier, b. in Virginia; d. in Scott co., Ky., 29 June, 1833. He was appointed colonel of Morgan's 11th Virginia regiment, 16 May, 1778. On 29 May, 1780, his command was surprised and massacred by Col. Tarleton's at Waxhaw Creek. They had set out for Charleston to relieve Gen. Lincoln, but, hearing of his surrender, were on the return march. Tarleton's men surrounded the force, which consisted of 400 infantry and a small detachment of cavalry, with 700 cavalry and mounted infantry. While parleying, the British commander prepared for an attack, which was carried out so suddenly, when Col. Buford refused the offered terms, that the continental troops were thrown into confusion and were killed without quarter by the British. "Tarleton's quarter" after that came to be a synonym for barbarity.

BUFORD, Abraham, soldier, b. in Kentucky about 1820; d. 9 June, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and assigned to the 1st dragoons, was promoted first lieutenant in 1846, and brevetted captain for gallantry at Buena Vista. In 1848–'51 he served in New Mexico, and in 1852–'4 in the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., and as secretary of the military asylum of Harrodsburg, Ky., with the rank of captain, and on 22 Oct., 1854, he resigned from the army and became a farmer in Woodford co., Ky. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate states, was commissioned a brigadier-general, and performed distinguished services. He died by his own hand.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, soldier, b. in Woodford co., Ky., 13 Jan., 1807; d. 28 March, 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1827, and employed as a lieutenant of artillery in various surveys. In 1831 he obtained leave to enter Harvard law-school, and in 1834–'5 was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. On 31 Dec., 1835, he resigned his commission, and became resident engineer of the Licking river improvement, in the service of the state of Kentucky, and afterward an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1857 president of the Rock Island and Peoria railroad. On 10 Aug., 1861, he entered the national army as colonel of the 27th Illinois volunteers, took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., 7 Nov., 1861, was in command at Columbus, Ky., after its evacuation by the confederates in March, 1862, and in the attack on Island No. 10, captured Union City by surprise after a forced march, commanded the garrison at Island No. 10 after the capitulation of the fort, and was engaged in the expedition to Fort Pillow in April, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general on 15 April, 1862, took part in the siege of Corinth, commanded a division at Jacinto from June till September, 1862, was engaged at the battle of Corinth on 3 and 4 Oct., 1862, and in the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, and was in command of Cairo, Ill., from March till September, 1863, and at Helena, Ark., from 12 Sept., 1863, till 9 March, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of the service on 24 Aug., 1865. He was special U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs from 7 Feb. till 1 Sept., 1868, and for inspecting the Union Pacific railroad from 1 Sept., 1867, till 10 March, 1869, when the road was completed.—His half-brother, **John,** soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Dec., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848; was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the 1st dragoons and served on the plains, being engaged in the Sioux expedition of 1855, at Blue Water, in the Kansas disturbances of 1856–'7, and in the Utah expedition of 1857–'8 until the civil war began; he was made a major in the inspector-general's corps on 12 Nov., 1861. His duties did not give him an opportunity to engage in the campaigns until 1862, when he was attached to the staff of Gen. Pope in the Army of Virginia on 26 June, and on 27 July made a brigadier-general, assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry under Gen. Hooker in the northern Virginia campaign, and engaged at the skirmish at Madison Court-House, 9 Aug., the passage of the Rapidan in pursuit of Jackson's force, 12 Aug., Kelly's Ford, Thoroughfare Gap, 28 Aug., and Manassas, 29 and 30 Aug., where he was wounded. He served as chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, being engaged at South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, at Antietam, 17 Sept., where he succeeded Gen. Stoneman on Gen. McClellan's staff, and in the march to Falmouth. When the cavalry organization of the Army of the Potomac was perfected, of which Gen. Stoneman was at that time the chief, Gen. Buford was assigned to command the reserve cavalry brigade. He was subsequently conspicuous in almost every cavalry engagement, being at Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond in the beginning of May, 1863, and at Beverly Ford, 9 June, 1863. He commanded the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania campaign, was engaged at Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, and at Gettysburg he began the attack on the enemy before the arrival of Reynolds on 1 July, and the next day rendered important services both at Wolf's Hill and Round Top. He participated in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, and in the subsequent operations in Virginia, being engaged at Culpepper, and, after pursuing the enemy across the Rapidan, cut his way to rejoin the army north of the Rappahannock. A short time previous to his death he was assigned to the command of the cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, and had left the Army of the Potomac for that purpose. His last sickness was the result of toil and exposure. His commission as major-general reached him on the day of his death.

BUGBEE, Lucius Halen, educator, b. in Gowanda, N. Y., 25 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Amherst in 1854, became a teacher, was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was principal of Fayette seminary, Iowa, in 1857–'60, pastor of a church in Chicago, Ill., in 1861–'3, president of the Northwestern female college at Evanstown, Ill., in 1865–'8, of Cincinnati Wesleyan college in 1868–'75, and afterward of Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa.

BUIL, Bernardo (boo-eel'), Spanish missionary, b. in Catalonia; d. in Cuxa in 1520. He was a member of the Benedictine order, a monk of St. Benoit, in Austria, and in 1493 was appointed by the pope vicar-apostolic in the New World. He ac-

companied Columbus on his second voyage to the New World, bringing with him several priests. In consequence of differences with Columbus respecting the treatment of the natives of Hispaniola, he returned to Spain, supported the charges that brought about the downfall of the admiral, and died abbot of the convent at Cuxa. An account of what he did in America, entitled "Nova Typis transacta navigatione Novi Orbis Indiæ occidentalis," published in 1621 under the name of Franciscus Honorius Philoponus, is supposed to have been written by Buil himself.

BUIST, George, clergyman, b. in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1770; d. in Charleston, S. C., 31 Aug., 1808. He was educated at Edinburgh university, attained great proficiency in philology, was called to a church in Charleston in 1793, and in 1805 became principal of the college in that city. He published an abridgment of Hume's "History" for schools (1792) and a version of the Psalms (1796), and contributed to the "British Encyclopædia." A volume of his sermons, with a memoir, was published in 1809.

BULFINCH, Charles, architect, b. 8 Aug., 1763; d. in Boston, 15 April, 1844. He was a son of Dr. Thomas Bulfinch, an eminent physician, who attempted to establish a small-pox hospital in Boston in 1763, was graduated at Harvard in 1781, and acquired, by travel in Europe, a knowledge of architecture. On his return from Europe in 1786, he devoted himself to architecture as a profession. In 1793 he built the first theatre in Boston. He drew the plans for the state-house and city-hall in Boston, for the capitol at Washington, for Faneuil hall, and designed as many as forty churches and other buildings in New England cities. He was the architect of the national capitol from 1817 until it was completed in 1830.—His son, **Stephen Greenleaf,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 June, 1809; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 12 Oct., 1870. He accompanied his father to Washington at the age of nine, and was graduated at Columbian college in 1826. After studying at the Cambridge divinity school, he was, from 1830 till 1837, a Unitarian clergyman at Augusta, Ga. He taught school and preached in Pittsburg, Pa., and was similarly engaged in Washington, D. C., for six years. In 1845 he was settled in Nashua, N. H., and in 1852 removed to Boston. He published "Contemplations of the Saviour" (Boston, 1832); a volume of "Poems" (Charleston, 1834); "The Holy Land and its Inhabitants" (Boston, 1834); "Lays of the Gospel" (1835); "Communion Thoughts" (1852); "The Harp and the Cross" (1857); "Honor, or the Slave Dealer's Daughter" (1864); "Manual of the Evidences of Christianity" (1866); and "Studies in the Evidences of Christianity" (1869). He was a contributor to the collection of Unitarian hymns.

BULFINCH, Thomas, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 July, 1796; d. there, 27 May, 1867. He studied in the Latin school and at Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1814. He was in mercantile business until 1837, and a clerk in the Boston merchants' bank during the rest of his life. His leisure hours were devoted to literary pursuits. He published "Hebrew Lyrical History" (Boston, 1853); "The Age of Fable" (1855); "The Age of Chivalry" (1858); the "Boy Inventor" (1860); "Legends of Charlemagne" (1863); "Poetry of the Age of Fable" (1863); and "Oregon and Eldorado; or, Romance of the Rivers" (1866).

BULKELEY, Eliphalet Adams, lawyer, b. in Colchester, Conn., 29 June, 1803; d. in Hartford, 13 Feb., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1824, studied law, and admitted to the bar in Lebanon, Conn. Later he settled in East Haddam, where he followed his profession and became president of the bank. While residing in this district he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, and afterward twice to the senate. In 1847 he removed to Hartford, where he was appointed school-fund commissioner, and in 1857 again elected to the state legislature, becoming speaker of the house. For many years he was associated in law business with Judge Henry Perkins, under the firm-name of Bulkeley & Perkins. During the latter portion of his life he was interested in the business of life insurance, and associated in the organizing of both the Connecticut mutual company, becoming its first president, and the Ætna life insurance company, of which he was president from 1850 till his death.—His son, **Morgan Gardiner,** financier, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 26 Dec., 1838, was educated in Hartford, and subsequently entered upon a mercantile career in Brooklyn. On the death of his father he returned to Hartford and became president of the United States bank, and later was elected to the presidency of the Ætna life insurance company. He is prominent in Connecticut politics as a republican, and has four times been elected mayor of Hartford.

BULKELEY, Peter, clergyman, b. in Odell, Bedfordshire, England, 31 Jan., 1583; d. in Concord, Mass., 9 March, 1659. He was educated at Cambridge, where he afterward became a fellow. Later he took orders, and succeeded to the living of his father in Odell, where he remained for twenty-one years, when he was removed by Archbishop Laud for non-conformity. In 1635 he sold his estates and came to this country with other settlers. He remained for some time at Cambridge, Mass., but pushed farther inland and founded Concord, where he lived until his death. Mr. Bulkeley was an excellent scholar. He wrote Latin verses, some of which have been preserved in Cotton Mather's "History of New England"; an elegy on the Rev. Thomas Hooker; and "The Gospel Covenant; or, the Covenant of Grace Opened" (London, 1646). He contributed a large part of his own valuable collection to establish the library of Harvard college.

BULKLEY, Henry Daggett, physician, b. in New Haven, Conn., 20 April, 1803; d. in New York city, 4 Jan., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, and spent several years in New York, engaged in business, after which he returned to New Haven and studied medicine under Dr. Knight, receiving his medical degree in 1830. He spent some time in the study of cutaneous diseases in the hospitals of Paris, and in November, 1832, settled in New York and devoted his attention principally to that specialty, in which he became a recognized authority. He delivered several courses of lectures on this subject in the college of physicians and surgeons, and was the first to establish a dispensary in New York for skin diseases. In 1848 he was appointed attending physician to the New York Hospital, a post which he occupied until his death. He was a member of medical societies and some time president of the New York County Medical Society and of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Bulkley edited the American editions of Cazenave and Schedel's "Manual of Diseases of the Skin" (New York, 1846), and Gregory's "Eruptive Fevers" (1851).

BULL, Henry, governor of Rhode Island, b. in South Wales in 1609; d. in Rhode Island in 1693. He early emigrated to America, and after a short

residence in Massachusetts, with a party of seventeen, purchased land and settled in Newport about 1638. In 1685 and in 1689 he was governor.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, violinist, b. in Bergen, Norway, 5 Feb., 1810; d. there, 18 Aug., 1880. Music came as if by instinct to this artist. When only five years of age he played on the violin without having any previous training. His fondness for music was encouraged by his uncle, Jens Bull, and in his eighth year he began receiving instruction. A year later he was first violinist at the theatre where his father acted, the latter being a clever amateur performer. In 1822 he studied under Lundholm, a Swede who settled in Bergen, and soon acquired the little that this musician could impart to him. Later his father, who desired that he should become a clergyman, placed him under the care of Musæus; but, as he was not permitted to use his violin, he soon revolted. In 1828 he was sent to the university at Christiania; but his stay was short, and he became director of the philharmonic and dramatic societies. He then determined to study music under Louis Spohr at Cassel; but his reception was so cold that he turned his attention to study and spent a few months at Göttingen. Returning to Norway, he gave several concerts, and so obtained funds with which to visit Paris. His experiences there were the same as those of many men of genius that, first and last, have been attracted to that gay capital. Faith in himself, hope, struggling, despondency, death almost, then rescue and success, is the brief story. After a severe illness at the residence of Madame Villeminot, whose granddaughter he married some years later (1836), he was enabled to give his first concert under the patronage of the duke of Montebello, and with the proceeds he made a concert tour through Switzerland and Italy, spending some time in hard study at Milan. His first really great success was made in Bologna. Malibran and De Beriot were to appear together at a concert; but at the last moment Malibran declined to sing on account of indisposition, and De Beriot claimed that he was suffering from a sprained thumb. Ole Bull was hastily sought out, and, although he had retired for the night, hurried to the theatre. Wearied and almost unnerved, choosing his own composition and closing his eyes, he played with such ecstasy of feeling that he captivated his audience. His reputation was now established, and he continued in Italy, giving concerts in the principal cities until May, 1835, when he returned to Paris. The Grand Opera was open to him, and he gave several concerts there, after which he played in Lyons and elsewhere in France. In 1836 he visited London, and, after a series of successful concerts, made a tour through the United Kingdom. During the following years he visited Belgium, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and his own home in Norway, then Denmark, Austria, and until 1843 travelled in continental Europe. Late in 1843 he landed in Boston, and travelled through the United States, Canada, and part of the West Indies, returning to Paris in December, 1845. From that time until 1852 he was in Europe, with the exception of a brief experience in Algiers with Gen. Youssuf in 1847. In 1848 he settled in Norway, and for some time devoted all his energies to the establishment of a national theatre in Bergen, in which he was successful; but ultimately its management passed into other hands. In 1852 he returned to the United States and remained for five years. While in Pennsylvania he purchased a large tract of land in Potter co. and endeavored to found a colony, to which he gave the name Oleana; but he had been deceived in regard to the land-titles, and the project, after considerable expenditure, was abandoned. He returned to Bergen, where for a time he managed the theatre he had originated, but later made concert tours, and from 1863 till 1867 was so occupied in Germany, Poland, and Russia. During 1867 he again visited the United States, returning to Bergen for a short time in 1870, when he married Miss Thorpe, whom he had met in 1868 at Madison, Wis. In 1872 he spent the summer in Norway, but returned to the United States in the autumn. Later he spent some time in Europe; but in 1876 he again came to this country, and appeared in the principal cities afterward. During the years that followed, his summers were spent abroad and his winters in America, that of 1879, at Cambridge, Mass. See "Ole Bull: a Memoir," by his widow, Sara C. Bull (Boston, 1883).

BULL, William, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, b. in 1710; d. in London, 4 July, 1791. He was a son of William Bull, who had also been lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and who died in 1755, aged seventy-two. After distinguishing himself in his studies at home, he went to Europe and became a pupil of Boerhaave, the famous Leyden physician, and, having completed his studies, returned to South Carolina. He was a member of the colonial council of South Carolina in 1751 and speaker of the house of delegates in 1763, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of that colony in 1764. He continued in the latter office many years, and was commander-in-chief of the colony. In 1782 he accompanied the British troops to England, and remained there until his death.

BULLARD, Asa, clergyman, b. in Northbridge, Mass., 26 March, 1804. He was graduated at Amherst in 1828, and then for a year taught school. From 1829 till 1831 he studied at Andover theological seminary, and on 13 Jan., 1832, was ordained. In 1831 he became agent and secretary of the Maine Sabbath-school union, and in 1834 was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath-school society (afterward Congregational publishing society), continuing as such until 1875, when he became honorary secretary and its representative before the churches. He has edited a great number of the society's books, and has written "Children's Album of Pictures and Stories" (Springfield, 1867); "Children's Book for Sabbath Hours" (1875); "Sunnybank Stories" (Boston, 1863); "Fifty Years with the Sabbath-Schools" (Boston, 1876). From 1834 till 1844 he edited "The Sabbath-School Visitor," and since then he has had charge of "The Well-Spring."

BULLARD, Henry Adams, jurist, b. in Groton, Mass., 9 Sept., 1781; d. in New Orleans, La., 17 April, 1851. He was graduated at Harvard in 1807, and studied law. He accompanied Gen. Toledo on his revolutionary expedition to New Mexico in the spring of 1813 in the capacity of aide and military secretary. The revolutionists were defeated by the royal troops at San Antonio, and Bullard suffered many hardships, but reached Natchitoches, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected a district judge in 1822, entered congress in 1831, and served till 1834, when he was raised to the supreme bench of Louisiana, and held that office till 1846, except in 1839, when he served as secretary of state for Louisiana. In 1847 he became professor of civil law in the law-school of Louisiana. In 1850 he was elected to the legislature, and a few weeks later was chosen to serve out the unexpired term of Charles M. Conrad in congress, but died from fatigue after returning from Washington.

BULLARD, Talbot, physician, b. in Sutton, Mass., 16 Aug., 1815; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 18 June, 1863. He was educated at Marietta, and then studied medicine in the Cincinnati medical college. After settling in Indianapolis he followed his profession and acquired a lucrative practice. Soon after the beginning of the war he became interested in the welfare of the soldiers, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing he assumed the superintendence and care of the Indiana wounded. The devotion he showed at that time was such that his service was called for by Gov. Morton after every subsequent battle in which Indiana troops were engaged. At Pittsburg Landing he contracted a complaint from which he never recovered, and when called on by the governor to go to Vicksburg, he did so contrary to the advice of his friends, and, after the mission was accomplished, returned to his home and soon died.

BULLIONS, Peter, clergyman, b. in Moss Side, Scotland, in December, 1791; d. in Troy, N. Y., 13 Feb., 1864. He received an excellent early education, and assisted his parents on the farm. In 1810 he entered the University of Edinburgh, supporting himself during his three years' course by teaching. He then studied theology under Prof. Paxton, and late in 1817 came to the United States. In March, 1818, he was ordained pastor at Argyle, N. Y., where he remained until 1824, when ill health compelled his resignation. He then became professor of languages in the Albany academy, and continued as such until 1848. From 1832 till 1852 he was pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation in Troy, N. Y., and again from 1853 until his death, having in the meanwhile spent some time in travel. He published an extensive series of classical text-books, which came into use very extensively. Among them are "Principles of English Grammar" (New York, 1834); "Analytical and Practical English Grammar" (1850); "Cicero's Select Orations" (1851); "Principles of Greek Grammar" (1840); "Principles of Latin Grammar" (1853); "Latin Exercises" (1855); "Latin and English Dictionary" (1862). He also published a "Life of Alexander Bullions."

BULLITT, Alexander Scott, statesman, b. in Prince William co., Va., in 1761; d. in Jefferson co., Ky., 13 April, 1816. In 1784 he settled in Shelby co., Va. (now Kentucky), but the continual depredations of the Indians caused him to remove to Jefferson co., and he settled near Sturgus' Station. He was a delegate to the convention that met at Danville in 1792 to frame the constitution of Kentucky. After its adoption he represented his county in the state senate, and was the first speaker, serving as such from 1792 till 1804. In 1799 he was a delegate to the convention that met at Frankfort for the purpose of amending the state constitution, and presided at its meetings. He became in 1800 the first lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. He retired from politics in 1808, and passed the latter portion of his life on the farm in Jefferson co., where he died.

BULLOCH, Archibald, lawyer, b. in Charleston, S. C., about 1730; d. in Savannah, Ga., 22 Feb., 1777. He received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Georgia. In 1772 he became speaker of the commons house, in 1775 was elected a member of the provincial congress, and became its president, and during the following year he was again called upon to preside over the second provincial congress, and sent as a delegate to the continental congress meeting at Philadelphia. He would have been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence had not official duties called him home; but he was the first person in Georgia to receive a copy of that document, which he read publicly to the citizens of Savannah. He was chosen first republican president of Georgia, holding that office from 20 June, 1776, till 5 Feb., 1777, when the state constitution came into existence. Gov. Bulloch was one of the most eminent men of his time, and had great influence in shaping the course of his state.—His son, **William Bellinger,** U. S. senator, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1776; d. there, 6 March, 1852. He received a classical education, after which he studied law. As a lawyer he became prominent, and in 1809 was elected mayor of Savannah. Subsequently he became collector of the port, and during the war of 1812 served in the Savannah heavy artillery. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Crawford in the U. S. senate, and served from 24 May, 1813, till 6 Dec., 1813. From 1816 till 1843 he was president of the state bank of Georgia, having been one of the founders of that institution.

BULLOCK, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Royalston, Mass., 2 March, 1816; d. in Worcester, 17 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Amherst in 1836, and for three years he taught school in Princeton, N. J., after which, from 1839 till 1841, he studied law with Emory Washburn and in Harvard law-school. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Worcester. He soon became interested in politics, and was a member of the lower branch of the legislature from 1845 till 1847, and again from 1862 till 1866, acting as speaker during the latter period. In 1849 he was elected to the state senate, from 1853 till 1856 was commissioner of insolvency, and in 1856–'8 judge of the court of insolvency. In 1859 he was elected mayor of Worcester, and from 1866 till 1868 was governor of Massachusetts. From 1848 till 1850 he edited "The Ægis" in Worcester. He was elected trustee of Amherst college in 1852, and received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1866. Gov. Bullock published addresses, both political and literary, among which is "The Centennial Situation of Women" (Worcester, 1876). He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society, and his death was commemorated by an address by the president. See Winthrop's "Addresses" (Boston, 1886).

BULLOCK, Jonathan Russell, b. in Bristol, R. I., 6 Sept., 1815. He was graduated at Brown in 1834, studied law in his father's office, and admitted to the bar in 1836. Soon afterward he removed to Alton, Ill., where he practised his profession till April, 1843, when he returned to Rhode Island, and was associated in practice with the late Joseph M. Blake, then attorney-general until 1849, when he was appointed collector. In 1844 and the two succeeding years he was chosen first representative to the general assembly from the town of Bristol; but in 1847, having been retained as counsel from that town in an important question affecting its boundaries, then pending before the legislature, he declined re-election. In 1849 he was selected as one of a committee of three to inquire into the validity of the state (revolutionary) debt, and in the same year was appointed collector of Bristol and Warren, an office which he held until 4 March, 1854. In April, 1859, he was elected to the state senate, and in December, 1860, was chosen lieutenant-governor. In December, 1861, he was appointed by the governor a special commissioner to adjust the accounts between Rhode Island and the United States, growing out of the expenses incurred by the state in raising troops to suppress

the rebellion, and while engaged in this duty in September, 1862, he was chosen a judge of the supreme court. He remained upon the bench of this court until March, 1864, when he was appointed by President Lincoln judge of the district court of the United States for Rhode Island. In September, 1869, in consequence of failing health, he resigned this office.

BULLOCK, Rufus Brown, governor of Georgia, b. in Bethlehem, Albany co., N. Y., 28 March, 1834. He was graduated at Albion (N. Y.) academy in 1850, and, after various pursuits, was sent during 1859–'60 to organize the business of the Adams express company in the South Atlantic states. His headquarters were at Augusta, Ga., where he formed the southern express company, and became one of its active managers. During the civil war he continued this occupation under the direction of the confederate government, establishing railroads and telegraph lines on interior routes. Later he was placed in charge of contributions for the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia, and at Appomattox he gave his parole as an acting assistant quartermaster-general. After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Bullock resumed the general management of express affairs, and was elected one of the trustees and secretary of the southern express company. Its present magnitude is largely due to his management at that time. He was also associated in the organization of the first national bank of Georgia, and was elected president of the Macon and Augusta railroad. In 1867 he was chosen a delegate to the convention called to frame a constitution under the reconstruction laws then recently passed. His course at that convention met with the approval of its progressive members, and he was their unanimous choice as candidate for governor. After a bitter canvass in the spring of 1868, the new constitution was ratified, and Mr. Bullock was declared elected. But the reactionists obtained a majority in the legislature, and expelled the colored men who had been elected and seated. Against this action Gov. Bullock earnestly protested, and after its accomplishment brought the matter to the attention of congress, by which he was empowered to reassemble the old legislature, including the expelled colored members. This struggle for the rights of negroes to hold office rendered him very unpopular in his state, and he was overwhelmed with abuse. At the next regular election the opposition seated a large majority of the general assembly, and, just prior to its convening in November, 1870, Gov. Bullock resigned his office. Charges of corruption were made against him, and, after a hearing in the state courts at Atlanta, he was acquitted and thoroughly vindicated from every accusation. During his term of office over 600 miles of new railroad were built within the state, and the value of property as returned by its owners for taxation was increased over $50,000,000. Gov. Bullock continued his residence in Georgia, and became president of one of the largest cotton-mills in Atlanta. He has taken no public part in politics since his resignation of the office of governor.

BULLOCK, William A., inventor, b. in Greenville, Greene co., N. Y., in 1813; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 April, 1867. At an early age he, with his brother, learned the trade of iron-founder and machinist. He devoted all his leisure to books, and acquired a good theoretical as well as practical knowledge of mechanics. After engaging in various pursuits, and making, among other things, hay- and cotton-presses, he began the publication of a newspaper, the "Banner of the Union," in Philadelphia in 1849. The establishment was removed three years later to Catskill, N. Y., where he made in 1852, for his own use, a wooden press turned by a hand-crank. To this machine a self-feeder was attached, which contained the germ of one of his most important inventions. Mr. Bullock soon afterward went to New York city, where he constructed a fast press on the planetary system for "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly." His name became immediately prominent because of the unprecedented rapidity with which a very large edition of the paper, containing an illustrated account of a prize-fight, was issued. He devoted his attention to, and perfected, about this time, the automatic feeding mechanism that forms an important feature in the presses bearing his name. Mr. Bullock now gave his energies to the problem of constructing a printing-press that should embody in one machine accurate self-adjustment and feeding, perfecting, or printing on both sides, with the highest rate of speed. He was successful in accomplishing all these objects, and the Bullock web perfecting press revolutionized the art of press-building. In carrying into practice his plans, he fed the paper from a roll containing five or six miles of linear measurement, moistened it by passing it through a spray, carried it between the impression cylinder and the form, first for one side, then for the other, and cut the sheets off at the proper intervals with great precision with a serrated knife which struck the paper with lightning-like rapidity, and was so constructed as rarely to need sharpening, after which the sheets were automatically delivered on the receiving-board at the rate, in his earlier presses, of 12,000 an hour. Subsequent modifications and improvements have brought the delivery up to 30,000 an hour. While engaged in setting up and adjusting one of his new presses for the "Public Ledger," in Philadelphia, Mr. Bullock was, 3 April, 1867, accidentally caught by the main driving-belt from the engine-room. His leg was crushed, and he sustained other injuries, which caused his death. He had a long time in his confidence one of his workmen, a foreigner, to whom he had imparted many of his ideas, so that after his death improvements of his own devising were made, and the Bullock press rapidly superseded all previous ones.

BULLUS, Oscar, naval officer, b. about 1800; d. in New York city, 29 Oct., 1871. In 1815 he was appointed from New York to the U. S. military academy, but resigned and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1817. He was ordered to the sloop "Ontario," and served under Capt. Biddle in the Pacific ocean until 1819. From 1819 till 1821 he was in service on the Mediterranean, where, in June, 1821, he fell from aloft and received injuries that led to his being placed on the reserved list. From 1822 till 1824 he was on duty on the "Washington," and at the navy-yard, New York. In 1830 he was assigned the command of the "Rush," later of the receiving-ship "Franklin," then was on the sloop "St. Louis," and from 1835 till 1838 on the "Constitution." From 1842 till 1844 he was in command of the "Boxer," and, after short duty at New York, commander of the store-ship "Relief." In 1848 he was commissioned commander, and assigned to the charge of the "Michigan" on the lakes. He was placed on the retired list in September, 1855, for disability received in the line of duty. He was commissioned captain in 1861, and in command of rendezvous, New York, rendered good service in connection with recruiting. In 1867 he was promoted commodore, and had charge of the depot at Malden, Mass.

BULWER, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron, diplomatist, b. in London, 13 Feb., 1801; d. at Naples, 23 May, 1872. To citizens of the United States he is better known as Sir Henry Bulwer, negotiator with Senator John M. Clayton of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He was educated at Cambridge, but left the university in 1824 to begin his diplomatic career as a government messenger to Greece. On his return in 1825 he entered the 2d life-guards as a cornet, but soon obtained an unattached commission on half-pay, and, commuting the latter by one of those convenient regulations known to the British army, entered the civil service. He was appointed attaché at Berlin in 1827, transferred to Vienna in 1829, and to the Hague in 1830. His despatches during the revolutionary proceedings in Belgium that year were considered so able that he was given a regular official appointment at Brussels. He was returned to parliament in 1830, and during the four succeeding sessions won high repute as a debater. He was appointed secretary of legation, and afterward chargé d'affaires at Brussels in 1835–'6. In 1837 he was sent to Constantinople as secretary of embassy, thence to St. Petersburg, and thence to Paris in 1839 as chargé d'affaires. He was ambassador to Spain from 1843 till 1848. In all of these places he evinced unusual diplomatic talents, and conducted several important and complicated negotiations. On 19 May, 1848, Marshal Navarrez expelled him from Spain, because he formally protested against some of the insurrectionary proceedings in Madrid. In December of the same year he married a niece of the first duke of Wellington. On 27 April, 1849, Sir Henry was appointed British minister at Washington, where he remained three years. During this time he was associated with Senator John Middleton Clayton in preparing the treaty bearing their joint names, which is still in force. This guarantees the neutrality of interoceanic commercial routes across the Central American isthmus. After this he was sent successively to Florence, Constantinople, and the Danubian principalities, adding greatly to his reputation as a skilled diplomatist. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1865, and two years later re-entered parliament, and retained his seat until he was raised to the peerage in 1871 as Baron Dalling and Bulwer. He published a small volume of poems (1822); "Autumn in Greece" (1826); "France, Social, Literary, and Political" (1834). The last named is the first half of a work completed in 1836, called "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes." He prefixed a "Life of Lord Byron" to the Paris edition of that poet's works (1835). His best-known books are "Historical Characters" (London, 1868) and "Life of Palmerston" (2 vols., London, 1870; Philadelphia, 1871). He was a brother of Bulwer the novelist, and during his residence at Washington had for his private secretary the present Lord Lytton, known in literature as "Owen Meredith."

BUMSTEAD, Freeman Josiah, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 April, 1826; d. in New York city, 28 Nov., 1879. He was graduated at Williams in 1847, and at Harvard medical college in 1851, after which he attended medical lectures in Paris. In 1852 he settled in New York, and became a specialist in venereal diseases. He held many important offices, among which were those of surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary, to the venereal wards of the charity hospital, Blackwell's island, to the stranger's hospital; and from 1867 till 1871 he was professor of venereal diseases at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York. Dr. Bumstead was a member of various medical societies, and from 1875 till 1876 vice-president of the Torrey botanical club. He contributed papers to the medical journals, and translated Ricord's notes to "Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Diseases" (Philadelphia, 1854), and Cullerier's "Atlas of Venereal Diseases" (1867). "Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases" (1861) is his most important work.

BUNCE, Oliver Bell, author, b. in New York city, 8 Feb., 1828. He was educated at Rand's academy, a famous school at that period in New York, and was for a time a bookseller and publisher. His first book was "The Romance of the Revolution," a compilation of revolutionary incidents and anecdotes (New York, 1852). His other works include "A Bachelor's Story" (1859); "Life Before Him" (1860); "Bensley" (1863)—the last two published anonymously; "Bachelor Bluff," a collection of social and literary essays (1882); "Don't," a small book on manners, of which more than 85,000 copies were sold in the United States, and there are several English editions (1884); "My House, an Ideal" (1885); and "Timias Terrystone," a novel (1885). He also wrote a romantic drama, "Marco Bozzaris," which was produced in 1849; and "Love in '76" (1856), which enjoys the distinction of being the only parlor comedy of the revolution. Mr. Bunce was connected editorially with "Appletons' Journal" during its existence, first as associate editor, and afterward as editor-in-chief, and has also contributed to other periodicals.

BUNCE, William Gedney, landscape painter, b. in Hartford, Conn., 19 Sept., 1842. He studied under William Hart in New York, and subsequently lived for twelve years abroad, studying under Andreas Aschenbach in Düsseldorf, and under Paul Jean Clays in Brussels. His first public exhibition was in the Paris salon in 1875. On his return to the United States he opened a studio in New York. His pictures include "Venice—Night" (1876); "Venice—Morning"; "La Luna Veneziana" (1878); "Approach to Venice"; "Twilight in Holland"; "Watch Hill, Rhode Island" (1880); "Satucket Hillside, New England"; "Among the Sail, Venice"; "Bit of Harbor, Venice" (1882); "Sun, Sails, and Sea, Venice"; "Day in May, Venice" (1883); "In the Lagoon, San Giorgio" (1884); "Venetian Day" and "Venetian Night" (1885).

BUNCH, Samuel, soldier, b. in Granger co., Tenn., 4 Dec., 1786; d. in Rutledge, Tenn., 5 Sept., 1849. He commanded a regiment of mounted yeomen from Tennessee during the Creek war, serving under Gen. Andrew Jackson, and distinguished himself in the attack on Hillibeetown on 18 Nov., 1813. In the charge of the battle at Horseshoe Bend, on 27 March, 1814, he was among the first to pass over the breastworks of the enemy. For many years he was sheriff of Granger county. He was elected from Tennessee to the 23d congress as a whig, and was re-elected to the 24th, serving from 2 Dec., 1833, till 3 March, 1837.

BUNCOMBE, Edward, soldier, b. in St. Kitts, W. I.; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1777. He was educated in England, inherited a large estate, came to this country, and in 1776 settled in Tyrrel co., N. C. During the revolutionary war he raised and commanded the 5th North Carolina regiment, and fought under Gen. Francis Nash at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. He was severely wounded in the latter engagement, and, after being captured, was taken to Philadelphia, where he soon died from the effects of his injuries. In 1791 his name was given to a county in North Carolina. The Americanism "speaking for Buncombe," signifying any speech made solely to please a constitu-

ency or the public, is derived from the following incident: A representative in congress from Buncombe co. was in the habit of making speeches to which no one listened. One day, observing that many members were leaving the house while he was speaking, he declared that he did not care how many left—he was not speaking to the house, but to Buncombe.

BUNTING, Christopher William, Canadian publisher, b. in Amigan, county Limerick, Ireland, in September, 1837. He was educated in Ireland and Toronto, and was connected with the press in early life, but left journalism and engaged for many years in the West India trade. He has been for some time the proprietor and publisher of the Toronto "Mail," the principal organ of the Conservatives in Canada. He was first returned to Parliament in 1878.

BURBANK, Sidney, soldier, b. in Massachusetts, 26 Sept., 1807; d. in Newport, Ky., 7 Dec., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and entered the 1st infantry as second lieutenant. After some years of frontier duty, at various garrisons, he served in the "Black Hawk" war in 1832, and at the military academy from 1836 till 1839, as instructor of infantry tactics. He was made captain in 1839, and fought in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians. He was again on frontier duty from 1841 till 1859, when he became superintendent of the western recruiting service at Newport barracks, Ky. During the civil war he was colonel of the 2d infantry and in command of a brigade attached to the army of the Potomac. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and for his services received the brevet of brigadier-general. Subsequent to the war he joined his regiment, and was stationed at Newport barracks, Ky., and at Louisville. Later, from 1867 till 1869, he was in command of the district of Kentucky, and from 1869 till 1870 superintendent of general recruiting service. He was retired in 1870, after forty consecutive years of service.

BURBECK, Henry, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 June, 1754; d. in New London, Conn., 2 Oct., 1848. He was the son of an officer at Castle William, Boston harbor, and served with distinction in the revolutionary war. In 1776 he was made a lieutenant, and subsequently participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, as well as in the terrible privations and sufferings of Valley Forge. He shared the perils of the memorable retreat through New Jersey, and was present at the battle of Monmouth. In 1777 he was made a captain in the artillery, and continued in active service until the close of the war, when he received the brevet of major. He again entered the service in 1786 as captain in the artillery, and was actively engaged for some time in the Indian war on the western border under Gen. Anthony Wayne. After several promotions he received the rank of colonel in the artillery, and in 1813 the brevet of brigadier-general. In 1815 he was mustered out of service.

BURBRIDGE, George Wheelock, Canadian jurist, b. in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, 6 Feb., 1847. He was graduated at Mount Allison Wesleyan college in 1864, studied law, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick, and began to practise at St. John. He was secretary of the commissioners for consolidating the laws of New Brunswick in 1877, became deputy minister of justice and solicitor of Indian affairs in 1882, and in 1883 was selected as one of the commissioners to revise and consolidate the statutes of Canada.

BURBRIDGE, Stephen Gano, soldier, b. in Scott co., Ky., 19 Aug., 1831. He was educated at Georgetown college, and at the Kentucky military institute in Frankfort, after which he studied law with Senator Garrett Davis in Paris, Ky. From 1849 till 1853 he followed mercantile pursuits in Georgetown, D. C., and then turned his attention to agriculture. He conducted a large farm in Logan co. until the beginning of the civil war, when he raised the 26th Kentucky infantry and was made its colonel. At the battle of Shiloh he distinguished himself, and was made a brigadier-general. During Gen. Bragg's invasion of Kentucky in 1862, he was ordered to that state, and was variously engaged until the confederate forces were driven out. He then joined the expedition against Vicksburg, and participated in several actions. He had command of the 1st brigade in the 1st division of the 13th corps of the army of the Mississippi, and led the charge at Arkansas Post that resulted in its capture, planting the American flag upon the fort, which had been placed in his hands, as a tribute to his gallantry, by Gen. A. G. Smith, for that purpose. Gen. Burbridge was also conspicuous at the capture of Port Gibson, and was among the first to enter the place. Later he was placed in command of the military district of Kentucky, and defeated Gen. John H. Morgan on his raid, driving him into Tennessee. For this service he received the thanks of President Lincoln, and on 4 July, 1864, the brevet of major-general. He resigned in 1865, and retired to Kentucky.

BURCHARD, Samuel Dickinson, clergyman, b. in Steuben, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1812. He received an academic education, and at eighteen years of age removed to Kentucky, and was graduated at Centre college, Danville, in 1836. Immediately after graduation he began to lecture on temperance, slavery, and religious questions, and thus became known throughout the state. He also won many friends in Kentucky by his services as a volunteer nurse during the cholera epidemic of 1837. He was licensed to preach in 1838, and was installed as pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York city, 1 May, 1839. He was very successful as a pastor and as a lecturer, and was at different times chancellor of Ingham university and president of Rutgers female college. He was peculiarly happy in making addresses on occasions when it was desirable to entertain a miscellaneous audience. Having nearly finished an exceptionally honorable, useful, and unobtrusive career as a clergyman, it was his fate, near the close of the exceedingly bitter presidential canvass of 1884, to raise himself, by the utterance of a brief alliterative sentence, into the most unprecedented and unexpected political notoriety. A few days before the election the republican managers called a "ministers' meeting" in New York. About 600 clergymen, nominally representing all denominations, assembled, and Dr. Burchard addressed them in a dignified and, in the main, temperate speech. In concluding, however, he stigmatized the democrats as the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion." Mr. Blaine, the republican candidate for the presidency, was present, but failed to repudiate the sentiment on the spot. Extraordinary and, it was believed, successful efforts had been made by the republicans to secure the Roman Catholic vote; but these fatal words undid the work of months. Hardly had they been uttered when the democratic managers saw their importance, and the whole country, especially near the centres of Roman Catholic population, was placarded with posters headed "R. R. R.," with all manner of additions and variations. Liquor-deal-

ers labelled their bottles "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," and nothing was left undone to convey the impression that the republican leaders secretly, if not openly, approved the expression. The election proved closer even than was anticipated, and eventually the choice depended upon the vote of New York state, which was so evenly balanced that it remained for several days in doubt. The official count gave the state, and the presidency, to the democrats by only 1,047 votes, and the number changed by Dr. Burchard's remark was reasonably estimated at several thousand. For weeks he was subjected to untold annoyances, and it is but fair to say that he bore them in a philosophical, manly, and Christian manner, alleging that if he had been made an instrument for good or evil in the hands of Providence against his own will, he was content to abide by the consequences.

BURDEN, Henry, inventor, b. in Dumblane, Scotland, 20 April, 1791; d. in Troy, N. Y., 19 Jan., 1871. He was a farmer's son, and early showed his inventive genius by making, with his own hands, labor-saving machinery from the roughest materials, and with but few tools and no moulds. His first great success was in the construction of a threshing-machine; afterward he was engaged in erecting grist-mills and in making farm implements. Having decided to come to the United States, with the intention of becoming an inventor, he followed in Edinburgh a full course of scientific studies, including mathematics, engineering, and drawing. He left Scotland in 1819, and on his arrival in this country at once devoted himself to the manufacture of agricultural implements. His first effort resulted in the production of an improved plough, which received the first premium at three county fairs. The first cultivator invented in this country was patented by him in 1820, and in 1825 he received a patent for making the wrought-iron spike. Meanwhile, in 1822, he had become the agent of the Troy iron and nail factory, which was greatly enlarged under his supervision, and ultimately he became sole proprietor. In 1835 he invented a machine for making horse-shoes, and in 1840 one for making the hook-headed spike, afterward used on nearly every railroad in the United States. Without this invention the rapid progress of railroad building in this country would have been impossible; for spikes could not have been made by hand with sufficient rapidity to supply the demand. He was continually improving his inventions, and in 1843 received a patent for a modification of his machine for making horse-shoes, and in 1849 patented a self-acting machine for rolling iron into bars. His greatest triumph in mechanics was his new machine for making horse-shoes, which he devised in June, 1857. A rod of iron, fed into this machine, is converted into shoes entirely completed, with creases and countersunk holes, leaving nothing more to be done but to clean out the holes, and each machine produces from the iron bars sixty shoes a minute, which is equivalent to a day's labor of two men. Mr. Burden obtained patents for this machine from nearly every government in Europe. He was also interested in steam navigation, and in 1833 built a steamboat, which from its shape was called the "cigar-boat." In 1836 he warmly advocated the construction of a line of ocean steamers of 18,000 tons' burden, and in 1845 visited England for the purpose of persuading ship-owners to adopt the side-wheel; but in this he was unsuccessful. The works at Troy were increased until the plant became one of the most extensive in the world. Blast-furnaces, Bessemer-furnaces, and rolling-mills were built, and the manufacture of iron became the principal business of the corporation. Mr. Burden accumulated a large fortune, and was liberal in his donations for charitable purposes.—His son, **James Abercrombie,** iron-master, b. in Troy, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1833. He studied in New Haven with a tutor, and attended lectures in the Yale scientific school, after which he pursued a partial course in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute. Later he became a practical mechanical engineer and millwright, and then was made foreman of one of the departments of the works, advancing step by step until he became president of the Burden iron company. Subsequently he held many places of trust, and was for some time president of the Hudson river ore and iron company. Mr. Burden has obtained several patents for inventions of his own, the most important of which are one for the manufacture of horse- and mule-shoes, and one for making snow- and mud-shoes for horses and mules. From these inventions alone a very large revenue is obtained. In 1880 he was a presidential elector on the republican ticket. He is a prominent member of the American institute of mining engineers, and has been elected its vice-president several times.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, humorist, b. in Greensborough, Pa., 30 July, 1844. Early in life he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he was educated in the public schools. He enlisted as a private in the 47th Illinois volunteers in 1862, and served during the war. In 1869 he became one of the editors of the Peoria "Transcript," was afterward connected with the "Review," and still later, in connection with others, established a new paper in Peoria, which did not succeed. He then became associate editor of the Burlington, Iowa, "Hawk-eye," and his humorous contributions to this journal, being widely copied, made his reputation. In 1877 he began to deliver public lectures, in which he has been very successful, his subjects being "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache," "Home," and "The Pilgrimage of the Funny Man." He has published, in book-form, "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache and other Hawkeyetems" (Burlington, 1877); "Hawkeyes" (1880); "Life of William Penn" (New York, 1882); and "Innach Garden, and other Comic Sketches" (1886).

BUREAU, Jacques Olivier, Canadian statesman, b. in Three Rivers, province of Quebec, in February, 1820. He was educated at Nicolet college, and was admitted as a notary public of Lower Canada in 1843, represented Napierville in the Canadian assembly from 1854 until 1862, when he was elected for "De Lorimer" division, for which he sat until the union in 1867. He was a member of the executive council and provincial secretary (succeeding A. A. Dorion) from January to May, 1863. He was a reformer in politics, and was called to the senate in 1867.

BURGER, Louis, soldier, b. in Spire, Bavaria, 6 Feb., 1821; d. in New York city, 25 May, 1871. He was educated at the high school in Kaiserslautern, and then at the polytechnic school in Munich, where he devoted special attention to engineering and architecture during 1840–'4. Afterward he followed his profession and filled various posts in Bavaria and Würtemberg. Subsequent to the revolution in 1849 he came to the United States and established himself in New York as an architect. In 1854 he organized the engineer corps of the 5th regiment of the New York state national guards, and was elected captain. During the civil war he commanded his regiment in the short campaign in 1861, and again during the invasion of

Pennsylvania in 1863, and for his services he received the brevet of brigadier-general. In 1865 he was elected brigadier-general of the 2d brigade, 1st division of the State national guard. He was twice president of the "Liederkranz," a German musical society in New York, and was a director of the Bowery national bank and German savings bank.

BURGES, Tristam, jurist, b. in Rochester, Mass., 26 Feb., 1770; d. in Providence, R. I., 13 Oct., 1853. He was graduated at Brown in 1796, and, while teaching school in Providence, studied law with Judge Barnes. In 1799 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and soon rose to the head of his profession. He became a prominent leader of the federal party, and in 1811 entered the state legislature. In 1815 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and from 1815 till 1828 was professor of oratory and belles-lettres in Brown university. He was elected in 1825 representative in congress, and served continuously until 3 March, 1835. In 1836 he was defeated as whig candidate for governor, and then retired from public life, resuming his practice. His famous retort to John Randolph, of Virginia—"Moral monsters can not propagate; we rejoice that the father of lies can never become the father of liars"—made while a member of congress, is historical. He published orations and speeches, and also wrote the "Battle of Lake Erie, with Notices of Com. Elliott's Conduct" (Philadelphia, 1839). See "Memoirs of Tristam Burges," by H. L. Bowen (Providence, 1839).

BURGESS, Alexander Mackinnon, Canadian journalist, b. in Strathspey, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 21 Oct., 1850. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, emigrated to Canada in 1871, and was editor and chief reporter of the debates of the Senate and House of Commons in 1876. In 1882 he was appointed secretary of the department of the interior, and on 1 July, 1883, was created deputy minister of the interior. Mr. Burgess was at one time a member of the staff of the Toronto "Globe," became editor of the Ottawa "Times" on 1 July, 1874, and subsequently owner of that paper, which he retained until 1876.

BURGESS, Ebenezer, clergyman, b. in Wareham, Mass., 1 April, 1790; d. in Dedham, 5 Dec., 1870. He was graduated at Brown in 1809, and was a tutor there from 1811 till 1813. He then entered Andover theological seminary, was graduated there in 1815, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Vermont from 1815 till 1817. He was the agent of the American colonization society in Africa from 1817–'18, assisted in founding the colony of Liberia, and in 1818–'19 was the society's agent in the United States. He was acting pastor of the first Congregational church in Dedham, Mass., in 1820–'1, was ordained its pastor in March of the latter year, and remained there till his death. He published "The Dedham Pulpit" (1846), and "The Burgess Genealogy" (1865).

BURGESS, Ebenezer, missionary, b. in Grafton, Vt., 25 June, 1805; d. in Newton Centre, Mass., 1 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at Amherst in 1831, and became a tutor there from 1833 till 1835. He then entered Andover theological seminary, was graduated in 1837, and taught Hebrew and Greek in Union theological seminary, New York city, for a year. After another year, spent at Andover in advanced study, he was ordained on 19 March, 1839, and went as a missionary to the Mahrattas, in western India. He was stationed at Ahmednugger till 1851, then at Satara, and in 1854 returned to the United States. He was acting pastor at Centreville, Mass., from 1857 till 1859, at Lanesville from 1861 till 1863, and at South Franklin from 1864 till 1867. He afterward engaged in lecturing and literary work until his death. He had nearly completed an elaborate work on the antiquity of man, on which he had been engaged since his return from India.

BURGESS, Edward, naval architect, b. in West Sandwich, Mass., 30 June, 1848. After graduation at Harvard in 1871, he became secretary of the Boston society of natural history, edited its publications for several years, and published several memoirs on anatomical subjects. From 1879 till 1883 he was instructor in entomology in Harvard. He travelled in Europe, and, in an amateur way, studied the principles of naval architecture, bringing his knowledge and judgment to the practical test of designing and building vessels for his own use. His success in this line was so marked that when, in 1883, a reverse of fortune threw him upon his own resources for a livelihood, he naturally turned to the designing of sailing-yachts. Several of his boats won fame in eastern waters, and when, in 1884, it became necessary to build a large sloop-yacht to represent the United States in a series of international races, he was selected by a committee of Boston gentlemen to draw plans for a suitable vessel. The famous sloop "Puritan" was the result, and in the contest for the "America's" cup in 1885 she defeated all competitors, including the fine English cutter "Genesta," which had crossed the ocean to enter the contest. This was a remarkable triumph in view of the fact that it was the first attempt of an American designer to solve certain ship-building problems to which Englishmen had given their attention for a score of years. In the following season Mr. Burgess brought out the "Mayflower," a sloop slightly larger than the "Puritan," and the "Sachem," a large schooner-yacht that has shown remarkable sea-going qualities. During the season of 1886 the "Mayflower" easily defeated, not only all American vessels of her class, but distanced the English cutter "Galatea" which had come over in the hope of redeeming the "Genesta's" defeat of the preceding year.

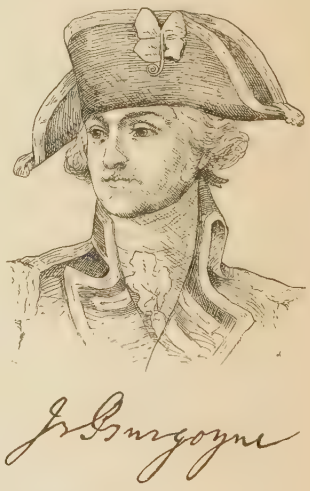
BURGESS, George, P. E. bishop, b. in Providence, R. I., 31 Oct., 1809; d. at sea, near Port au Prince, W. I., 23 April, 1866. His father, Thomas Burgess, who died in 1856, was for many years a judge in Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown in 1826, with the highest honors, and spent some time abroad in 1831–'4, of which an interesting journal remains. He was admitted to deacon's orders, by Bishop Griswold, in Providence, 10 June, 1834, and ordained priest, 2 Nov., 1834. He thereupon became rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn., was married in October, 1846, and became actively engaged in literary as well as professional work. He was elected first bishop of Maine, early in October, 1847, and consecrated in Christ church, Hartford, 31 Oct. On removing to Maine he took the rectorship of the church in Gardiner, which place he retained until his death. Bishop Burgess joined the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg in what is known as the "Memorial Movement" in 1853. He was active in parochial as well as episcopal labors, in missions of the church, in the house of bishops, and as a teacher. His churchmanship was of the style of Muhlenberg, Alonzo Potter, and Bishop Griswold, sometimes designated as high church evangelicals. Bishop Burgess was one of the presenters of Bishop G. W. Doane, of New Jersey, on charges affecting that prelate's financial integrity. He was attacked with severe hæmorrhage in

July, 1865, sailed for the West Indies in December, and, by appointment of the house of bishops, visited Hayti in the interests of the church. He published "The Book of Psalms, translated into English Verse" (New York, 1840); "Strife of Brothers," a poem (1844); "Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of New England between 1740 and 1840" (Boston, 1847); "The Last Enemy" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Ternon on the Christian Life" (1854); besides numerous sermons, charges, etc. After his death a volume containing his "Poems" was published, with an introduction by Arthur Cleveland Coxe (1868).—His brother, **Alexander**, P. E. bishop, b. in Providence, R. I., 31 Oct., 1819. He was graduated at Brown in 1838, and at the general theological seminary, New York, in 1841. He was ordained deacon in Providence, 3 Nov., 1842, and priest, 1 Nov., 1843. While in deacon's orders he had charge of St. Stephen's church, East Haddam, Conn. In 1843 he became rector of St. Mark's church, Augusta, Me., which place he held until Easter, 1854. He then removed to Portland, and was rector of St. Luke's church from 1854 till 1867. In the latter year he became rector of St. John's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he served for two years. He then accepted the rectorship of Christ church, Springfield, Mass., which he held until his elevation to the episcopate. Dr. Burgess was a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church from 1844 till 1877, and represented the diocese of Maine, Long Island, and Massachusetts during that time. In 1877 he was president of the house of deputies. After his brother's death, in 1866, he was elected by the clergy of Maine to be the bishop, but declined to allow his name to go to the laity for confirmation. He also served on standing committees of the three dioceses just named. When the new diocese of Quincy, Ill., was formed, he was chosen to be its first bishop, and was consecrated in Christ church, Springfield, Mass., 15 May, 1878. Bishop Burgess has published a memoir of his brother, the first bishop of Maine (1869); also sermons, addresses, etc., with Sunday-school question-books, and carols and hymns; and has been a contributor to periodical church literature.

BURGESS, John William, educator, b. in Cornersville, Giles co., Tenn., 26 Aug., 1844. He was educated at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., and at Amherst, where he was graduated in 1867, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1869. The same year he was called to the professorship of English literature and political economy in Knox college, which he filled for two years. He then studied public law and political science for two years at Göttingen, Leipsic, and Berlin, and on his return to the United States became professor of history and political science at Amherst, and in 1876 of history, political science, and international law in Columbia college, New York city, and of public law and political science in the law school, the title of which chair was changed in 1878 to international and constitutional law and political science. In 1880 he became also professor of constitutional and international history and law in the Columbia college school of political science.

BURGOA, Francisco (boor-go'-ah), Mexican monk, b. in Oajaca about 1605; d. in Teozopotlán in 1681. He was a professor of theology, and a thorough scholar in the Mixteco and Zapoteco languages. Burgoa was provincial of the Dominican order, and represented it at a general chapter held in Rome. Among his works are "Palestra histórica," a history of the Dominican province of Oajaca; "Descripción geográfica de la América Septentrional y de la Nueva Iglesia de Occidente: Situación Astronómica de la Provincia de Santo Domingo de Oajaca"; and an "Itinerario de Oajaca á Roma y de Oajaca á Roma."

BURGOYNE, John, British soldier, b. 24 Feb., 1723; d. in London, 4 Aug., 1792. He was the eldest son of John Burgoyne and Anna Maria, daughter of Charles Burneston, of Hackney, in Middlesex. The popular belief that he was a natural son of Lord Bingley is pure fiction, and had its rise in the malicious gossip of Horace Walpole. Burgoyne was educated at Westminster, and entered the army at an early age. While at Preston with his regiment, he eloped with Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of the eleventh earl of Derby; and the earl, becoming reconciled to the marriage, obtained for him a captaincy in the 11th dragoons, 14 June, 1756. He was in the attack on Cherbourg in 1758, and also in the abortive attempt on St. Malo the same year; was appointed, 10 May, 1758, captain-lieutenant in the Coldstream guards, and next year was promoted to the command of the 16th dragoons, called subsequently "Burgoyne's light-horse." He was elected to parliament in 1762, held his seat in that body continuously until his death, and took an active part in matters relating to India, hence incurring the displeasure of Junius, by whom he was severely criticised. He was made major-general, 25 May, 1772, appointed to a command in America, arrived in Boston, 25 May, 1775, and witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, of which he gave a graphic description in a letter to his brother-in-law, Lord Stanley. He was commissioned, 1 Jan., 1776, lieutenant-general in America only, and took part in the operations of that year for expelling the Americans from Canada; but in November, dissatisfied with his subordinate position under Carleton, he returned to England. In December he concerted with the British ministry a plan for the campaign of 1777. A large force under his command was to go to Albany by way of Lakes Champlain and George, while another body, under Sir Henry Clinton, advanced up the Hudson. Simultaneously, Col. Barry St. Leger was to make a diversion, by way of Oswego, on the Mohawk river. In pursuance of this plan, Burgoyne, in June, began his advance with one of the best-equipped armies that had ever left the shores of England. Proceeding up Lake Champlain, he easily forced the evacuation of Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Fort Anne. But, instead of availing himself of the water-carriage of Lake George, at the head of which there was a direct road to Fort Edward, he advanced upon that work by land, consuming three weeks in cutting a road through the woods



and building bridges over swamps. This gave time for Schuyler to gather the yeomanry together, and for Washington to re-enforce that general with troops, under Morgan, from the southern department. Burgoyne also lost valuable time and received a fatal check by his disastrous attack on Bennington. At length, finding his progress stopped by the intrenchments of Gates at Bemus's heights, nine miles south of Saratoga (Schuylerville), he endeavored to extricate himself from his perilous position by fighting. Two battles were fought, on nearly the same ground, on 19 September and 7 October. The first was indecisive; the second resulted in so complete a rout for the British that, leaving his sick and wounded to the compassion of Gates, Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga. Here, finding that his provisions were giving out, Stark in his rear, and that there was no chance of escape, he capitulated with his entire army, 17 Oct., 1777. This event was the turning-point in the American revolution. It secured the French alliance, and lifted the clouds of moral and financial gloom that had settled upon the hearts of the leaders, even the hopeful Washington. Burgoyne, until his unfortunate campaign, stood very high in his profession. He had made a brilliant record on the banks of the Tagus for dash under that master in the art of war, the famous Count Schaumberg-Lippe. He also added to a prepossessing exterior the polished manners and keen sagacity of a courtier. He was likewise witty and brave. But he was hasty and self-willed. Desirous to do everything himself, he rarely consulted with others; yet he never knew how to keep a plan secret. While in a subordinate position, he was continually carping at his military superiors, yet, when given a separate command, he was guilty of the same faults that he had reprehended in others. His boastful ways drew upon him the nicknames of "Sir Jack Brag" and "Chrononotonthologos," a character in a burlesque play by Henry Carey. Being a Sybarite, he often neglected the duties of a general, and while he was enjoying his wines and choice food, his army suffered the keenest want. Early in 1778 he returned to England, and justly threw the failure of the expedition upon the ministry, since, in arranging the campaign, he had insisted that success depended upon Howe's co-operation. Had he been properly supported he would, despite mistakes, have reached Albany, as Gates would not have been at Bemus's heights to oppose him. On his arrival in England he was received very coldly by the court and people, the king refusing to see him. Having in vain demanded a court-martial, he succeeded in obtaining a hearing on the floor of parliament; and in 1780 published a narrative of the campaign and a vindication of himself in a work entitled "A State of the Expedition." Joining the opposition, he resigned, in 1779, all his offices. Upon a change in the ministry he regained somewhat of his popularity, and in 1782 was restored to his rank in the army and appointed prize-councillor and commander-in-chief in Ireland. In 1784 he retired from public life, and, possessing considerable literary ability, amused himself in writing numerous comedies and poems, which were published (2 vols., 1808). He was one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, but did not live to see the result of that trial. By his wife he had but one daughter, who died in childhood; but by Miss Susan Caulfield, after his wife's death, he had four children, of whom the late Sir John Burgoyne, of Crimean fame, was the eldest. His descendants have filled many honorable positions in the British army and navy, and several of them are still (1886) living. For an exhaustive sketch of Burgoyne and an analysis of his campaigns, see "Hadden's Journal," edited by Gen. Horatio Rogers.—His son, Sir **John Fox,** British soldier, b. in London, 24 July, 1782; d. 7 Oct., 1871. He was educated at Eton and Woolwich, and entered the royal engineers as second lieutenant in 1798. He acted as commanding engineer under Gen. Frazer at the siege of Rosetta and the assault on Alexandria, Egypt, in 1807; under Sir John Moore in his Portuguese campaign in 1808, and in the peninsular war. He served during the war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812–'5, and, as commanding engineer under Gen. Pakenham, was present at the battle of New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815, and also at the capture of Fort Bowers (Mobile Point) on 11 February. In 1845 he was appointed inspector-general of fortifications. In the Crimean war he rendered distinguished services at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol. On his recall from the Crimea he received a baronetcy and was made a general and resumed his position at the war-office as inspector-general of fortifications, retiring in 1868 with the rank of field-marshal. The "Military Opinions of Sir John Fox Burgoyne," edited by G. Wrottesley, was published in London in 1859. He was also the author of a "Treatise on the Blasting and Quarrying of Stone" (London, 1852).

BURK, John Daly, historian, b. in Ireland; d. near Campbell's Bridge, Va., 11 April, 1808. He was of the same family as Edmund Burke, the orator. While in Trinity college, Dublin, he published articles in the Dublin "Evening Post," which caused his expulsion on a charge of deism and republicanism. He afterward made himself obnoxious to the government, and fled to this country about 1796. In October of that year he established a daily paper in Boston, called the "Polar Star," which met with little success, and was discontinued in 1797. He afterward edited another paper in New York city, where he was arrested under the sedition law for publishing a libel. He then removed to Petersburg, Va., and devoted himself to the practice of law and to literature. He was killed in a duel with Felix Coquebert, in consequence of a political dispute. Burk was at one time master of ceremonies at the Boston theatre. He published "Bunker Hill," a tragedy; "Bethlem Gabor," an historical drama (1803); "History of the Late War in Ireland" (Philadelphia, 1799); and a "History of Virginia from its First Settlement to 1804" (3 vols., Petersburg, 1804). An additional volume, by Messrs. Jones and Girardin, was published in 1816. Burk's "Bunker Hill" was for some time performed periodically at the Boston theatre, to please patriotic audiences. It was hastily written, and had little merit. President Adams said it represented Warren as a "bully and a blackguard."—Burk's son, **John Junius,** b. in Virginia in 1800; d. in Baton Rouge, La., 17 July, 1866, was educated at William and Mary college, went to Louisiana, where he studied law, and was for many years a prominent lawyer there, and judge of the state court. See a memoir of Burk, by Charles Campbell (Albany, 1868).

BURKE, Ædanus, jurist, b. in Galway, Ireland, 16 June, 1743; d. in Charleston, S. C., 30 March, 1802. He was educated as a priest at the college of St. Omer, in France, visited the West Indies, and came thence to South Carolina near the beginning of the revolution. He volunteered in the patriot army, was chosen a judge of the state supreme court in 1778, and, when the British overran that part of the country, left the bench and again joined the

army. When the courts were re-established, he resumed his office, and in 1785 was appointed one of three commissioners to form a digest of the state law. He was outspoken in the state convention against the federal constitution, because he feared consolidated power, but after its adoption was elected to the 1st congress. He served from 4 March, 1789, until he resigned in 1791, the South Carolina legislature having passed a law prohibiting any state judge from leaving the state. Judge Burke was for several years a member of the assembly, and just before his death became chancellor of the state. He published a pamphlet against the Society of the Cincinnati, which became famous, and caused that body to abandon some of the aristocratic provisions formerly in its constitution. The pamphlet was translated into French by Mirabeau, and used by him in the assembly. Judge Burke had a plentiful fund of Irish wit, and many stories are told of him; but, though eccentric, he was an upright and earnest republican.

BURKE, Edmund, English statesman, b. in Dublin, 1 Jan., 1730; d. in Beaconsfield, England, 9 July, 1797. He was the son of a Dublin attorney, was graduated at Trinity college in 1748, studied law, and, going to London, wrote political articles for newspapers there. In 1755 he was offered a government place in America, and was anxious to take it, but was deterred by his father's opposition. He published in 1756 his "Vindication of Natural Society" and the essay on "The Sublime and Beautiful," in 1757 "An Account of the European Settlements in America," and in 1758–'9 established, with Dodsley, "The Annual Register." In 1761–'5 he was the friend and adviser of William Gerard Hamilton, secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1765–'6 was secretary to the prime-minister, Rockingham, and entered parliament 14 Jan., 1766. He took an active part in the discussion of American questions, and proved himself an able and eloquent speaker. His thorough acquaintance with American affairs was rewarded, in November, 1771, by the appointment of agent for the colony of New York. On 19 April, 1774, he made a speech on American taxation, considered by many as the greatest effort of oratory ever heard in the house of commons. His speech of 22 March, 1775, recommending conciliatory measures toward the colonies, also excited general admiration. His earnestness in espousing the cause of the colonists displeased his constituents, and he defended his course in two able "Letters to Gentlemen of Bristol." At the opening of the November session of parliament in 1781, Burke ridiculed the king's speech, which, in spite of Cornwallis's surrender, insisted on the rights of the crown in America. He compared the ministry to men who would shear a wolf, and in the next year the combined attacks of Fox and himself on the conduct of the war, forced North to retire. During Rockingham's brief administration in 1782, Burke was a privy councillor and paymaster of the forces, a place he also held under the coalition ministry in 1783. He took a prominent part in the affairs of India, and, in January, 1786, began the prosecution of Warren Hastings. His speech on the opening of Hastings's trial, 10 Feb., 1788, was worthy of the occasion and of his great reputation. Though the impeachment of Hastings was not carried, the herculean labors of Burke in behalf of India were not fruitless. In November, 1790, he published his great work in opposition to the French revolution, entitled "Reflections on the Revolution in France." On 6 May, 1791, an open rupture took place between Burke and Fox, who accused him of abandoning the principles of his party. Burke vindicated himself in his "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs." In 1796 he wrote his "Letter to a Noble Lord," one of the most successful and popular of all his productions. The best edition of his works is that edited by George Nichols (12 vols., Boston, 1865–'7).

BURKE, Edmund, lawyer, b. in Westminster, Vt., 23 Jan., 1809; d. in Newport, N. H., 25 Jan., 1882. He was educated by private tutors, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829, beginning practice in Newport, N. H., in 1833. He established the "New Hampshire Argus" in 1835, and edited it for many years. He was adjutant in the state militia in 1837, and brigade inspector in 1838; was elected to congress as a democrat, and served three successive terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1845. President Polk appointed him commissioner of patents in 1846, and he retained the office till 1850, after which he resumed practice in Newport, N. H., having also an office in Boston. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention of 1866. He published a pamphlet entitled "The Protective System Considered" (1846).

BURKE, John Edmund, clergyman, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1852. He attended St. Francis Xavier's college in New York, and studied for the priesthood at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmetsburg, Md., and at the American college in Rome, where he was ordained a priest on 4 Aug., 1878. On his return to the United States he became pastor of the church of the Epiphany, New York. Becoming deeply interested in the spiritual condition of the colored Roman Catholics of that city, and realizing their great need of church accommodation, he, in 1878, voluntarily resigned his pastoral charge to devote himself to supplying this want of the colored Roman Catholics. On 4 Oct., 1883, the property of the 3d Universalist church society, on the southeast corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, was purchased by James Clyne for Father Richard L. Burtsell, of the church of the Epiphany, and on 18 November of that year the church was re-dedicated as the church of St. Benedict the Moor, the Rev. Mr. Burke being appointed its pastor. This is the first church for colored Roman Catholics in the United States.

BURKE, Stevenson, lawyer, b. in St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 26 Nov., 1826. He was admitted to the bar in Elyria, Ohio, in 1848, was judge of common pleas in Lorain co. from 1862 till 1869, and subsequently practised law in Cleveland. He was attorney for the Erie railway company in the proceedings connected with the re-organization of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, and acted with Chief-Justice Waite as arbitrator in the case. He was counsel for some of the Oberlin rescuers, who forcibly released an escaped slave that had been seized by sheriff's officers from Kentucky. Despairing of an acquittal of his clients in Cleveland, he secured the arrest of the Kentuckians and their indictment for kidnapping in Lorain co., a proceeding that impelled the opposite counsel to agree to a discontinuance of the cases on both sides. In the Butzman and Mueller case in 1884 he delivered a notable argument against the constitutionality of the Scott liquor law. He was the agent employed by the managers of the New York Central railroad in the purchase of the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, known as the "Nickel Plate" railroad, and has been the regular attorney of several railroad corporations and taken an active part in the management of railroads, becoming vice-president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroads, and president of the Cleve-

land and Mahoning Valley railroad. He is also interested in the Hocking valley coal-lands, and purchased for their owners the three railroads carrying coal from that field in June, 1881, and in 1885 the Ohio Central railroad.

BURKE, Thomas, governor of North Carolina, b. in Ireland about 1747; d. in Hillsborough, N. C., 2 Dec., 1783. He left Ireland about 1764, and lived for some years in Accomac co., Va., engaged in the study and practice of medicine. He next studied law, began practice in Norfolk, and in 1774 removed to Hillsborough, N. C. Of a bold and impetuous temper, a ready writer and speaker, he became one of the leading spirits in the revolutionary contest. While he was in Virginia, his writings in opposition to the stamp-act had brought him into notice; and he had a large share in the formation of the constitution of North Carolina. He was a member of the provincial congress at Halifax in 1776, and a volunteer at the battle of Brandywine. He was a member of congress from December, 1776, until 1781, when he was chosen first governor of North Carolina under the new constitution. In September of that year he was surprised and seized by the tories, and retained at James island, S. C., as a prisoner on parole. Obnoxious to the tories from his previous course, he was in daily apprehension of assassination, to escape which, after endeavoring unsuccessfully to obtain an exchange or a parole to some other state, he effected his escape in the night of 16 Jan., 1782, after an imprisonment of four months. In a letter to Gen. Leslie, Burke gave his reasons for withdrawing, and said that he still considered himself subject to the disposal of the British authorities. He was regularly exchanged soon afterward, and resumed his duties as governor, but was defeated the following year, when a candidate for re-election, it being urged that he had violated his parole.

BURLEIGH, William Henry, journalist, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 2 Feb., 1812; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 March, 1871. He was a lineal descendant, on his mother's side, of Gov. Bradford. His father, a graduate of Yale in 1803, had been a popular and successful teacher, but in 1827 became totally blind. William, who had been bred on a farm and educated principally by his father, was now apprenticed to a clothier and afterward to a village printer. He contributed to the columns of the newspaper it was a part of his duty to print, not in written communications, but by setting up his articles without the intervention of writing. From the autumn of 1832 till 1835 he was almost constantly engaged in editorial duties and in charge of papers advocating one or all of the great reforms then agitating the public mind—anti-slavery, temperance, and peace. Though naturally one of the most genial and amiable of men, Mr. Burleigh was stern in his adherence to principle. In 1836 he added to his editorial duties the labor of lecturing in behalf of the American anti-slavery society, and defending their views. For a time he had charge of the "Literary Journal" in Schenectady, then became in 1837 editor of the Pittsburg "Temperance Banner," afterward called the "Christian Witness," the organ of the western Pennsylvania anti-slavery society. In 1843 he was invited to Hartford by the executive committee of the Connecticut anti-slavery society, and took charge of its organ, the "Christian Freeman," which soon became the "Charter Oak," a vigorously edited and brilliant defender of the anti-slavery and temperance reforms. Mr. Burleigh afterward took charge of the Washington "Banner." He struck trenchant blows at popular vices and political depravity in his papers, and received his reward more than once in mob violence. But while he deemed this heroic defence of unpopular doctrines a duty, and maintained it with unfaltering heart, he disliked controversy, and, whenever he could command the means for it, he would establish a purely literary paper, which, though generally short-lived, always contained gems of poetry and prose from his prolific pen, and avoided controversial topics. In 1850 he disposed of the "Charter Oak" to the free-soilers, the nucleus of the republican party, and removed to Syracuse, and subsequently to Albany, N. Y., to be the general agent and lecturer of the New York state temperance society and editor of the "Prohibitionist." When in 1855 Gov. Clark offered him, unsolicited, the place of harbor-master of the port of New York, he accepted it and removed to Brooklyn. For the next fifteen years he was either harbor-master or port-warden, but found time for much literary and some political labor. In the political campaigns he was in demand as a speaker, and his thorough knowledge of all the questions before the people, together with his eloquence, made him popular. He was also in request as a lyceum lecturer, especially on anti-slavery subjects. A collection of his poems was published in 1841, followed by enlarged editions in 1845 and 1850. A part of these were after his death published, with a memoir by his widow (Boston, 1871).—His wife, **Celia,** reformer, b. in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1825; d. in Syracuse, 26 July, 1875. She was a teacher, and in 1844 married C. B. Kellum and removed with him to Cincinnati. She was divorced from him, and in 1851 married Charles Chauncy Burr; was again divorced, and in 1865 married Mr. Burleigh. She was the first president of the Woman's club, Brooklyn, and took an active part in advocating woman suffrage and other reform movements. After Mr. Burleigh's death she prepared herself for the ministry, and was pastor of a Unitarian church in Brooklyn, Conn., until 1873; but failing health compelled her to resign in October, 1871, when she went to the water-cure establishment of Dr. Jackson in Danville, N. Y. Mrs. Burleigh had a wide reputation as an able writer and an eloquent speaker.—His brother, **Charles C.,** abolitionist, b. in Plainfield, Conn., 10 Nov., 1810; d. in Florence, Mass., 14 June, 1878. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Windham co., Conn., but soon became interested in the anti-slavery movement, in which he attained high distinction as an orator and an earnest worker. He, with his brother, edited an abolitionist newspaper called "The Unionist," the publisher being Miss Prudence Crandall (*q. v.*), who was indicted for keeping a colored school in Connecticut. He rendered efficient service to Mr. Garrison in Boston in protecting him from the violence of the mob in 1835, and was one of the speakers in Pennsylvania hall, in Philadelphia, when that building was burned by a mob in 1838. He was one of the earliest advocates of women's rights and of liberalism in religion, as he was also of temperance principles, in behalf of which he spoke frequently. For fifteen years he was resident speaker of the free Congregational society in Florence, Mass., and for one year preached in Bloomington, Ill. He was the author of "Thoughts on the Death Penalty" (1845), and a tract on the Sabbath, which advanced anti-Sabbatarian views.

BURLEY, Bennett G., Confederate naval officer. On 19 Sept., 1864, assisted by Capt. Bell and others, he captured the steamer "Philo Parsons," plying between Detroit and Sandusky, when about two miles from Kelly's island, off the Ohio coast.

Subsequently another American steamer, the "Island Queen," was captured by Burley and his party, and after her passengers, including twenty-five U. S. soldiers, had been made prisoners and transferred to the "Philo Parsons," the "Island Queen" was sent adrift. The "Philo Parsons" was afterward taken to Sandwich, on the Canadian shore, and left there. Burley was arrested, and the evidence produced at the extradition trial at Toronto in his case rendered it manifest that he was acting under the authority of the southern confederacy in the capture of the steamers; that the immediate object was the capture of the U. S. war-vessel "Michigan," guarding Johnson's island; and the ultimate object, the taking of Johnson's island and the liberation of the 3,000 Confederate soldiers imprisoned there. That all this was not attempted by Burley and his comrades was probably owing to the fact of his discovery of the hazardous and seemingly impossible character of the undertaking, after he had captured the "Philo Parsons" and the "Island Queen." After some diplomatic correspondence between the British government and that of the United States, Burley was surrendered to the authorities of the latter, under the provisions of the extradition treaty, the plea of "belligerent rights" in his behalf by Jefferson Davis not being regarded by the court as sufficient to free him from the crime of robbery charged against him in the indictment.

BURLING, Gilbert, painter, b. in 1843; d. in 1875. At the beginning of his artistic career he painted almost exclusively in oil-colors; but his later and best work is in water-colors, which experience proved to be a better medium for his style. He excelled in studies of game-birds, and contributed to the illustrated publications several articles on this subject, accompanied with his own drawings. He was one of the founders of the American society of painters in water-colors, and was always represented in their exhibitions. His last, and perhaps his best, works were exhibited in the year of his death. They were entitled "Normandy Sketches," "Beach below Easthampton," and "A Canadian Lake."

BURLINGAME, Anson, diplomatist, b. in New Berlin, Chenango co., N. Y., 14 Nov., 1820; d. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 23 Feb., 1870. He was the descendant of a family who were among the early settlers of Rhode Island. His father, a farmer, removed, when Anson was three years old, to a farm in Seneca co., Ohio, where they lived for ten years, and in 1833 again removed to Detroit, and after two years more to a farm at Branch, Mich. In 1837 Anson was admitted to the University of Michigan, and six years later went to Cambridge, Mass., and entered the law-school of Harvard university, where he was graduated in 1846. He began the practice of the law in Boston, and a year or two later became an active member and a popular orator of the free-soil party, then recently formed. In the political campaign of 1848 he acquired a wide reputation as a public speaker in behalf of the election of Van Buren and Adams. In 1849–'50 he visited Europe. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and in 1853 he served as a member of the state constitutional convention, to which he was elected by the town of Northborough, though he resided in Cambridge. He joined the American party on its formation in 1854, and in that year was elected by it to the 34th congress. In the following year he co-operated in the formation of the republican party, to which he ever afterward steadily adhered. In congress he bore himself with courage and address, and was recognized as one of the ablest debaters on the anti-slavery side of the house. For the severe terms in which he denounced the assault committed by Preston S. Brooks upon Senator Sumner, in 1856, he was challenged by Brooks. He promptly accepted the challenge, and named rifles as the weapons, and Navy island, just above Niagara Falls, as the place. To the latter proposition Mr. Brooks demurred, alleging that, in order to meet his opponent in Canada, in the then excited state of public feeling, he would have to expose himself to popular violence in passing through "the enemy's country," as he called the northern states. The matter fell through, but the manner in which Mr. Burlingame had conducted himself greatly raised him in the estimation of his friends and of his party; and on his return to Boston, at the end of his term, he was received with distinguished honors. He was re-elected to the 35th and 36th congresses; but failing, after an animated and close contest, to be returned to the 37th, his legislative career ended in March, 1861. He was immediately appointed by President Lincoln minister to Austria; but that government declined to receive, in a diplomatic capacity, a man who had spoken often and eloquently in favor of Hungarian independence, and had moved in congress the recognition of Sardinia as a first-class power. He was then sent as minister to China. In 1865 he returned to the United States with the intention of resigning his office; but the secretary of state urged him to resume his functions for the purpose of carrying out important projects and negotiations that he had initiated. To this he finally consented. When, in 1867, he announced his intention of returning home, Prince Kung, regent of the empire, offered to appoint him special envoy to the United States and the great European powers, for the purpose of framing treaties of amity with those nations—an honor never before conferred on a foreigner. This place Mr. Burlingame accepted, and, at the head of a numerous mission, he arrived in the United States in March, 1868. On 28 July supplementary articles to the treaty of 1858 were signed at Washington, and soon afterward ratified by the Chinese government. These articles, afterward known as "The Burlingame Treaty," marked the first official acceptance by China of the principles of international law, and provided, in general, that the privileges enjoyed by western nations under that law—the right of eminent domain, the right of appointing consuls at the ports of the United States, and the power of the government to grant or withhold commercial privileges and immunities at their own discretion, subject to treaty—should be secured to China; that nation undertaking to observe the corresponding obligations prescribed by international law toward other peoples. Special provisions also stipulated for entire liberty of con-

Anson Burlingame

science and worship for Americans in China, and Chinese in America; for joint efforts against the cooly trade; for the enjoyment by Chinese in America and Americans in China of all rights in respect to travel and residence accorded to citizens of the most favored nation; for similar reciprocal rights in the matter of the public educational institutions of the two countries, and for the right of establishing schools by citizens of either country in the other. The concluding article disclaims, on the part of the United States, the right of interference with the domestic administration of China in the matter of railroads, telegraphs, and internal improvements, but agrees that the United States will furnish assistance in these points on proper conditions, when requested by the Chinese government. From America Mr. Burlingame proceeded in the latter part of 1868 to England, and thence to France (1869), Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Prussia, in all of which countries he was favorably received, and in all of which, but France, to which he intended returning, he negotiated important treaties or articles of agreement. He reached St. Petersburg early in 1870, and had just entered upon the business of his mission when he died of pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days.—His son, **Edward Livermore,** b. in Boston, Mass., 30 May, 1848, entered Harvard, but left before graduation, accompanying his father to China as his private secretary. He studied at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1867–'9, taking the degree of Ph. D., and afterward at Berlin. He travelled extensively in Japan and China in 1866, and afterward in Europe. He was on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" in 1871, and on that for the revision of the "American Cyclopædia" in 1872–'6, has been a contributor to periodical literature, and associated in the preparation of several histories and other works. In 1879 he became connected editorially with the publishing-house of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and in 1886 was appointed editor of its new magazine. He has translated and edited "Art Life and Theories of Richard Wagner" (New York, 1875).

BURMEISTER, Hermann, zoölogist, b. in Stralsund, Germany, 15 Jan., 1807. He became professor of zoölogy at Halle in 1842; in 1848, during the revolutionary excitement, he was sent by the city of Halle as deputy to the national assembly, and subsequently by the town of Leibnitz to the first Prussian chamber. At the close of the session he travelled for two years in Brazil, and in 1861 was appointed director of the Museum of natural history at Buenos Ayres. He was also at the head of the academy of sciences, formed from the scientific faculty of the national university of Cordoba, Argentine Republic. Among his works are a "Treatise on Natural History" (Halle, 1830); "Manual of Entomology" (4 vols., 1832–'4); "Natural History of the Calandra Species" (1837); "The History of Creation" (Leipsic, 1843); "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants" (1851); and "The Animals of Brazil" (2 vols., 1854–'6). Dr. Burmeister has also published the "Anales del Museo Publico," a scientific periodical which contained detailed descriptions of many new species, the originals of which are in the museum at Buenos Ayres. The huge edentates and other mammalia, which have rendered that museum, which was established by him, so famous, are described and pictured in this work.

BURNABY, Andrew, English clergyman, b. in Asfordby, Leicestershire, in 1732; d. 9 March, 1812. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, receiving the degree of M. A. in 1757. He published, in 1776, "Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America in 1759–'60," and in 1786 was made archdeacon of Leicester.

BURNAP, George Washington, clergyman, b. in Merrimack, N. H., 30 Nov., 1802; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Sept., 1859. He was graduated at Harvard in 1824, and on 23 April, 1828, was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church of Baltimore. Among his published works are "Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy between Unitarians and other Denominations of Christians" (1835); "Lectures to Young Men" (Baltimore, 1840); "Lectures on the Sphere and Duty of Woman" (1840); "Lectures on the History of Christianity" (1842); "Biography of Henry A. Ingalls" (1845); "Expository Lectures on the Principal Texts which relate to the Doctrine of the Trinity" (1845); "Miscellaneous Writings" (Philadelphia); "Popular Objections to Unitarian Christianity Considered and Answered" (Boston, 1848); "What is Unitarianism?" (1848); "Lectures on Doctrines of Christianity" (1848); "Discourses on the Rectitude of Human Nature" (1850); "Christianity, its Essence and Evidence, or an Analysis of the New Testament," a compendious and lucid statement of the biblical theology of the author's particular school of Unitarianism (1855).

BURNET, Robert, Canadian clergyman, b. in Ladykirk, Berwickshire, Scotland, in June, 1823. He was educated at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and received ordination as a Presbyterian minister in 1852. Soon afterward he went to Canada as a missionary, was stationed at Hamilton, and called to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church there. Here he remained for twenty-five years, and established a flourishing congregation. In 1876 he took charge of St. Stephen's church, London, and remained in connection with it for three years, when he accepted a call from the Pictou, N. S., Presbyterian church. As a preacher, Mr. Burnet is distinguished for his clear, well-arranged sermons, which are often eloquent in the highest degree, and always delivered extemporaneously. He is also well known in a widely different sphere of action, being regarded as an authority on the subjects of scientific agriculture and fruit-culture. While a resident of Ontario he was a member of the Dominion and Provincial boards of agriculture, of the Entomological society, and the Fruit-growers' association. Papers by him on scientific subjects have been published in the "Transactions" of the American pomological society.

BURNET, William, colonial governor, b. at the Hague, Holland, in March, 1688; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 Sept., 1728. He was the eldest son of Bishop Burnet, and had for his godfather William of Orange, afterward king of England. Having lost his fortune by speculation in the shares of Law's South Sea company, he obtained the appointment of governor of the colonies of New York and New Jersey, relinquishing the post of comptroller-general of customs in England, in which he was succeeded by Robert Hunter, the retiring governor of New York. He arrived, 17 Sept., 1720, and instituted a vigorous policy to frustrate French schemes of aggrandizement, and to acquire the interior for Great Britain. In 1722 he established a trading-post at Oswego, where, in 1696, Frontenac, French governor of Canada, had built a stockade fort, and in 1727 he erected there and armed, at his own expense, a small fort, planting the English standard for the first time on the great lakes, though the friendly Senecas and Oneidas objected, and Beauharnois, governor of Canada, protested vigorously. He convened a congress of governors

and commissioners at Albany in 1722, and persuaded them to send a message to the eastern Indians, threatening them with war unless they concluded a treaty with the English. He secured the passage by the assembly of an act forbidding the sale of goods to French traders, a very unpopular measure, and rendered himself obnoxious also by following out the instructions of the royal government in prolonging the period of the existing assembly until it had lasted more than eleven years, by obtaining for Horace Walpole his sinecure perquisites as auditor-general, and by supporting the court of chancery, which he brought into further disrepute by his precipitate decisions as chancellor. On 15 April, 1728, he was removed, not so much on account of his unpopularity, as to make a place for John Montgomerie, a favorite of George II. Gov. Burnet was transferred to Massachusetts, and there became involved in a quarrel with the assembly by repeating the demand of his predecessor for a fixed salary. The assembly insisted on its chartered right to raise and appropriate all moneys for the support of the government. The British house of commons, in answer to a petition that Massachusetts might be heard by counsel in the matter, passed a resolve that the proceeding tended "to shake off the dependency of the said colony upon this kingdom, to which, in law and right, they ought to be subject." Burnet was eventually obliged to recede from his position. In 1730 he was made governor of New Hampshire also. He was a man of superior talents and accomplishments, an honest administrator, and was impelled to some of the more objectionable features of his policy by the instructions of his superiors, rather than by his own arbitrary nature. He published astronomical observations in the "Transactions" of the Royal society, and an essay on the fulfilment of prophecies in the book of Daniel (London, 1724).

BURNET, William, physician, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 13 Dec., 1730; d. in Newark, N. J., 7 Oct., 1791. He was the son of a physician who came from Scotland, was a graduate of Princeton in 1749, the second year of the college, and became a physician. He held at different times various offices in the state government, was elected to congress under the confederation in 1776, was a member of congress in 1780–'1, and surgeon-general of the eastern district of the United States from 1776 till the close of the revolutionary war. He suffered much in property by the depredations of the enemy, who carried off his valuable library. He was a skilful and successful physician, of extensive practice.—His son, **Jacob,** jurist, b. in Newark, N. J., 22 Feb., 1770; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 May, 1853, was graduated at Princeton in 1791, studied law in the office of Judge Boudinot, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. The same year he removed to Ohio, where he became distinguished as a lawyer and was a leading citizen in the new settlement of Cincinnati. In 1799 he was appointed to the legislative council of the territory, continuing a member of that body, in which he took the most prominent part in the preparation of legislative measures, until the formation of a state government. In 1812 he was a member of the state legislature, a judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1821–'8, and in 1828–'31 U. S. senator. He was chosen by the legislature of Kentucky a commissioner to adjust certain territorial disputes with Virginia. He took part in the establishment of the Lancastrian academy in Cincinnati, and was one of the founders of the Cincinnati college, and its first president, and was active in reorganizing the Medical college of Ohio. He was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention in 1839, and was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of Harrison to the presidency. He was the first president of the Colonization society of Cincinnati. His efforts to alleviate the distress felt by purchasers of western lands, on account of indebtedness to the government which they were unable to discharge, resulted in an act of congress granting relief to the entire west, extricating the settlers from serious financial distress. The debt due to the government amounted to $22,000,000, exceeding the volume of currency in circulation in the west, and threatening both farmers and speculators with bankruptcy. The people of the southwest were in the same situation; all the banks had suspended payment, and forcible resistance was threatened if the government should attempt to dispossess the settlers. Judge Burnett drew up a memorial to congress, proposing a release of back interest and permission to settlers to relinquish as much of the land entered as they were unable to pay for. The memorial was generally approved by the inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and in 1821 congress granted relief in the form desired. In 1830 Judge Burnett secured the revocation of the forfeiture of the congressional land-grant to the state of Ohio for the extension of the Miami canal, and an additional grant that emboldened the legislature of Ohio to carry out the work. He published "Notes on the Early Settlement of the Northwestern Territory" (New York, 1847).—Another son, **David G.,** Texan politician, b. in Newark, N. J., 4 April, 1789; d. in Galveston, Texas, 5 Dec., 1870, entered a counting-house in New York, and in 1806 joined Gen. Miranda's expedition to Venezuela. He became a merchant in Natchitoches, La., in 1817, then studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1826 went to Texas, then a Mexican state, and entered zealously into the contest to wrest the state from Mexico and establish a republic. He was a member of the San Felipe convention, 1 April, 1833, and was appointed judge of the municipality of Austin in 1834. After the assumption of dictatorial powers by Santa Anna, the convention of 1 March, 1836, issued a declaration of independence, and on 16 March, chose Mr. Burnett provisional president of the new republic. Four weeks later he fled before Santa Anna, and escaped to Galveston, which was made the seat of the government. On 22 Oct. he gave over the government into the hands of Houston, the constitutionally elected president. He was afterward elected vice-president, and, after the admission of Texas to the union, lived in retirement near the battle-field of San Jacinto. He remained in the south during the civil war, and at its close was elected in 1866 to the U. S. senate from Texas, but congress refused to admit him. After that he resided in retirement on his plantation near Houston.

BURNETT, Frances Hodgson, novelist, b. in Manchester, England, 24 Nov., 1849. She was educated in her native city, where she became familiar with the Lancashire dialect and character. About the close of the American civil war her parents were impelled by pecuniary misfortune to emigrate to the United States. They settled in 1865 at Knoxville, Tenn., and subsequently removed to Newmarket. She there began to write short stories, the first of which appeared in a magazine in 1867. In 1872 Miss Hodgson contributed to "Scribner's Monthly" a dialect story entitled "Surly Tim's Trouble," republished in book-form with other tales in 1877. In 1873 she married Dr. Luan M. Burnett, of Knoxville, and, after returning from a visit to Europe in 1875, resided in Washington, D. C.

Her story of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," printed in "Scribner's Magazine," obtained great popularity, and was immediately issued in a separate volume (New York, 1877). In 1878–'9 some of her earlier magazine stories were reprinted, viz., "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Lindsay's Luck," "Miss Crespigny," "Pretty Polly Pemberton," and "Theo." They were originally contributed to a periodical in Philadelphia, and were published in book-form without her permission by a house in that city, a proceeding that led to a public controversy. Her second novel, "Haworth's," was published as a serial in two magazines, and was printed in a volume in 1879. In 1879 an authorized edition of her earlier love-tales was issued in New York. In 1880 appeared a new novelette entitled "Louisiana." Her third novel, "A Fair Barbarian," was published as a serial in 1881, and in a volume the year following; and a fourth, entitled "Through One Administration," appeared in book-form in 1883. In 1886 a juvenile tale, entitled "Little Lord Fauntleroy," was printed as a serial in the "St. Nicholas" magazine. "That Lass o' Lowrie's," depicting life at the Lancashire mines, went through many editions in England, and has been repeatedly dramatized.

BURNETT, Henry Clay, lawyer, b. in Essex co., Va., 5 Oct., 1825; d. near Hopkinton, Ky., 1 Oct., 1866. He received a classical education, removed early to Kentucky, where he entered upon the practice of law, and was in 1851–'3 clerk of the circuit court of Trigg co. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1855, 1857, 1859, and 1861, but was expelled, for his open sympathy with secession, on 3 Dec., 1861. He had presided over a Kentucky southern conference held at Russellville on 29 Oct., 1861, and called a sovereignty convention at Russellville on 18 Nov., of which also he was president, and which passed an ordinance of secession and organized a state government. He was a representative from Kentucky in the provisional Confederate congress, serving from 18 Nov., 1861, till 17 Feb., 1862, and a senator in the Confederate congress, serving from 19 Feb., 1862, till 18 Feb., 1865. After the downfall of the Confederacy he exerted himself to restore the peace democrats to the ascendency in his state.

BURNETT, Peter Hardeman, governor of California, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 15 Nov., 1807. In his youth Burnett was a trader and lawyer in Missouri and Tennessee. He went to Oregon, overland, in 1843, took a prominent part there in the organization of the territorial government, was member of the legislature in 1844 and 1848, and became a judge of the supreme court. The gold excitement attracted him to California in 1848, and he worked for a short time in the mines, and then became agent in managing the complicated affairs of the Sutter family and estate at New Helvetia. In 1849 he was one of the most active persons in urging the rights and necessities of the people of California as sufficient warrant for the formation of a state government in advance of congressional authority. During the agitation of that summer he was an outspoken opponent of the United States military government of the territory; but he cheerfully joined in accepting, at length, Gov. Riley's action, whereby a constitutional convention was officially called. Under the new constitution he was at once elected governor, and assumed the office, although the state was not admitted by congress until September, 1850. He resigned the governorship in 1851, then practised law, and was one of the supreme judges in 1857–'8. From 1863 till 1880 he was president of the corporation now known as the Pacific Bank in San Francisco. He has published "The Path which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church" (New York, 1860); "The American Theory of Government, considered with reference to the Present Crisis" (1861); "Recollections of an Old Pioneer" (1878), which is especially valuable in connection with the early political and constitutional history of the Pacific coast; and "Reasons why we should Believe in God, Love God, and Obey God" (1884).

BURNETT, Waldo Irving, naturalist, b. in Southborough, Mass., 12 July, 1828; d. in Boston, 1 July, 1854. He was interested from his boyhood in entomology, studied medicine under the direction of his father, a physician, was graduated at Harvard medical school in 1849, and spent some time in Europe, studying natural history and making microscopic observations. After his return to the United States, though suffering from consumption, he accomplished much valuable scientific work, the results of which were published in the "Journal" and "Proceedings" of the Boston society of natural history, the "Memoirs" of the American academy of arts and sciences, the "American Journal of Science," the "Transactions" of the American medical association for 1853, and the "American Journal of Medical Science." His principal work was a prize essay on "The Cell, its Physiology, Pathology, and Philosophy, as deduced from Original Observations; to which is added its History and Criticism," published by the medical association. He was engaged at the time of his death in translating from the German the "Comparative Anatomy" of Siebold and Stannius.

BURNETT, Ward Benjamin, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1811; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 June, 1884. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1832, served in the Black Hawk war of that year, in garrison at Fort Jackson, La., was an instructor at the military academy in 1833–'4, and on topographical and ordinance duty until 1836, when he resigned and became a civil engineer. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was made colonel of the 2d New York volunteers, and was sent to join the army under Gen. Scott. He was engaged with his regiment at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, in the last of which he was severely wounded. The regiment was disbanded 1 Aug., 1848. Col. Burnett received the thanks of the state legislature and a silver medal from the city of New York, and was brevetted brigadier-general. The surviving members of his regiment gave him a gold medal, 20 Aug., 1853, and further recognized his services, 18 Aug., 1859, by presenting to him the gold snuff-box in which the freedom of the city of New York had been officially given to Andrew Jackson forty years before. As a civil engineer he was engaged on dry-dock construction from 1849 till 1855 in the U. S. navy-yards at Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and on the water-works of Brooklyn and Norfolk, Va., in 1855 and 1856. From 1858 till 1860 he was U. S. surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska. During the latter years of his life he was an invalid, and gave up all active work. He was buried at West Point. He married a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, of Westchester co., and his son, a lieutenant in the navy, adopted his grandfather's name.

BURNHAM, Gordon Webster, manufacturer, b. in Hampton, Conn., 20 March, 1803; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1885. He was a farmer's boy and began life poor, but saved money while a clerk in his native place, with which in 1828 he entered into business as a principal. Successful in this, he entered the firm of Benedict & Coe in Waterbury,

Conn., manufacturers of brass goods, and two years later with other parties established branch houses in New York and Boston. These were continued until 1863 and 1867 respectively, when, on the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Burnham found himself the possessor of a large fortune. Meanwhile he had become interested in many of the manufactures of Waterbury, and successively became president of the Waterbury Clock Co., the Waterbury Watch Co., the Waterbury Brass Co., and the American Pin Co. Mr. Burnham made liberal use of his money for the public good, and gave freely to the support of religion. He was an ardent admirer of Daniel Webster, whom he regarded as the greatest of American statesmen, and, as a testimonial of this sentiment, in 1876 he presented to New York city a heroic bronze statue of Webster by Thomas Ball, which was erected in Central park. Mr. Burnham married a daughter of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, to whom he erected a bronze statue in Hartford. His own monument in Greenwood, built some years prior to his death, is one of the finest in the cemetery.

BURNHAM, Hiram, soldier, b. in Maine; killed in battle at Chapin's Farm, 29 Sept., 1864. He entered the service as colonel of the 6th Maine volunteers, leading them with skill and gallantry through the peninsular campaign, at Antietam, and in subsequent engagements. At the second battle of Fredericksburg he distinguished himself for bravery and courage, and again at Gettysburg. In April, 1864, he was made brigadier-general, and during the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg he bore a conspicuous part. A few weeks previous to his death he was assigned to a brigade in Stannard's division, 18th corps.

BURNHAM, James C., soldier, b. in New York about 1820; d. there, 2 Sept., 1866. He was appointed major in the 2d New York infantry, 3 Dec., 1846, and served with the command in that capacity from Vera Cruz to Churubusco. After the fall of Col. Baxter he commanded the regiment at the storming of Chapultepec, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, 27 Sept., 1847, and led the regiment through the several battles around the city of Mexico, distinguishing himself in the attack on the Belen gate. After the war Col. Burnham was city marshal of New York under Mayor Wood, and was a prominent politician for several years.

BURNHAM, Samuel, author, b. in Rindge, N. H., in 1833; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 June, 1873. He was graduated at Williams in 1855, and assumed charge of the academy at Amherst, N. H. Subsequently he removed to Boston and entered upon a literary career. He wrote the history of East Boston, several small volumes for the American tract society on natural history, was one of the editors of the "Congregationalist," literary editor of the "Watchman and Reflector," a correspondent for periodicals, edited Charles Sumner's works, and at the time of his death had nearly completed a history of the Old South church of Boston.

BURNS, Alexander, Canadian educator, b. in Castlewellan, county Down, Ireland, 12 Aug., 1834. He emigrated to Canada in 1847 with his parents, who, after residing for three years in Quebec, removed to Toronto. He had been reared a Presbyterian, but became a convert to Methodism, and entered Victoria college with the intention of ultimately becoming a minister of that denomination. He was graduated there with honors in 1861, and, after remaining in the college for a year as a classical teacher, passed the next three years in preaching. In 1865 he accepted the chair of mathematics in Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, and in 1868 became president of Simpson centenary college, which he retained until 1878, when he accepted the presidency of the Wesleyan ladies' college, Hamilton, Ontario. In 1870 the University of Indiana conferred on him the degree of S. T. D., and in 1878 his alma mater gave him the degree of LL. D. In 1882 Dr. Burns was tried before the London, Ontario, conference for holding views contrary to the tenets of the Methodist church, the charge being based upon statements contained in a letter of sympathy which he had written to the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago. The trial resulted in his acquittal.

BURNS, Anthony, fugitive slave, b. in Virginia about 1830; d. in St. Catharines, Canada, 27 July, 1862. He effected his escape from slavery in Virginia, and was at work in Boston in the winter of 1853–'4. On 23 May, 1854, the U. S. house of representatives passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri compromise, and permitting the extension of negro slavery, which had been restricted since 1820. The news caused great indignation throughout the free states, especially in Boston, where the anti-slavery party had its headquarters. Just at this crisis Burns was arrested by U. S. Marshal Watson Freeman, under the provisions of the fugitive-slave act, on a warrant sworn out by Charles F. Suttle. He was confined in the Boston court-house under a strong guard, and on 25 May was taken before U. S. Commissioner Loring for examination. Through the efforts of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, an adjournment was secured to 27 May, and in the mean time a mass-meeting was called at Faneuil hall, and the U. S. marshal summoned a large posse of extra deputies, who were armed and stationed in and about the court-house to guard against an expected attempt at the rescue of Burns. The meeting at Faneuil hall was addressed by the most prominent men of Boston, and could hardly be restrained from adjourning in a body to storm the court-house. While this assembly was in session, a premature attempt to rescue Burns was made under the leadership of Thomas W. Higginson. A door of the court-house was battered in, one of the deputies was killed in the fight, and Col. Higginson and others of the assailants were wounded. A call for re-enforcements was sent to Faneuil hall, but in the confusion it never reached the chairman. On the next day the examination was held before Commissioner Loring, Richard H. Dana and Charles M. Ellis appearing for the prisoner. The evidence showed that Burns was amenable under the law, and his surrender to his master was ordered. When the decision was made known, many houses were draped in black, and the state of popular feeling was such that the government directed that the prisoner be sent to Virginia on board the revenue cutter "Morris." He was escorted to the wharf by a strong guard, through streets packed with excited crowds. At the wharf the tumult seemed about to culminate in riot, when the Rev. Daniel Foster (who was killed in action early in the civil war) exclaimed, "Let us pray!" and silence fell upon the multitude, who stood with uncovered heads, while Burns was hurried on board the cutter. A more impressively dramatic ending, or one more characteristic of an excited but law-abiding and God-fearing New England community, could hardly be conceived for this famous case. Burns afterward studied at Oberlin college, and eventually became a Baptist minister, and settled in Canada, where, during the closing years of his life, he presided over a congregation of his own color. See "Anthony Burns, A History," by C. E. Stevens (Boston, 1854).

BURNS, Francis, M. E. bishop, b. in Albany, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1809; d. in Baltimore, Md., 18 April, 1863. New York was still a slave-state when at five years of age the little negro Francis Burns was indentured as a servant by his parents, who were so poor that they took this method of reducing expenses. He was converted at the age of fifteen, and soon entered the Lexington Heights academy and studied for the ministry. He obtained a fair education, and soon evinced such talent as a leader among his own people that, after serving as an exhorter and preacher under the direction of the Methodist church, he was appointed to the Liberian mission in 1834, and landed in Monrovia on 18 Oct. His first appointment was as a teacher at Cape Palmas. He joined the Liberia mission conference in 1838, and from 1840 till 1842 was an assistant on the Bassa circuit. During 1843 and the early part of 1844 he was engaged at Monrovia, but sailed for the United States, and was ordained deacon in Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 June, and, later on the same day, crossed over to New York and was ordained elder in the Mulberry street church, Bishop Janes officiating. In the same year he returned to Liberia. The next session of the conference appointed him presiding elder of the Cape Palmas district. In 1851, by order of the missionary board, he was detailed to open an academy at Monrovia and superintend the mission there. In 1858 he visited the United States and was ordained missionary bishop at Perry, Wyoming co., N. Y., Bishops Janes and Baker officiating. Almost immediately he returned to Africa, and labored there for five years until his health failed. He returned to the United States by the advice of a physician, and died shortly afterward.

BURNS, James Austin, educator, b. in Oxford, Me., 25 Jan., 1840. He was educated at Bowdoin, where in 1885 he received the degree of Ph. D. In August, 1861, he entered the U. S. volunteer service as lieutenant in the 7th Connecticut infantry, and was promoted to be captain in 1862, after which he served on the staffs of Gens. Viele, Stephens, Seymour, Strong, and Terry, and was engaged in the sieges of Forts Pulaski, Sumter, and Wagner, and in the investment of Petersburg. Subsequent to the war he settled in Atlanta, Ga., where he has followed the profession of civil engineering and also filled the chair of chemistry in the Southern medical college in Atlanta. He has published a series of "Juxtalinear Translations of the Classics" (Atlanta, 1886 *et seq.*). The set includes Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Sallust, Cæsar, Homer, Xenophon, Demosthenes, and Sophocles.

BURNS, John, soldier, b. in Burlington, N. J., 5 Sept., 1793; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 7 Feb., 1872. He was of Scottish ancestry, and through his father claimed relationship with the poet. He was among the first to volunteer for the war of 1812; was present in the actions at Plattsburg, Queenstown, and Lundy's Lane, in which last-named engagement he was one of Col. Miller's regiment that captured the British battery in the centre and turned the tide in favor of the Americans. He volunteered promptly for the war with Mexico, and again for the civil war. For this last service he was rejected on account of his age by the United States mustering officer, but managed to go with the army as a teamster, and was always anxious to borrow a rifle and be in the ranks when the enemy was encountered. His age soon told against him, and, contrary to his will, he was sent home to Gettysburg, where his townsmen made him constable to keep him busy and contented. When the foremost Confederate scouts approached in June, 1863, he went out with a party of volunteers to fight them, but was turned back by the national cavalry. When the Confederates under Gen. Early occupied the town, 26 June, Burns had to be locked up for asserting his civil authority as constable in opposition to that of the Confederate provost guard. As soon as the enemy advanced toward York, Burns resumed his official functions and began to arrest Confederate stragglers, including a chaplain named Gwin, who bore despatches. Two days later the National advance under Gen. Buford arrived and relieved the veteran from his self-imposed duty of facing the Army of Northern Virginia single-handed. Shortly after the preliminary skirmishing of the battle of Gettysburg began, Burns met a wounded Union soldier, borrowed his rifle and ammunition, with which he went to the front and offered his services as a volunteer to Maj. Chamberlain, of the 155th Pennsylvania regiment. He was referred to the 7th Wisconsin volunteers, near by, they being sharply engaged with the enemy. The old man proved himself such a skilful sharpshooter that the colonel commanding the regiment sent him a favorite long-range rifle, which he used all day with deadly effect in the advanced line; but he was badly wounded in the afternoon, when the National troops were forced back. He told a plausible story to his Confederate captors, and got himself carried to his own house, where his wounds were dressed by the surgeons; and, after a narrow escape from execution as an uniformed combatant, he was left when the Confederates were in turn driven back and finally defeated. The story of his patriotic zeal aroused the greatest interest in the northern states; he was lauded as the "hero of Gettysburg," and after the war, as his home was on the battle-field, became an object of curiosity to visitors and accumulated a competence through their generosity. During the last two years of his life his mind failed, and his friends were unable to prevent his wandering about the country. He was found in New York city on a cold winter's night in December, 1871, in a state of destitution, and was cared for and sent home, but died of pneumonia.

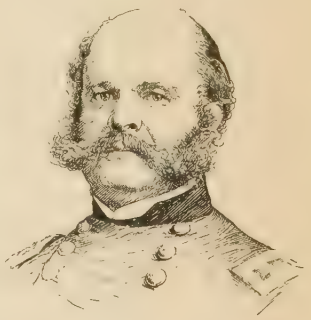
BURNS, Robert, Canadian clergyman, b. in Borrowstounness, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 13 Feb., 1798; d. in Toronto, 19 Aug., 1869. He was graduated in arts at Edinburgh university in 1805, and in divinity in 1810. He was minister of St. George's church, Paisley, from July, 1811, till the disruption which, in May, 1843, resulted in the secession of the Free Church from the Established. He came out with the Free Church, and in March, 1845, removed to Canada, and the same year became minister of Knox church, Toronto, a charge which he retained till 1856. In that year he was appointed professor of church history and apologetics in Knox college, Toronto, retiring in 1864. He penetrated the remotest bush-regions in the land of his adoption, so that his name was familiar throughout Canada. When pastor in Paisley he, for fourteen years, occupied the same pulpit as Dr. Witherspoon, the only clergyman whose name was affixed to the "Declaration of Independence." In 1838–'9 he edited the Edinburgh "Christian Instructor." His publications include "Letters to Dr. Chalmers on the Protestant and Roman Catholic Religions" (Paisley, 1818); "Historical Dissertation on the Law and Practice of Great Britain, and particularly of Scotland, with regard to the Poor" (2d ed., Edinburgh, 1819); "Woodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland" (4 vols., Glasgow, 1830); "Treatise on Pluralities" (1824); and a "Life of Dr. McGill." His

life has been written by his son (Toronto, 1871).—His son, **Robert Ferrier,** Canadian clergyman, b. in Paisley, Scotland, 23 Dec., 1826. He entered the University of Glasgow in 1840, and distinguished himself as a student. During 1844-'5 he attended New college, Edinburgh, a theological institution established by the Free Church immediately after the disruption. In 1845 he arrived in Canada, a short time after his father, and completed his theological course at Knox college, Toronto. In July, 1847, he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, and soon afterward became pastor of Chalmer's church, Kingston. In 1855 he took charge of Knox church, St. Catherines, retaining it for twelve years, during which time he was a member of the grammar-school board, and organized the system of Sabbath-school conventions. In 1867 he became pastor of the Scottish church in Chicago, and, after ministering there for three years, during part of which time he assisted Mr. Moody in his evangelistic work, he accepted a call to Coté street church, Montreal, and in 1875 was transferred to Fort Massey Presbyterian church, Halifax, N. S. He was a member of the second pan-Presbyterian council, which was held in Philadelphia in 1880, also of the third, held in Belfast in 1884, representing the maritime provinces. He was a delegate to the International temperance council, held at Philadelphia in 1876, to Raikes's centennial of Sabbath-schools, held in London in 1880, and also from the international committee to the World's convention of young men's Christian associations in Berlin in 1884. In 1866 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton college. He has published, besides the life of his father, "Maple Leaves for the Grave of Abraham Lincoln" (St. Catherines, 1865); "Plea for Lord's Day" (Montreal, 1874); "Maine Law" (Halifax, 1875); "Modern Babylon" (1876); "Confession and Absolution" (1883); a controversy with Roman Catholic authorities; and contributions to current periodicals.

BURNS, Robert Easton, Canadian jurist, b. in Niagara, Canada West, 26 Dec., 1805; d. near Toronto, 12 Jan., 1863. He was educated at home, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised for several years in Niagara, St. Catherines, and Hamilton. In September, 1837, he was appointed judge of Niagara district, and in 1838 removed to Toronto, and entered into partnership with Attorney-General Hagerman. When the seat of government was taken to Kingston, the court of chancery followed, and he became a resident of that city, but returned to Toronto when the government was established in Montreal. In Toronto he entered into partnership with Philip Vankoughnet, afterward chancellor of Upper Canada, and Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario. Soon afterward he was appointed judge of the home district, which office he retained until his resignation, in 1848. Within a short time, however, he was appointed by the Baldwin-Lafontaine government puisne judge of the court of queen's bench, an office which he retained until his death.

BURNS, William Wallace, soldier, b. in Coshocton, Ohio, 3 Sept., 1825. From 1843 till 1847 he was a cadet at the U. S. military academy. Joining the 3d infantry after graduation, he served through the war with Mexico, and, after ten years of frontier, garrison, and recruiting service, received a staff appointment as captain and commissary of subsistence. His experience in the supply department led to his appointment for similar important duties during the civil war. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded in the action at Savage's station, 29 June, 1862. He was in the field with the Army of the Potomac to and including the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, and was then appointed chief commissary of the department of the northwest. During the closing years of the civil war he was in charge of the commissary departments successively of the Carolinas, of Georgia, and of Florida, and lastly of the whole department of the south. Since the war he has been on duty at Washington.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett, soldier, b. in Liberty, Ind., 23 May, 1824; d. in Bristol, R. I., 3 Sept., 1881. The Burnside family is of Scottish origin. Having followed the fortunes of Charles Edward the pretender until his final defeat at Culloden in 1746, the founders of the American branch emigrated to South Carolina. The revolt of the American colonies against Britain divided them, some joining the patriots, others remaining loyal to the crown. Among the latter was James, grandfather of Ambrose, who was a captain in one of the regiments of South Carolinian royalists. When it became certain that the revolution would be successful, he, in company with others, whose estates were confiscated, escaped to Jamaica, but eventually obtained amnesty from the young republic and returned to South Carolina. After his death, his widow and her four sons migrated to Indiana, manumitting their slaves from conscientious motives. Edghill, the third of these sons, settled in the new town of Liberty, and in 1814 married Pamelia Brown, another emigrant from South Carolina. He taught school for a time, and, having some legal knowledge, was in 1815 elected associate judge of the county court, and subsequently clerk of court, which office he held until 1850. Ambrose, the fourth of nine children, was born in a rude log cabin at the edge of the wilderness. The village schools were exceptionally good for a frontier town, and at seventeen he had acquired a better education than most boys of his age; but his father could not afford to give him a professional training, and he was indentured to a merchant tailor. After learning the trade, he returned to Liberty and began business as a partner under the style of "Myers & Burnside, Merchant Tailors." Conversation with veterans of the second war with Great Britain interested him in military affairs. He read all the histories and other books bearing on the subject that he could procure, and local tradition is to the effect that Caleb B. Smith, congressman from the district, entering the shop to have his coat repaired, found the young tailor with a copy of "Cooper's Tactics" propped up against the "goose," and kept open by a pair of shears, so that he could study and work at the same time. Some conversation followed, and the congressman was so impressed by the intelligence and appearance of the young man that he sought his appointment as a cadet at the mili-



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tary academy, and, although the first attempt was a failure, fortune at last favored him, and he entered the class of 1847, when there were at the academy more than a score of future generals, including McClellan, Hancock, and "Stonewall" Jackson. The war with Mexico was nearly over when Burnside was graduated; but he accompanied one of the last detachments of recruits to the conquered capital, and remained there as second lieutenant of the 3d artillery during the military occupation of the place. Then followed years of life in garrison and on the frontier, including some Indian fighting. In 1852 he married Mary Richmond, daughter of Nathaniel Bishop, of Providence, R. I., and in November of the same year resigned his commission, having invented a breech-loading rifle, the manufacture of which he wished to superintend. In August, 1857, a board of army officers reported favorably upon the Burnside breech-loader; but the inventor would not pay his way among the underlings of the war department, and was forced to go into bankruptcy. He devoted all his personal property to the liquidation of his debts, sought employment, found it at Chicago, under George B. McClellan, then vice-president of the Illinois central railroad, and, by practising strict economy, he eventually paid every obligation. In June, 1860, he became treasurer of the Illinois central railroad, his office being in New York city. In the autumn of that year he visited New Orleans on business, and gained an insight into the movement for secession that shook his life-long faith in the democratic party. So confidently did he anticipate war that he set his business affairs in order, and was ready to start at once when, on 15 April, 1861, Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, telegraphed for him to take command of the 1st regiment of detached militia. On 20 April the regiment left Providence by sea, and marched, with the other battalions that had been hurried forward, from Annapolis to Washington, reaching the capital on 26 April. The preliminary operations about Washington soon culminated, owing mainly to popular outcry and political pressure at the north, in the premature advance of the federal army, and the battle of Manassas or Bull Run (21 July). Col. Burnside commanded a brigade on the extreme right of Hunter's division, which was detached from the main army early in the morning, and sent across an upper ford to turn the confederate left. The movement was anticipated by the enemy, and a sharp engagement took place, at the beginning of which Gen. Hunter was wounded, leaving Burnside in command. The Confederates were forced back, losing heavily, until nearly noon, when they were re-enforced by Gen. Johnston's advance brigade under Jackson, who stemmed the tide of fugitives, and there won his name of "Stonewall." By this time Burnside's ammunition was exhausted, and his command had to fall back. It made no further aggressive movement, but retained its organization after the rout of the main army, and on the retreat toward Washington. A period of comparative inactivity followed, during which Col. Burnside's regiment was mustered out on the expiration of its term of service. On 6 Aug., 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, and given a command composed of the three-year regiments then assembling at Washington. On 23 Oct., Gen. Burnside was directed to organize a "coast division" with headquarters at Annapolis. This force was largely composed of regiments recruited on the New England coasts, and was intended for operations along the lower Potomac and Chesapeake bay. The plan was changed, however, the expeditionary force was largely increased, and, on 12 Jan., 1862, a corps of 12,000 men, on a fleet of forty-six transports, sailed from Hampton Roads with sealed orders, directing them to rendezvous in Pamlico sound by way of Hatteras inlet. Within twenty-four hours a heavy gale arose, which lasted nearly two weeks, scattered the fleet, and imperilled its safety. On 25 Jan., however, all the vessels had passed through Hatteras inlet and were safe in the sound. On 5 Feb. the fleet, with an escort of gun-boats, moved toward Roanoke island, a fortified post of the confederates, and engaged the gun-boats and batteries. Within a few hours a landing was effected, and on 8 Feb. the confederate position near the middle of the island was carried and the garrison captured, numbering 2,500 men. The possession of Roanoke island gave command of the extensive land-locked waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and was one of the earliest substantial successes of the national arms. Newbern, N. C., was occupied, after a sharp struggle, on 14 March. The surrender of Fort Macon and Beaufort soon followed, and, when Gen. Burnside visited the north on a short leave of absence, he found himself welcomed as the most uniformly successful of the federal leaders.

During the campaign in the Carolinas and the early summer following, the army of the Potomac, under McClellan, had been defeated before Richmond, and had in turn repelled the confederates at Malvern Hill. Burnside relinquished the command of the department of North Carolina, and, with his old divisions reorganized as the 9th corps, was transferred to the army of the Potomac, which held the north shore of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg. The chief command was offered to Burnside, but he resolutely declined it, frankly declaring that he did not consider himself competent. On 27 June the order was issued relieving McClellan and placing Pope in command. The fortunes of the confederacy now seemed so distinctly in the ascendant that it was determined at Richmond to assume the offensive. The preparations for the movement were at once known in Washington, and the administration urged Gen. Pope to create a diversion along the line of the Rappahannock. This he attempted, but was foiled almost at all points, and the army of Virginia, as it was temporarily designated, fell back sullen and demoralized after a second defeat at Manassas, upon the defences of Washington, where Burnside was again asked to take command, but again declined. In its extremity, the administration again called upon McClellan, who in a remarkably short time brought order out of chaos and reinspired the army with a degree of confidence. By this time Lee's advance had crossed the Potomac near Sharpsburg, and Burnside was sent to meet him with the 1st and 9th corps. He left Washington Sept. 3. On 12 Sept. he met the enemy's pickets at Frederick City, and on the 14th encountered the confederates in force at South Mountain, and very handsomely dislodged them from a strong position. The energy of this movement was probably not anticipated by Gen. Lee. He retreated to Antietam creek, threw up intrenchments, and awaited attack. To Burnside's 9th corps, on the morning of the battle of Antietam (Sept. 17), was assigned the task of capturing and holding a stone bridge. This was done at a terrible sacrifice of life; but it was the key of the position, and, according to a high Confederate authority (Edward A. Pollard, the historian), if the bridge could have been re-captured, the result of the battle of Antietam would have been decisive. The army remained in the neighborhood

of Sharpsburg until early in November, when McClellan was relieved, and on 10 Nov. Burnside reluctantly assumed command. At this time the Confederate army was divided, Longstreet and Jackson commanding, respectively, its right and left wings, being separated by at least two days' march. McClellan and Burnside were always warm personal friends, and the former gave his successor in command the benefit of his projected plans.

A month passed in reorganizing the army in three grand divisions, under Generals Sumner, Franklin, and Hooker, with the 11th corps under Sigel as a reserve. The plan was to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and, if possible, crush the separated wings of the confederate army in detail. The movement began 15 Nov., and four days later the army occupied the heights opposite Fredericksburg, but with the river intervening and no pontoon-train ready. The responsibility for this failure has never been charged to Gen. Burnside, nor has it ever been definitely fixed upon any one save a vague and impersonal "department"; but it necessitated a fatal delay, for Lee had moved nearly as rapidly as Burnside, and promptly occupied and fortified the heights south of the river. During the period of enforced inaction that followed, Gen. Burnside went to Washington and expressed his doubts as to the policy of crossing the river, in view of the failure of the attempt to divide Lee's forces. But he was urged to push a winter campaign against Richmond, and, returning to the front, gave orders to place the bridges. This was gallantly effected in the face of a sharp resistance, Fredericksburg was cleared of the enemy, and on 13 Dec. the whole national army had crossed and was in position south of the Rappahannock. The situation in brief was this: South and in the rear of Fredericksburg is a range of hills irregularly parallel to the course of the river; the space between is a plateau well adapted for the movement of troops. This was occupied by the national army in the three grand divisions specified, Sumner holding the right, Hooker the centre, and Franklin the left. The Confederates occupied the naturally strong position along the crest of the hills, and were well intrenched, with batteries in position. Longstreet commanded the right wing, and Jackson the left. The weak point of the Confederate line was at its right, owing to a depression of the hills, and here it was at first intended to make a determined assault; but, for some reason, orders were sent to Franklin, at the last moment, merely to make a demonstration, while Sumner attempted to carry Marye's hill, which, naturally a strong position, was rendered nearly impregnable by a sunken road, bordered by a stone wall, along its base. The best battalions in the army were sent against this position; but the fire of artillery and infantry was so severe that nothing was gained, although the struggle was kept up till nightfall, Gen. Hooker's division being the last to attack, only to be repelled as its predecessors had been. Burnside would have renewed the attack on the next day, but Sumner dissuaded him at the last moment, and that night the whole army recrossed the river, having lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, more than 12,000 men. Some of these, however, afterward returned to their regiments. The Confederate loss was 5,309. Insubordination was soon developed among the corps and division commanders, and Burnside issued an order, subject to the president's approval, summarily dismissing several of them from the service, and relieving others from duty. The order, which sweepingly included Hooker, Franklin, Newton, and Brooks, was not approved, and Gen. Burnside was superseded by Maj.-Gen. Hooker.

Transferred to the department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Burnside found himself forced to take stringent measures in regard to the proceedings of southern sympathizers on both sides of the river. On 13 April, 1863, he issued his famous general order defining certain treasonable offences, and announcing that they would not be tolerated. Numerous arrests followed, including that of Clement L. Vallandigham, who was tried by military commission for making a treasonable speech, was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment during the remainder of the war. This sentence the president commuted to banishment, and Vallandigham was sent within the lines of the Confederacy. The democrats of Ohio thereupon nominated him for governor, but he was defeated by a majority of more than 100,000. In August, 1863, Burnside crossed the Cumberland mountains at the head of 18,000 men, marching 250 miles in 14 days, causing the Confederates, who had their headquarters at Knoxville, to make a hasty retreat. He pushed forward, and Cumberland Gap was captured, with its garrison and stores. Attacked by Longstreet, with a superior force, Gen. Burnside retreated in good order, fighting all the way to Knoxville, where he was fortified and provisioned for a siege by the time Longstreet was ready to invest the place. This movement, according to Gen. Burnside's biographer, was made, on his own responsibility, to draw Longstreet away from Grant's front, and thus facilitate the defeat of Gen. Bragg, which soon followed. The siege of Knoxville was prosecuted with great vigor for a month, when the approach of Gen. Sherman compelled Longstreet to raise the siege. Immediately afterward Gen. Burnside was relieved, and devoted himself to recruiting and reorganizing the 9th corps. In April, 1864, he resumed command at Annapolis, with the corps nearly 20,000 strong. Attached once more to the army of the Potomac, this time under Gen. Grant, he led his corps through the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and the operations against Petersburg. In these latter engagements the corps suffered very heavily, and Gen. Meade preferred charges of disobedience against Burnside, and ordered a court-martial for his trial. This course was disapproved by Gen. Grant, and, at Burnside's request, a court of inquiry was ordered, which eventually found him "answerable for the want of success." He always held that the failure was due to interference with his plan of assault, and before a congressional committee of investigation much testimony was adduced to show that this was really the case.

Gen. Burnside resigned from the army on 15 April, 1865, with a military record that does him high honor as a patriotic, brave, and able officer, to whom that bane of army life, professional jealousy, was unknown. He always frankly admitted his own unfitness for the command of a large army, and accepted such commands only under stress of circumstances. Returning to civil life, he became at once identified with railroad construction and management. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in April, 1866, and re-elected in 1867 and 1868. Declining a fourth nomination, he devoted himself successfully to the great railroad interests with which he was identified. He went to Europe on business during the height of the Franco-Prussian war, and, as a soldier, naturally wished to witness some of the siege operations before Paris. Visiting the Prussian headquarters at Versailles simply in a private capacity, he found himself called

upon to act as an envoy between the hostile forces, which he did, passing back and forth under a flag-of-truce, endeavoring to further negotiations for peace. In Paris, and among the German besiegers, he was looked upon with the greatest curiosity, and, although his efforts at peace-making were unsuccessful, he secured the lasting respect and confidence of both sides. In January, 1875, after his return to this country, he was elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island, and in 1880 was re-elected. He took a leading position in the senate, was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, and sustained his life-long character as a fair-minded and patriotic citizen. His death, which was very sudden, from neuralgia of the heart, occurred at his home in Bristol, R. I. The funeral ceremonies assumed an almost national character, for his valuable services as a soldier and as a statesman had secured general recognition, and in his own state he was the most conspicuous man of his time. Burnside was a tall and handsome man of soldierly bearing, with charming manners, which won for him troops of friends and admirers. He outlived his wife, and died childless. See "Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside," by Benjamin Perley Poore (Providence, 1882).

BURNSIDE, John, planter, b. in Ireland about 1800; d. at White Sulphur Springs, Va., 29 June, 1881. At the time of his death he was the largest sugar-planter in the United States. He began life in poverty, and his first business engagement was in a country store in Virginia; but so marked was his ability that he became partner in a large New Orleans house. About 1852 he began to invest money in sugar lands, and eventually owned ten of the finest plantations in the sugar district of Louisiana and the finest residence in New Orleans. In spite of the loss of more than 2,000 slaves, he was among the first to try sugar-planting with free labor on a large scale, and his success had much influence in re-establishing the broken industries and credit of the south.

BURNYEAT, John, preacher, b. in Crabtree-beck, Cumberland, in 1631; d. in Dublin, 11 July, 1690. He travelled in England and Ireland, and in 1672 came with George Fox to America. His "Truth Exalted in the Writings of that Eminent and Faithful Servant, J. Burnyeat" (1691), is a collection of his expository essays, and his "Memorials" describe the condition of Maryland and the other colonies through which he passed from New England to North Carolina. He was a zealous advocate of the creed and polity of the society of Friends, and suffered much persecution because of his steadfast ministry.

BURPEE, Isaac, Canadian statesman, b. in Sheffield, N. B., 28 Nov., 1825; d. in New York city, 1 March, 1885. He was educated at the county grammar-school, and in 1848 went to St. John, shortly afterward entering into partnership with his brother in the hardware trade. He was first elected to Parliament in 1872 for St. John, N. B., re-elected in 1874, and sworn of the Privy council and appointed Minister of customs in the Mackenzie administration (Liberal), 7 Nov., 1874. He was re-elected in 1878, and holds many offices of honor and public trust.

BURR, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 4 Jan., 1716; d. 24 Sept., 1757. He belonged to a Puritan family that for three generations had given to church and state men of eminence. He was graduated at Yale in his nineteenth year, having gained one of the three Berkely scholarships, which entitled him to maintenance at the college for two years after graduating. While pursuing his post-graduate studies he was converted, and at once turned his attention to theology. At the age of twenty-two he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J., where he soon acquired a commanding reputation as a pulpit orator. Here he also established a school for boys, which proved highly successful. He prepared for his pupils a Latin grammar known as the "Newark Grammar" (1752), which was long in use at Princeton. In later years he published a small work on the "Supreme Deity of Our Lord Jesus Christ" (new ed., 1791), with an occasional sermon. In 1748, at the age of thirty-two, he became president of the College of New Jersey, but without interrupting his pastoral service. In the summer of 1752 he married Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass. In the autumn of 1756 he resigned his charge at Newark and removed to Princeton, where he died from overwork. He left two children, Sarah, b. 3 May, 1754, and Aaron. As scholar, preacher, author, and educator, President Burr was one of the foremost men of his time. To his more solid qualities were added a certain grace and distinguished style of manner, which re-appeared in his son. Though nominally the second president of Princeton, he was practically the first, since the former, Jonathan Dickinson, only served for a few months. He was in a true sense its founder, and the college may be said to be his monument. Six of its presidents are buried in Princeton by his side.—His son, **Aaron,** statesman, b. in Newark, N. J., 6 Feb., 1756; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1836. His mother was Esther Edwards, the flower of the remarkable family to which she belonged, celebrated for her beauty as well as for her superior intellect and devout piety. In the truest sense, Aaron Burr was well born. Jonathan Edwards, his grandfather, illustrious as divine and metaphysician, had been elected to succeed his son-in-law as president of Princeton, but died of a fever, resulting from inoculation for small-pox, before he had fairly entered upon his work. Mrs. Burr, his daughter, died of a similar disease sixteen days later. The infant Aaron and his sister Sarah, left doubly orphaned, were placed in charge of their uncle, the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), N. J. A handsome fortune having been bequeathed to them by their father, their education was conducted in a liberal manner; a private tutor was provided, Tapping Reeve, who afterward married his pupil, Sarah Burr, and became judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. A bright, mischievous boy, and difficult to control, Aaron was still sufficiently studious to be prepared to enter Princeton at the age of eleven, though he was not admitted on account of his extreme youth. He was very small, but strikingly handsome, with fine black eyes and the engaging ways that became a fascination in his maturer life. In 1769 he was allowed as a favor to enter the sophomore class, though only in his thirteenth year. He was

a fairly diligent student and an extensive reader, and was graduated with distinction in September, 1772. Stories of wild dissipation during his college course are probably exaggerations. Just before his graduation the college was profoundly stirred by religious excitement, and young Burr, who confessed that he was moved by the revival, resorted to Dr. Witherspoon, the president, for advice. The doctor quieted his anxiety by telling him that the excitement was fanatical. Not entirely satisfied, he went in the autumn of the next year to live for a while in the family of the famous theologian, Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Conn., with the ostensible purpose of settling his mind with regard to the claims of Christianity. The result was a great surprise to his friends, if not to himself; he deliberately rejected the gospel and adopted the infidelity then so rife in Europe and America. The form of unbelief accepted by him was that of Lord Chesterfield, along with his lordship's peculiar views of morality. Here is probably the key to a comprehension of Burr's entire life. He resolved to be a "perfect man of the world," according to the Chesterfieldian code. Most of the next year (1774) he passed in Litchfield, Conn., where he began the study of the law under Tapping Reeve, who had married his sister. At the beginning of the revolution, in 1775, Burr hastened to join the patriot army near Boston. He had a genuine passion for military life, and was singularly qualified to excel as a soldier. Here, fretted by inaction, he resolved to accompany Col. Benedict Arnold in his expedition to Quebec. Against the expostulations of all his friends and the commands of his uncle, Timothy, he persisted in his determination. Out of the memorable hardships and disasters of that expedition young Burr came back with the rank of major and a brilliant reputation for courage and ability. Soon after his return he became a member of Gen. Washington's family. From some cause the place did not please him, and after about six weeks he withdrew from Washington's table and accepted an appointment as aide to Gen. Putnam. This incident was extremely unfortunate for him. During their brief association Burr contracted prejudices against Washington which grew into deep dislike, and Washington got impressions of Burr that ripened into settled distrust. In July, 1777, Burr was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the command of his regiment, the colonel preferring to remain at home. In September, while occupying the house near Ramapo Pass, of which a representation is here given, he defeated the enemy near

Hackensack and drove them back to Paulus Hook. At Monmouth he distinguished himself at the head of a brigade. While Burr's command lay in Orange co., N. Y., he became acquainted with Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, an intelligent and accomplished lady living at Paramus, widow of an English officer who had recently died in the West Indies. She was ten years his senior and had two sons. In March, 1779, after four years of service, he resigned his commission on account of broken health. In the autumn of 1780, his health having improved, Burr resumed the study of law, first with Judge Patterson, of New Jersey, and afterward with Thomas Smith, of Haverstraw, N. Y. On 17 April, 1782, he was admitted to the bar in Albany, the rule that required three years spent in study having been in his case relaxed on account of his service as a soldier. Now, at the age of twenty-six, he took an office in Albany and almost immediately commanded a large practice. Being at last in a condition to warrant this step, he married Mrs. Prevost, 2 July, 1782, and at once began housekeeping in Albany in handsome style. In the first year of his marriage his daughter, Theodosia, was born, the only child of this union. In the latter part of the next year, just after the British had evacuated the city, he returned to New York and devoted himself to his profession for eight years, having during that period twice served as a member of the New York legislature. He stood among the leaders of the bar, with no rival but Alexander Hamilton. Obtaining possession of Richmond Hill, a fine New York mansion with ample grounds, he dispensed a liberal hospitality. Talleyrand, Volney, and Louis Philippe were among his guests. In 1788, just after the adoption of the constitution, Burr entered the arena of politics as a candidate of the anti-federal party, though he was not distinctly identified with those who nominated him, and soon afterward he was appointed by Gov. Clinton attorney-general, an office which he held for two years. In 1791 he was elected to the U. S. senate over Gen. Philip Schuyler, to the great surprise of the country and the keen disappointment of Hamilton, Schuyler's son-in-law. The federalists had a majority in the legislature, and Schuyler was one of the pillars of the federal party. The triumph of Burr under these circumstances was mysterious. For six years he served in the senate with conspicuous ability, acting steadily with the republican party. Mrs. Burr died of cancer in 1794. Among the last words he ever spoke was this testimony to the wife of his youth: "The mother of my Theo was the best woman and finest lady I have ever known." After her death the education of his daughter engrossed a large share of his attention. In 1797 the tables turned, and his defeated antagonist, Gen. Schuyler, was almost unanimously elected to his seat in the senate. Burr was shortly afterward made a member of the New York assembly. Into the presidential contest of 1800 he entered with all his energy. The republicans triumphed; but between the two highest candidates there was a tie, each receiving seventy-three votes, which threw the election into the house of representatives. In connection with this affair, Burr was charged with intriguing to defeat the public will and have himself chosen to the first office, instead of Jefferson. After a fierce struggle of seven days, the house elected Jefferson president and Burr vice-president. He was then forty-five years old and at the top of his fortune. His daughter had made a highly satisfactory marriage, and his pecuniary prospects were improved. In 1801, just before entering upon his duties as vice-president, he was a member of a convention of the state of New York for revising its constitution, and was made chairman by unanimous vote. But a great change was at hand. Near the close of his term of office as vice-president, Burr, finding himself under a cloud with his party, sought to re-

cover his popularity by being a candidate for the governorship of New York, but was defeated by Morgan Lewis. In this contest Alexander Hamilton had put forth his utmost energies against Burr. Though the relations of these political leaders had remained outwardly friendly, they had long been rivals, and Hamilton had not hesitated to express in private his distrust of Burr, and to balk several of his ambitious projects. In the gubernatorial canvass Hamilton had written concerning his rival in a very severe manner, and some of his expressions having got into the newspapers, Burr immediately fastened upon them as ground for a challenge. A long correspondence ensued, in which Hamilton vainly sought to avoid extremities. At length the challenge was accepted, and the parties met on the bank of the Hudson, at Weehawken, N. J., at seven o'clock A. M., 7 July, 1804. At the first fire Hamilton fell mortally wounded. But Burr's shot was more fatal to himself than to his foe; he left that "field of honor" a ruined man. The tragedy aroused an unprecedented excitement, before which Burr felt it wise to fly. The coroner's inquest having returned a verdict of murder, he escaped to South Carolina and took refuge in the home of his daughter. Though an indictment for murder was obtained against him, the excitement subsided, and he was left unmolested. After a season he ventured to Washington, and completed his term of service as vice-president. Though his political prospects were now blasted and his name execrated, his bold and resolute spirit did not break. Courage and fortitude were the cardinal virtues of his moral code, and his restless mind was already employed with new and vast projects. Early in 1805 he turned his course toward the great west, then a new world. From Pittsburg he floated in a boat, specially built for him, down to New Orleans, stopping at many points, and often receiving enthusiastic attention. After some time spent in the southwest, he slowly returned to Washington, where he sought from the president an appointment suitable to his dignity. Foiled in this effort, he turned more earnestly to his mysterious western projects. His purpose seems to have been to collect a body of followers and conquer Texas—perhaps Mexico—establishing there a republic of which he should be the head. With this he associated the hope that the western states, ultimately falling away from the union, would cast in their lot with him, making New Orleans the capital of the new nation. As a rendezvous and refuge for his followers, he actually bought a vast tract of land on Washita river, for which the sum of $40,000 was to be paid. It was a wild scheme, and, if not technically treasonable, was so near to it as to make him a public enemy. Events had advanced rapidly, and Burr's plans were nearly ripe for execution, when the president, who had not been ignorant of what was maturing, issued a proclamation, 27 Oct., 1806, denouncing the enterprise and warning the people against it. The project immediately collapsed. On 14 Jan., 1807, Burr was arrested in Mississippi territory, and, having escaped, was again arrested in Alabama, whence he was conveyed to Richmond, Va. Here was held the memorable trial for treason, beginning 22 May, 1807, and lasting, with some interruptions, for six months. In the array of distinguished counsel, William Wirt was pre-eminent for the prosecution and Luther Martin for the defence. Burr himself took an active part in the case. On 1 Sept. the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the indictment for treason, and some time afterward the prisoner was acquitted, on technical grounds, of the charge of misdemeanor. Though Burr was now free, his good name was not restored by the issue of the trial, and he soon sailed for England, still animated by new schemes and hopes. After various adventures in that country, he was expelled as an "embarrassing" person, and went to Sweden. Having spent some time in Copenhagen and various cities of Germany, he reached Paris in February, 1810. Here, kept under government surveillance, and refused permission to return to the United States, he was reduced to the severest pecuniary straits. Returning again to England, he was obliged to remain there in desperate extremities for a year and a half. At last he got away in the ship "Aurora," and reached Boston in May, 1812. Disguised under the name of Arnot, as well as with wig, whiskers, and strange garments, the returning exile entered the city in a most humiliating plight. The government prosecutions still hung over his head, and some of his creditors had executions against him, which might throw him into a prison. He ventured to New York, however, reaching that place four years after leaving it. He soon opened an office in Nassau street, old friends rallied around him, and the future began to brighten somewhat, when he was stunned by the information that his only grandchild, Theodosia's son, aged eleven, was dead. A still more crushing blow soon came. The daughter, who was his idol, perished at sea while on a voyage from Charleston to New York in January, 1813. Burr was now fifty-seven years old. Shunned by society, though with a considerable practice, he lived on for twenty-three years. At the age of seventy-eight he married Madame Jumel, widow of a French merchant, who had a considerable fortune. The union soon proved unhappy, owing to Burr's reckless use of his wife's money, and they finally separated, though not divorced. In his last days Burr was dependent on the charity of a Scotch woman, a friend of former years, for a home. He died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and his remains lie, according to his request, in the cemetery at Princeton, near those of his honored father and grandfather. In person, Burr was small, often being spoken of as "little Burr," but his appearance and manners were fascinating. In his case the finest gifts of nature and fortune were spoiled by unsound moral principles and the absence of all genuine convictions. His habits were licentious. He was a master of intrigue, though to little purpose. He was a respectable lawyer and speaker, but lacked the qualities of a statesman. Dauntless resolution and cool self-possession never forsook him. On the morning of his duel with Hamilton he was found by a friend in a sound sleep. Though a skeptic, he was not a scoffer. In his last hours he said of the holy Scriptures: "They are the most perfect system of truth the world has ever seen."—His daughter, **Theodosia,** b. in New York city in 1783; d. at sea in January, 1813, was one of the most highly accomplished and brilliant of American women. Her father, to whom she was an object of pride as well as passionate affection, devoted himself to informing her mind and training her character in accordance with his own ideal of womanhood. In her tenth year she read Horace and Terence in the original Latin, spoke French, and was studying the Greek grammar. He was as careful of her physical as of her mental education, and sought to develop the independence of thought and self-reliance that was universally discouraged at the time in the training of girls. After her mother's death,

in 1794, Theodosia became mistress of her father's house and the companion of his leisure hours. On 2 Feb., 1801, she married Joseph Alston, a wealthy and talented young planter of South Carolina, who in after years became governor of his native state.

The devotion of Theodosia to her father approached idolatry; through all the disasters of his career she clung to him with unshaken fidelity. She and her husband were cognizant of her father's scheme to become emperor of Mexico, her son was to be the heir to the throne, and when Burr was brought to trial at Richmond his daughter was there, and, by the power of her beauty and intellectual graces, did much to stay the torrent of popular indignation and secure a favorable verdict. Her eloquent letters to Mrs. Madison, Sec. Gallatin, and other old friends of Burr paved the way for his return to New York after four years of exile and poverty. Before his arrival Theodosia's son and only child died, in his eleventh year. In consequence of this blow she was prostrated by a nervous fever; but, eager to see her father once more, she embarked at Charleston for New York, 29 Dec., 1812, on a pilot-boat called the "Patriot." A storm soon arose, and raged along the coast, in which the "Patriot" probably foundered off Hatteras. Nothing was ever heard of the vessel again. This event completed the tragedy of the Burr family. The accompanying portrait of Theodosia represents her at the age of nineteen. See "Life of Aaron Burr," by Samuel L. Knapp (New York, 1835); "Memoirs, with Selections from his Correspondence" (2 vols., 1837–'8), and "Private Journal" during his residence abroad, with selections from his correspondence (2 vols., 1838), both edited by Matthew L. Davis; and "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," by James Parton (New York, 1858).

BURR, Enoch Fitch, author, b. in Green's Farms, Fairfield co., Conn., 21 Oct., 1818. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, and spent several years at New Haven in theological and scientific studies. After a year spent in foreign travel for his health, he became, in 1850, pastor of a Congregational church in Lyme, Conn. He has published "A Treatise on the Application of the Calculus to the Theory of Neptune" (1848); "Ecce Cœlum" (Boston, 1867); "Pater Mundi" (1869); "Ad Fidem" (1871); "Facts in Aid of Faith" (New York, 1872); "Doctrine of Evolution" (Boston, 1873); "A Song of the Sea," an illustrated poem (1873); "Pasce Agnos" (1873); "Sunday Afternoons" (New York, 1874); "Thy Voyage" a poem (1874); "Toward the Strait Gate" and "Work in the Vineyard" (Boston, 1876); "From Dark to Day," a poem (1877); "Dio the Athenian" (New York, 1880); "Tempted to Unbelief" (1882); "Ecce Terra" (Philadelphia, 1884); "Celestial Empires" (New York, 1885); and "Consensus of Faith" (1886).

BURRALL, Jonathan, soldier, b. in 1753; d. in Goshen, N. Y., 18 Nov., 1834. In 1776 he joined the northern army under Schuyler. His talents soon procured him the appointment of assistant paymaster, and, at the close of the war, a place in the commission for settling the accounts of the commissary and quartermaster's departments. He was afterward assistant postmaster-general, cashier of the U. S. branch bank of New York, and manager of the New York state lotteries at a time when public confidence in them had been shaken.

BURRALL, William Porter, railroad official, b. in Canaan, Conn., in 1806; d. in Hartford, Conn., 3 March, 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, studied law in Salisbury, Conn., and at the Litchfield law-school, and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1829. He practised law in his native town until October, 1839, when he was chosen president of the Housatonic railroad company, and removed to Bridgeport, Conn. This office he held for fifteen years, when he resigned in consequence of the pressure of other engagements. He was also connected with the New York and New Haven railroad during its construction and the earlier years of its operation, was treasurer, and afterward president, of the Illinois central railroad, vice-president, and afterward president, of the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and was finally vice-president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad upon the consolidation of those companies. He removed to Salisbury, Conn., in 1859, subsequently represented that town several times in the general assembly, and was also a member of the state senate.

BURRIEL, Andrés Marcos (boor-e-el'), Spanish scholar, b. in 1719; d. in 1762. Twelve years before his death he was commissioned to make some archæological explorations, which he effected with great success. Among his best works are "Prólogo" on the travels of Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa in Ecuador, "Paleografía Española," and "Noticia de la California, Cartas," etc.

BURRILL, Alexander M., legal writer, b. in 1807; d. in Kearney, N. J., 7 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at Columbia, in 1824, with the highest honors of the class, studied several years in the office of Chancellor Kent, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1828. He was remarkable for his scholarly precision and discrimination in the use of language. He published "Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York" (2 vols., 1840; 2d ed., 3 vols., 1846); "Law Dictionary and Glossary" (2 vols., New York, 1850); "Law and Practice of Voluntary Assignments" (1853); and "Circumstantial Evidence" (1856). He also aided in compiling "Worcester's Dictionary."

BURRILL, James, statesman, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 April, 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 Dec., 1820. He was graduated at Rhode Island college (now Brown university) in 1788, and, after studying law with Theodore Foster and David Howell (both afterward U. S. senators), he was admitted to the bar in September, 1791. He was attorney-general of Rhode Island from 1797 till 1813, when the decline of his health caused his retirement from the bar. He was a member of the legislature in 1813, speaker in 1814, and chief justice of the state supreme court in 1816. He was chosen U. S. senator in 1817, but died before the expiration of his term. He bore a distinguished part in the senate, especially in the debate on the Missouri compromise, to which he was inflexibly opposed.

BURRILL, Thomas Jonathan, naturalist, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 25 April, 1839. He was graduated at the Illinois state normal university in 1865, where, in 1868, he was elected professor of botany and horticulture. From 1877 till 1884 he was dean

of the department of natural sciences, and in 1882 he became vice-president of the university. In connection with his botanical studies, Prof. Burrill has travelled extensively through the United States and Central America, and was a member of Maj. J. W. Powell's first expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1867. He has made careful studies of the diseases of plants, and, after his investigations on the "Pear-Tree Blight" during 1878–'80, announced that bacteria were a cause of disease in plants. In 1878 he was president of the Illinois state horticultural society, during 1883–'4 vice-president of the American horticultural society, vice-president of the section of biology of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1885–'6 president of the American society of microscopists. He edited the biennial reports of the University of Illinois during the years 1874 to 1886, and has written many papers and pamphlets, among which are "The Bacteria" (Springfield, 1882) and the "Uredineæ, or Parasitic Fungi of Illinois" (Peoria, 1885).

BURRINGTON, George, colonial governor of North Carolina, d. in 1734. He was appointed governor, 15 Jan., 1724, because his father had been active in support of the British government at the accession of George I. Burrington was ignorant and profligate, and on 7 April, 1725, was succeeded by Sir Richard Everard. His retirement angered him so much that he proceeded to make himself disagreeable to Everard in various ways, and was several times indicted for disorderly conduct, once for knocking loudly on the new governor's door, calling him "a noodle and an ape," and declaring that he was "no more fit to be governor than Sancho Panza." Burrington did not appear at the time set for his trial, and a *nolle prosequi* was finally entered by the governor's order. Burrington left the colony, and in 1730, when Everard was removed, the home government, strangely enough, considering his previous experience, sent him out again as governor of North Carolina. He arrived in February, 1731, and conducted himself with such a want of prudence as to increase the number of his enemies. Riding across the country one day, and observing that a poor man had built a cabin on his land, the governor ordered his servant to burn the cabin. Finally, knowing that Smith, late chief justice of the colony, had been sent to England by the council to complain of him, Burrington left, in April, 1734, ostensibly on a visit to South Carolina, but went immediately to England. Some time after this he engaged in a drunken frolic in London, and was found murdered one morning in St. James's park.

BURRITT, Elihu, reformer, b. in New Britain, Conn., 8 Dec., 1810; d. there, 9 March, 1879. He was the son of a shoemaker, was educated in the common schools of his native place, and in 1828, after his father's death, was apprenticed to a blacksmith. The stories of the old revolutionary soldiers who came to his father's house had given him a desire to know more of books, and, when his apprenticeship was ended, he studied Latin, French, and mathematics with his brother, the principal of a small boarding-school. He attempted to perform the duties of a teacher as a means of support, but poor health prevented success. He returned to his forge, still continuing his studies, often watching the castings in his furnace with a Greek grammar in his hand. After beginning the study of Hebrew, he thought of going to sea and using his wages to buy oriental books at the first port, but gave up this plan, and, going to Worcester, Mass., resumed work at the anvil and the study of languages, for which the antiquarian library there gave him special facilities. Here he translated all the Icelandic sagas relating to the discovery of America, and obtained the name of the "learned blacksmith." In 1839 he published for a year a monthly periodical to teach French, called "The Literary Gemini." Mr. Burritt made his first public appearance in 1841 as a lecturer, maintaining the doctrine that all mental attainments are the result of persistent study and effort. In 1842 he established the "Christian Citizen" at Worcester, a weekly journal, devoted to anti-slavery, peace, temperance, and self-culture. Four years later he went to Europe, and during a visit of three years devoted himself to co-operation with the English peace advocates. During this time also he developed the basis of an international association known as the League of universal brotherhood, which aimed at the abolition of war and the promotion of fraternal relations and feelings between different countries. At this time he was proprietor and editor of the "Peace Advocate," and published a periodical tract, the "Bond of Brotherhood." He was prominent in organizing the first peace congress, and took part in two subsequent congresses, in 1849 and 1850. In 1852 he became editor of the "Citizen of the World," Philadelphia, in which he urged the compensated emancipation of southern slaves. His disappointment at the failure of his project was great. He had advocated it clearly and forcibly, and to its advancement had devoted all his time and resources, living at times almost in poverty. Mr. Burritt then retired to a small farm which he owned at New Britain. He made a brief visit to England in 1863, and during the following two years he published three new books and several volumes of general writings. He was appointed U. S. consul at Birmingham in 1865, returned to America in 1870, and spent the remainder of his days in his native village. He published "Sparks from the Anvil" (London, 1848); "Miscellaneous Writings" (1850); "Olive Leaves" (1853); "Thoughts of Things at Home and Abroad" (Boston, 1854); "Hand-Book of the Nations" (New York, 1856); "A Walk from John O'Groat's to Land's End" (London, 1864); "The Mission of Great Sufferings" (1867); "Walks in the Black Country" (1868); "Lectures and Speeches" (1869); "Ten Minute Talks" (1873); and "Chips from Many Blocks" (1878). See "Life of Elihu Burritt," by Charles Northend (New York, 1879).

BURROUGHS, Charles, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Dec., 1787; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 5 March, 1868. He was graduated at Harvard in 1806, studied theology, was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1812, and was rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth for nearly half a century. He was for thirty years president of the New Hampshire insane asylum;

was for nearly forty years annually elected president of the Portsmouth athenæum; was elected in 1842 corresponding member of the Massachusetts historical society, and was president of the general theological library of Boston from its establishment until his death. In 1833 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia. He published "Memoirs of Horace B. Morse" (1829) and "The Poetry of Religion, and Other Poems" (1851).

BURROUGHS, George, clergyman, b. about 1650; d. in Salem, Mass., 19 Aug., 1692. He was graduated at Harvard in 1670, was a preacher at Falmouth (now Portland), Me., in 1676, and at Salem, Mass., in 1680. Here he remained until 1683, when, in consequence of some dispute, he returned to Falmouth, where his former parishioners had given him 200 acres of land. His place of residence after 1690 is not certainly known, but in 1692 he was accused of witchcraft in Salem. He was brought to trial on 5 Aug., and it was declared in the indictment that, by his wicked arts, one Mary Wolcott "was tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted, and tormented." The evidence against him was derived principally from the "afflicted persons" and from those who had confessed that they were witches. These latter affirmed that Burroughs had attended witch-meetings with them, and compelled them to the snares of witchcraft. Burroughs possessed great physical strength, and this fact was used against him. Just after his arrest, as the constables were taking him through a wood, there had been a violent thunder-storm, and this, in the minds of the judges, was additional proof of his connection with the evil one. He was condemned to death. It is thought that his conviction was the indirect result of the prejudice that had been excited against him in Salem while he was pastor there. At the execution he repeated without mistake the Lord's prayer, which, it was said, could not be done by a witch. He moved many to tears by his last words; but Cotton Mather, who was sitting on horseback in the crowd, reminded the people that the devil often appeared as an angel of light. Burroughs was the only clergyman that suffered during the reign of this remarkable delusion. A list of works referring to him may be found in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit."

BURROUGHS, John, author, b. in Roxbury, N. Y., 3 April, 1837. He is the son of a farmer, and, after receiving an academic education, taught school eight or nine years, and then became a journalist in New York. He was a clerk in the treasury department at Washington from 1864 till 1873, and was then appointed receiver of the Wallkill national bank in Middletown, N. Y. He settled on a farm in Esopus, N. Y., in 1874, giving his time to literature and fruit-culture, except the months when his duties as bank-examiner called him away. He has contributed largely to periodicals, writing mainly upon rural themes. His books are "Walt Whitman as Poet and Person" (New York, 1867); "Wake Robin" (Boston, 1871); "Winter Sunshine" (1875); "Birds and Poets" (1877); "Locusts and Wild Honey" (1879); "Pepacton" (1881); "Fresh Fields" (1884); and "Signs and Seasons" (1886). He has also written a few poems.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, educator, b. in Stamford, Delaware co., N. Y., 7 Dec., 1818. He was graduated at Yale in 1842 and at Madison theological seminary in 1846. After preaching one year in Waterford, N. Y., he was pastor of the Baptist church in West Troy for five years, and in 1852 assumed the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church of Chicago. In 1855 he began a movement in the interests of higher education, which resulted in the establishment, in 1857, of the university of Chicago. In 1855 Dr. Burroughs declined the presidency of Shurtleff college, but in 1856 he accepted the presidency of the University of Chicago, which he resigned in 1874. Soon afterward he was appointed a member of the Chicago board of education, and in 1884 he was elected assistant superintendent of public schools in that city. He received the degree of D. D. in 1858 from the University of Rochester, and in 1869 that of LL. D. from Madison university.

BURROUGHS, Stephen, adventurer, b. in Hanover, N. H., in 1765; d. in Three Rivers, Canada, 28 Jan., 1840. He was the son of a Congregational clergyman, and early gained the reputation of the worst boy in town. He ran away when fourteen years old and joined the army, but deserted and soon afterward entered Dartmouth, where he engaged in all sorts of mischief. He left college secretly before the end of his course, went to sea as a privateersman, and then figured as ship's physician. Returning to land, he became a school-master, and then, assuming the name of Davis, took charge of a Congregational church at Pelham, Mass. He preached there six months without detection, but was then discovered, and shortly afterward arrested in Springfield, Mass., for passing counterfeit money. He was convicted and imprisoned at Northampton, where, after numerous unsuccessful attempts to escape, he set fire to the jail and was then removed to Castle island, Boston harbor. Even from this place he escaped, but was recaptured and served out his term. He then went to Canada, where he was for years the head of a gang of counterfeiters. Later in life he reformed, united with the Roman Catholic church, and supported himself by educating the sons of wealthy Canadians at his home, where he had a valuable library. He was successful as a teacher, beloved by his pupils, and respected by all, notwithstanding his career. His charitable deeds were many, even in the worst part of his life. He published "Memoirs of My Own Life" (Albany, 1811; Philadelphia, 1848).

BURROWES, George, educator, b. in Trenton, N. J., 3 April, 1811. He was graduated at Princeton in 1832, and took a three years' course in the theological seminary there, also acting as tutor in the college from 1834 till 1835. He was ordained by New Castle presbytery, 13 Dec., 1836, preached at West Nottingham, Md., from 1836 till 1850, and for the next five years was professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. He preached at Newton, Pa., from 1857 till 1859, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and was the founder there of City college, now University college. He began this work under the direction of the Presbyterian board of education in November, 1859, with four pupils and not a dollar of property. When he left, on account of broken health, in 1865, the institution numbered 200 pupils and ten teachers and owned property valued at $200,000. He was again professor in Lafayette college from 1865 till 1869, when he returned to California and established a large school at University Mound, three miles from San Francisco, remaining its principal till 1873. He became professor of Hebrew at the Presbyterian theological seminary, San Francisco, in 1872, and in 1875 was given the chair of Greek exegesis. Washington college, Pa., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1853. He has contributed to periodical literature, and has published a "Com-

mentary on the Song of Solomon" (Philadelphia, 1853); "Octorara, a Poem, and Occasional Pieces" (1855); and "Advanced Growth in Grace" (San Francisco, 1885).

BURROWS, William, naval officer, b. in Kensington, now part of Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Oct., 1785; d. near Portland, Me., 5 Sept., 1813. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Burrows, formerly commandant of the marine corps, and received a midshipman's warrant in November, 1799, joining the "Portsmouth," bound for France, in January, 1800. He joined the "Constitution" in 1803, and Com. Preble, taking a fancy to him, made him acting lieutenant, in which rank he served through the Tripolitan war. He returned to this country in 1807, and in 1808 commanded gun-boat 119, on the

Delaware, enforcing the embargo law. In 1809 he became first lieutenant of the "Hornet," and, finding himself outranked by his former juniors, tendered his resignation to Sec. Hamilton, but it was not accepted. After a furlough of about a year, during which he made a voyage to India, he was ordered to the command of the sloop "Enterprise," of fourteen guns. He still intended to resign, but decided to serve through the war. The "Enterprise" sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on 1 Sept., 1813, and on 5 Sept. fell in with the British brig "Boxer," twelve guns, off Portland, Me., and captured her after an action of forty-five minutes. Burrows, and Capt. Blythe, of the "Boxer," both fell at the beginning of the action. Blythe was cut in two by a chain-shot, but Burrows, though mortally wounded, lived long enough to receive the surrender of his adversary. The commanders were buried side by side in Portland, and congress voted a gold medal to Burrows's nearest male relative. The engraving is a view of their graves.

BURT, Armistead, speaker of the house of representatives, b. in Edgefield District, S. C., 16 Nov., 1802; d. in Abbeville, S. C., 30 Oct., 1883. His father removed to Pendleton, S. C., in 1810. Young Burt received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He moved to Abbeville in 1828, and practised law there until his death. He was elected to congress as a Calhoun democrat, and served from 1843 till 1853. In 1848, during the absence of the speaker, Robert C. Winthrop, Mr. Burt was speaker *pro tempore*. During the civil war he was strongly in sympathy with the Confederate government, but held no office. He was a delegate to the New York democratic convention of 1868.

BURT, Nathaniel Clark, clergyman, b. in Fairton, N. J., 23 April, 1825; d. in Rome, Italy, 4 March, 1874. He was graduated at Princeton in 1846, and took a three years' course in the theological seminary there. He was ordained by the Miami presbytery on 1 Nov., 1850, and, after a five years' pastorate at Springfield, Ohio, was called to the Franklin street Presbyterian church in Baltimore in 1855, and in 1860 to the 7th Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. He spent most of the years 1866 and 1867 in travel abroad for his health, visiting Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, where his investigations added much to our knowledge of the localities and sites of places mentioned in the Scriptures. He was at last compelled by failing health to give up his pastorate, and was president of the Ohio female college from 1868 till 1870, when he was forced to resign this office also, and spent the rest of his life in southern Europe. Here he undertook the care of young ladies who wished to finish their education abroad, spending his winters in Rome, Dresden, or Nice, and making excursions to the principal cities of the continent. Dartmouth gave him the degree of D. D. in 1861. Dr. Burt wrote much for religious periodicals, and published "Hours among the Gospels" (Philadelphia, 1865); "The Far East" (Cincinnati, 1867); and "The Land and its Story" (New York, 1869).

BURT, William A., surveyor, b. in Worcester, Mass., 13 June, 1792; d. 18 Aug., 1858. He received a good education, was for some years an engineer in Erie co., N. Y., settled near Detroit, Mich., in 1824, and served several terms in the territorial council. He became U. S. deputy surveyor, and in 1840–'7 surveyed northern Michigan. He originated the idea of the solar compass, and was awarded a prize medal for it in 1851 at the London industrial exhibition. He also introduced important improvements in geological surveying, and in 1856 patented an equatorial sextant, but died before bringing it to perfection. He was a judge of the Michigan circuit court and member of the legislature for several terms, and was chief mover in the construction of the Saute Ste. Marie canal.

BURTON, Asa, clergyman, b. in Stonington, Conn., 25 Aug., 1752; d. in Thetford, Vt., 1 May, 1836. His parents removed to Preston, Conn., in his infancy, and in his fourteenth year to Norwich, Vt., where for the next six years he aided his father in clearing the land for cultivation. It is said that he was one of a few that cut away the forest-trees from the spot where the Dartmouth college buildings now stand. Somewhat against his father's will he entered Dartmouth soon after its foundation, and was graduated in 1777. During his course the students were frequently on guard all night, fearing attacks from hostile Indians or tories of the neighboring province. He remained at college after graduation, reading theology, and in August or September, 1777, with what would now be thought absurdly little preparation, was licensed to preach. After officiating in various towns and continuing his studies he was ordained, 19 Jan., 1779, as pastor of the Congregational church at Thetford, Vt., where he remained more than fifty years. During the first years of his ministry there was no church building in Thetford, but services were held in private dwellings in winter and in barns in summer. Besides discharging his duties as minister, Mr. Burton taught a singing-school for two years that the church music might be improved. In 1804 he received the degree of D. D. from Middlebury college. Dr. Burton was noted as a theological teacher, and from 1786 till 1816 trained about sixty young men for the ministry. His congregation gave him a colleague in 1825, and after 1831 Dr. Burton retired altogether from his labors. He published many occasional sermons and "Essays on some of the First Principles of Metaphysics, Ethics, and Theology" (Portland, Me., 1824). A memoir of him has been published by Thomas Adams.

BURTON, Henry S., soldier, b. in New York in 1818; d. in Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., 4 April, 1869. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Vermont, was graduated in 1839, and served as second lieutenant of the 3d artillery in the Florida war from 1839 till 1842. He was made first lieutenant, 11 Nov., 1839, and was an assistant instructor at West Point from 16 June, 1843, till 5 Aug., 1846. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of New York volunteers, distinguished himself by his defence of La Paz, Lower California, and was also engaged at Todos Santos. He was made captain, 22 Sept., 1847, and remained in California on duty in various forts most of the time till 1862, when, having been promoted to major on 14 May, 1861, he had charge of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware until September, 1863. He was made colonel of the 5th artillery, 11 Aug., 1863, and commanded the artillery reserve of the army of the Potomac from January till May, 1864. He was inspector of artillery in the Richmond campaign, and held the same office in the department of the east from 7 Sept. till 2 Dec., 1864, when he became a member of the retiring board, and served there till 15 May, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for services at the capture of Petersburg, and commanded his regiment, stationed in various forts, for the remainder of his life. From October, 1868, till March, 1869, he was member of a court-martial in New York city.

BURTON, Napier Christie, British soldier, b. in America in 1759; d. in England in January, 1835. He entered the service in August, 1775, as ensign of the 22d regiment, and was made captain in September. He served in the Jerseys during the winter of 1779–'80, in the actions of Elizabethtown and Springfield in 1780, went to Portsmouth, Va., in August, and thence to South Carolina. He was engaged in the affairs of the Catawba and Yadkin, in the battles of Guilford and Cross Creek, and was taken prisoner at Yorktown. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1789, served in Flanders, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada in 1799. He became lieutenant-general, 1 Jan., 1805, general, 4 June, 1814, and from 1796 till 1806 was member of parliament for Beverley.

BURTON, Ralph, British soldier, d. in 1768. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 48th foot, and was wounded at Braddock's defeat. He commanded the 3d brigade in the expedition against Louisburg in 1758, was wounded at the capture of Quebec, and commanded the reserve on the Plains of Abraham. He was made lieutenant-governor of Quebec, brigadier-general in 1760, and major-general, 10 July, 1762. In Gen. Murray's operations at the reduction of Montreal he commanded the 1st brigade.

BURTON, Robert, soldier, b. in Mecklenburg co., Va., in 1747; d. in Granville co., N. C., in 1825. He was a planter, removed to Granville about 1775, and served in the revolutionary army, attaining the rank of colonel. From 1787 till 1788 he was a member of congress under the confederation. In 1801 he was a member of a commission to fix the boundary between the Carolinas and Georgia.

BURTON, Warren, author, b. in Wilton, N. H., 13 Nov., 1800; d. in Salem, Mass., 6 June, 1866. Having attended the district school of his native town, he prepared himself for Harvard, and was graduated there in 1821. After teaching for some time, he entered the Cambridge theological school, and, on 5 March, 1828, was ordained at East Cambridge, Mass., but, after a brief ministry, devoted himself to objects of reform, still continuing to preach occasionally. He was a minister at large in Boston from 1844 till 1848, chaplain of the Worcester prison in 1849, to the state senate in 1852, to the house in 1858 and 1860, and to the state convention in 1853. He labored to promote true culture, to raise the condition of schools, and especially to secure universal attention to the sphere of home education, by lectures, meetings for discussion, and through the newspaper press. His publications are "Cheering Views of Man and Providence"; "My Religious Experience at my Native Home" (1829); "Essay on the Divine Agency in the Material Universe," maintaining the immediate activity of the Creator in all his works (1834); "Uncle Sam's Recommendations of Phrenology" (New York, 1842); "District School as it was" (Boston, 1850, republished in England); "Helps to Education in the Homes of Our Country" (1863); "Discipline of the Observing Faculties" (New York, 1865); "Scenery Showing, or Word-Paintings of the Beautiful, Picturesque, and Grand in Nature"; besides articles in annuals and periodicals.

BURTON, William Evans, actor, b. in London, England, 24 Sept., 1804; d. in New York, 10 Feb., 1860. His father, George Burton, was the author of "Biblical Researches" and other writings, and was likewise a printer. Burton was a pupil at St. Paul's school in his native city, an institution associated also with the dramatic names of Elliston and Mathews. At the age of eighteen, in consequence of the death of his father, the youth was called to take charge of the printing-office; and also to be the main-stay of a widowed mother. His first effort was to establish a monthly magazine. The attempt was a failure, but it brought him theatrical acquaintances, and under their influence he presently drifted toward the stage. The first step, as usual, was to join an amateur dramatic society, and it is said that about this time he gave a performance of "Hamlet" somewhere on the Strand. In 1825 he was associated with a provincial company acting at Norwich, and elsewhere in England, and he played low comedy. His aspirations at the start were for the tragic, and it is known that late in life he still at times entertained the fancy that nature had intended him to be a tragedian. This is a peculiarity of mental bias by no means unusual with actors; and it is furthermore to be observed that, in actual experience, tragic actors are often found to be cheerful, and even hilarious, as private individuals, while comedians are extremely apt to prove serious, pensive, and even melancholy. Burton was one of the funniest creatures that ever lived, but his interior nature was thoughtful and saturnine. He thought, felt, and understood tragedy, but when he came to act, he was all comedian. At the outset of his career he led the usual life of an itinerant actor. There is a tradition that in the course of his wanderings he once played before George IV. at Windsor. His first professional appearance in London

was made, in 1831, at the Pavilion theatre, as Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket," in which part he was much admired, and which he then acted there upward of fifty consecutive times. Liston was then the reigning favorite in London (Munden, who died in 1832, being in decedence), and next to Liston stood John Reeve, upon whom it is thought that the earlier style of Burton was in a measure founded. In 1832 Burton obtained a chance to show his talents at the Haymarket—Liston having temporarily withdrawn in a pet—and there he played Marall to Edmund Kean as Sir Giles Overreach, and Mr. Glover as Meg in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," a circumstance which he always remembered, and often mentioned with pride and pleasure. His talents as a writer likewise displayed themselves at an early age. In May, 1833, a play from his pen, called "Ellen Wareham," was first presented, and it is mentioned that this piece had the somewhat unusual fortune of being acted at five different theatres of London on the same evening. In 1834 he came to the United States, making his first appearance in this country on 3 Sept. at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, as Dr. Ollapod and Wormwood. In that city he remained for four years, acting in many old standard plays, and continually advancing in the public favor. On 31 Oct., 1837, he made his advent in New York at the National theatre in Leonard street, enacting Guy Goodluck in "John Jones." The theatre was under the management of James W. Wallack, and this performance was given for the benefit of Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Burton began a star engagement there on 4 Feb., 1839, as Billy Lackaday in "Sweethearts and Wives." It was not until 1848, however, that he finally settled in New York, as a manager. On 10 July of that year he opened his theatre in Chambers street (it had been Palmo's opera-house, built in 1842), and from that time for eight years he was the leader of the dramatic profession in the United States. His theatrical company included, first and last, John Brougham, William Rufus Blake, Henry Placide, John Lester Wallack, George Jordan, Humphrey Bland, George Banelt, T. B. Johnston, John Dyott, Charles Fisher, Lysander Thompson, George Holland, C. W. Clarke, W. K. Norton, Charles Mathews, Daniel E. Letchell, Mary Devlin (afterward the first wife of Edwin Booth), Mrs. Russell (afterward Mrs. Hoey), Lizzie Weston (afterward Mrs. A. H. Davenport, and finally Mrs. C. Mathews), Mrs. Hughes (afterward wife of John Brougham), Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Rea, Miss Raymond, Miss Agnes Robertson (afterward wife of Dion Boucicault), Miss Malvina Pray (afterward Mrs. W. J. Florence), Fanny Wallack, Miss Chapman, and Mary Taylor. Burton revived "Twelfth Night," and other Shakespearian comedies in a luxurious style, and produced a great variety of plays in the best possible manner. The story of Burton's Chambers street theatre, indeed, is one of the brightest passages in the chronicle of the American stage. The stock system was maintained, and every detail of the work was pushed and accomplished with sedulous care. Here it was that Burton made brilliant and memorable hits as Sir Toby Belch, Capt. Cuttle (with John Brougham as Bunsby and as Bagstock), Job Thornbury, Micawber, Sam Weller, Bottom, Lord Duberly, Mr. Toodles (just given Oct. 2, 1848), Jeremiah Clip, Touchstone, Aminidab Sleek, Caliban, Autolycus, and Falstaff. Burton acted Falstaff in the "Merry Wives of Windsor"; never in "Henry IV." This enumeration, although it gives but a few of the characters in which he was pre-eminently fine, and in which he became widely famous, may serve to indicate the direction and the range of his faculties. The Chambers street theatre was closed on 6 Sept., 1856, and the comedian then opened the Metropolitan, which afterward became Winter Garden; but he did not luxuriantly prosper in the new home, and in 1858 he gave it up and reverted to "starring." His last appearance in New York was made, on 15 Oct., 1859, at Niblo's Garden, where, for his benefit, afternoon and night, he played Mr. Toodles, Mr. Sudden, Toby Tramp, and Micawber. His last performance on any stage occurred on 16 Dec., 1859, at Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton, Canada, where he acted Aminidab Sleek and Goodluck in "The Serious Family" and "John Jones." The former part was acted by Burton 600 times, and Mr. Toodles was acted by him 640 times, in the course of his professional career. His affectionate and reverent biographer, William L. Keese, whose "Life of Burton" was published in New York in 1885, enumerates 184 characters with which the great comedian's name was prominently associated. Burton wrote several works, "The Actor's Alloquy" and "Waggeries and Vagaries" among the rest, edited the "Literary Souvenir" in 1838 and 1840, established "The Gentleman's Magazine" in New York in 1837, of which, periodically, for a short time in 1840 Edgar Allan Poe was assistant editor, and published a "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor" (2 vols., New York, 1858). He collected a magnificent library, especially rich in Shakespearean literature. He was twice married, and left a widow and three daughters. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

BURTT, John, poet, b. in Riccarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, 26 May, 1789; d. in Salem, N. J., 24 March, 1866. He lost his mother when a child, and went to live with his grandmother. After attending school and becoming a good classical scholar, he was sent to learn the weaver's trade, but soon returned to his books. When sixteen years old he fell into the hands of a press-gang, and served five years in the Royal navy as a common sailor. He then escaped, opened a school at Kilmarnock, and in 1816 went to Glasgow, where he attended medical lectures at the university. He came to the United States in 1817, and in 1822 entered Princeton theological seminary, where he remained nearly a year. He then acted as a domestic missionary at Trenton and Philadelphia, was ordained by the presbytery of the latter place on 8 June, 1824, and became pastor of a church at Salem, N. J., where he remained till 1830. He became editor of the Philadelphia "Presbyterian" in 1831, and of the Cincinnati "Standard" in 1833, and from 1835 till 1842 was pastor of the 5th church in the latter city. He supplied the pulpit of a church in Blackwoodtown, N. J., from 1842 till 1859, and in the latter year retired to Salem, N. J., where he remained until his death. Mr. Burtt began to write poetry while he was a sailor, and continued to do so throughout his life. A collection of his verses was published before he came to this country (Glasgow, 1817), and was republished, with additions, under the title "Horæ Poeticæ" (Bridgeton, N. J., 1819). See Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (New York, 1876).

BURY, William Coutts Keppel, Viscount, British official, b. in 1832. He is a son of the earl of Albemarle, who is one of the few survivors of the battle of Waterloo, was educated at Eton, and entered the Scots fusilier guards in 1849. He afterward went to India as aide-de-camp to Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, and in 1854 was nominated civil secretary and superintendent-general of Indian af-

fairs for the province of Canada. He entered parliament in 1857, and was appointed treasurer of the Royal household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859. In 1876 he was summoned to the house of peers in his father's barony of Ashford, and was appointed Under-secretary of state for war in succession to Lord Cadogan in March, 1878, and held that office until the Conservatives lost control of the government in 1880. He married a daughter of Sir Alan Napier MacNab, so long prominent in Canada. In 1879 Lord Bury entered the Roman Catholic church, and in 1885 he visited the United States. He is the author of a history of American colonization, entitled "Exodus of the Western Nations" (London, 1865); "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other historical papers.

BUSH, George, theologian, b. in Norwich, Vt., 12 June, 1796; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 19 Sept., 1859. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1818, studied theology at Princeton, was a tutor there in 1823–'4, was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, spent four years as a missionary in Indiana, and in 1831 became professor of Hebrew and oriental literature in the university of New York. He published a "Life of Mohammed" (New York, 1832), and a "Treatise on the Millennium" (1833), in which he maintained that that period was the time when Christianity supplanted Roman paganism. He also published a "Bible Atlas," "Illustrations from the Scriptures," a "Hebrew Grammar," and commentaries on Exodus and other books of the Old Testament. In 1844 he published a monthly magazine called "Hierophant," devoted to the elucidation of scriptural prophecies. The same year he issued, in New York, a work entitled "Anastasis," in which he opposed the doctrine of the literal resurrection of the body. Attacks upon this work, which attracted much attention, he answered in "The Resurrection of Christ." He subsequently united with the New Jerusalem church, translated and published the diary of Swedenborg in 1845, became editor of the "New Church Repository," and published in 1845 "The Soul, an Inquiry into Scripture Psychology," in 1847 "Mesmer and Swedenborg," in which he argued that the doctrines of Swedenborg were corroborated by the developments of mesmerism, in 1855 "New Church Miscellanies," and in 1857 "Priesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity." A memoir of him, by W. M. Fernald, was published in 1860.

BUSH, Norton, artist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1834. He studied art in his native town, and in 1851 became a pupil of Jasper F. Cropsey in New York. Most of his life has been spent in San Francisco. In 1853, 1868, and 1875 he visited South America, and he has devoted himself specially to painting the scenery of the tropics. He was elected, in 1877, director of the San Francisco art association, of which he had been a member since 1874, and was president of the Sacramento "Bric-à-Brac Club" from 1879 till 1882. Among his works are "Mount Diablo" (1858); "City of Panama" (1869); "Western Slope of the Cordilleras" (1872); "Mount Chimborazo" (1876); "Lake Tahoe" (1885); and "Sutter's Fort, California, in 1846 and 1886" (1886). His "Summit of the Sierras" (1868) is in the Crocker gallery, Sacramento, and his "Lake Nicaragua" (1869) in the Stanford gallery, San Francisco.

BUSHNELL, Charles Ira, editor, b. in New York city, 28 July, 1826; d. there in 1883. He was of the same family as David Bushnell, the inventor. He studied law with Theodore Sedgwick in New York, but did not practise, devoting his time to the editorship and publication of many personal narratives of the revolution and the collection of coins and medals. He directed his attention particularly to the antiquities of his own city, of which he collected many curious memorials. A full list of his numerous publications, most of which have been printed privately, is given in Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature." Among them are "An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, etc., Current for the last Sixty Years" (1858); a series of "Crumbs for Antiquarians"; and "Recollections of Christopher Hawkins" (New York, 1864).

BUSHNELL, David, inventor, b. in Saybrook, Conn., in 1742; d. in Warrenton, Ga., in 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1775. He had previously given some attention to submarine warfare, and during his college course he matured plans that led to the production of what may be called the earliest of torpedoes. His intention was to fix a small powder-magazine to the bottom of a vessel, and to explode it by a clock-work apparatus. In order to do this, he contrived a tortoise-shaped diving-boat of iron plate, which contained air enough to supply a man for half an hour. This boat, called the "American Turtle," was propelled by a sort of screw, and guided by means of a compass made visible by phosphorus. The torpedo was carried outside of the boat, but could be detached by the concealed operator contained within. It was connected by a line to a screw, which was to be driven into the bottom of the hostile ship. As soon as this was effected, the torpedo was to be cast off when it floated against the vessel's side. The action of casting off set the clock-work going, and then the operator had time to retire to a safe distance before the catastrophe. A detailed account of this machine is given in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society" and in Silliman's "American Journal of Science" in 1820. A machine capable of conveying an operator with 100 pounds of powder was tested on "The Eagle," a British 64-gun-ship lying in New York harbor, but the attempt proved unsuccessful. In 1777, in an attack on the frigate "Cerberus" at anchor off New London, he blew up a schooner astern of the frigate, and killed several men on board. This was the first vessel ever destroyed in such a manner. Mr. Bushnell invented several other machines for the annoyance of the British shipping; but from accidents, not militating against the philosophical principles on which their success depended, they but partially succeeded. In January, 1778, he sent a fleet of kegs down the Delaware, to destroy the British ships that held possession of the river, against which fire-ships had been ineffectually employed. Owing to the darkness, they were left at too great a distance from the shipping, and were dispersed by the ice, but during the following day exploded and blew up a boat, occasioning no little alarm to the British seamen. This incident gave rise to the humorous poem by Francis Hopkinson, entitled "The Battle of the Kegs." Mr. Bushnell served continuously during the war, attaining the rank of captain in the corps of sappers and miners, and was on duty at New York, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia, Yorktown, and elsewhere. Later he went to France, and was supposed to have died there, but he appeared to have been subsequently at the head of one of the most important schools in Georgia, after which he settled in Warrenton, where he practised medicine as Dr. Bush.

BUSHNELL, Horace, clergyman, b. in New Preston, Litchfield co., Conn., 14 April, 1802; d. in Hartford, Conn., 17 Feb., 1876. He was the son of a farmer, and was employed, when a boy, in a

fulling-mill in his native place. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, became literary editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce," and then taught school in Norwich, Conn. From 1829 till 1831 he was a tutor at Yale, studying law at the same time, and afterward theology. In May, 1833, he became pastor of the North Congregational church in Hartford, Conn., where he made a reputation as a brilliant preacher. He remained in Hartford till his death, though failing health compelled him to resign his pastorate in 1859. He received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan university in 1842, and from Harvard in 1852, and Yale gave him that of LL. D. in 1871. In 1849 Dr. Bushnell published three discourses, under the title of "God in Christ" (Hartford, 1849). The book opened with a preliminary dissertation on the inefficacy of language to express thought. The views of the doctrine of the Trinity expressed in this work were obnoxious to many of Dr. Bushnell's fellow-clergymen, and he was brought before the association of Congregational ministers, of which he was a member, to answer to a charge of heresy. He defended himself with much skill, and the charge was not sustained. His defence was afterward published under the title "Christ in Theology" (1851). In the preface to this volume the author concludes that an exposition of exact theology in human language is impossible. Dr. Bushnell wrote much for periodical literature and published many addresses. When in Europe, in 1846, he wrote a letter to the pope, which was published in London. He was a bold thinker, and his writings are distinguished by their graphic style. "Bushnell Park," Hartford, in which the state-house stands, was named in his honor. Besides works already mentioned, he wrote "Christian Nurture" (Hartford, 1847; enlarged ed., New York, 1860); "Sermons for the New Life" (1858); "Nature and the Supernatural" (1858); "Character of Jesus" (1861); "Work and Play," a collection of addresses (1864); "Christ and His Salvation" (1864); "The Vicarious Sacrifice" (1865); "Moral Uses of Dark Things" (1868); "Woman Suffrage, the Reform against Nature" (1869); "Sermons on Living Subjects" (1872); and "Forgiveness and Law" (1874). See "Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell," by his daughter, Mary Bushnell Cheney (New York, 1880).

BUSHNELL, William, physician, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Sept., 1800. His father settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1805, and in Ashland county in 1820. William studied medicine in the Ohio medical college, supporting himself by teaching, practised a year in Louisiana, and in 1828 opened an office in Mansfield, Ohio. He became interested in the New York, Lake Erie, and Western railroad, and, when the enterprise was threatened with failure, devoted eight years to superintending the building of the road, securing the right of way, and raising the capital. He was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1849 and succeeding years, and assisted in passing the Ohio school-law. In 1878 he was a delegate to the international congress for prison reform at Stockholm.

BUSHYHEAD, Jesse, chief justice of the Cherokees, d. at the mission in the Cherokee nation, west, 17 July, 1844. He was a self-made man, acquired great distinction among his tribe, and filled with fidelity many public trusts.

BUSSEY, Benjamin, philanthropist, b. in Canton, Mass., 1 March, 1757; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 13 Jan., 1842. He enlisted in the revolutionary army when eighteen years old, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. At the age of twenty-two he married, and began business in Dedham, Mass., as a silversmith, with a capital of ten dollars. He removed in 1782 to Boston, where he engaged in foreign trade, and made a fortune, which he left, after the decease of certain relatives, to Harvard university, one half to endow a school of agriculture and the other half for the support of the law and divinity schools. His estate included a farm of several hundred acres at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, and, in accordance with his will, the university established there in 1869 a School of practical agriculture and horticulture. Mr. Bussey's bequest was estimated at the time of his death to amount to $350,000.

BUSSEY, Cyrus, soldier, b. in Hubbard, Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 Oct., 1833. His father was a Methodist minister. When fourteen years old he became a merchant's clerk in Dupont, Ind., and at the age of sixteen began business on his own account, becoming a prosperous merchant. From this time until he was twenty-two he devoted several hours a day to study, and for two years studied medicine with his brother. Mr. Bussey was elected to the state senate as a democrat in 1858, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president. At the outbreak of the war he came forward strongly to the support of the government, and was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood to the command of the militia in the southeastern part of the state, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On 10 Aug., 1861, he became colonel of the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry, which he had raised, and joined the Army of the Southwest. He commanded a brigade in the battle of Pea Ridge, participated in the Arkansas campaign of 1862, and on 10 July led the 3d brigade of Steele's division. He commanded the district of eastern Arkansas from 11 Jan., 1863, till the following April, when he took charge of the 2d cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee. He was chief of cavalry at the siege of Vicksburg, doing good service in watching Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's attempts to raise the siege, led the advance in Sherman's movement against Johnston, and defeated Jackson at Canton, 17 July, 1863. He was made brigadier-general, 5 Jan., 1864, for "special gallantry," and shortly afterward was given command of western Arkansas and the Indian territory, with the 3d division of the 7th corps. This district had been in a disorganized state. Fort Smith, its headquarters, was the resort of dishonest contractors, who cheated the government and plundered the residents, and drunkenness and theft prevailed among the troops to an alarming extent. With a view to breaking up corruption and restoring discipline, Gen. Bussey was given command there, and he succeeded in a short time in accomplishing this difficult task. He was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865, and after the war resumed business as a commission merchant, first in St. Louis, and then in New Orleans. He was a delegate to the republican convention of 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant for president, was for six years president of the New Orleans chamber of commerce, and chairman of a committee of that body that obtained from congress the appropriation for Capt. Eads's jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. Gen. Bussey engaged in business in New York city in 1881, and in 1884 took an active part in the canvass for Mr. Blaine.

BUSTAMANTE, Anastasio, president of Mexico, b. in Jiquilpán, in the state of Michoacán, 27 July, 1780; d. in San Miguel de Allende, 6 Feb., 1853. He was family physician to Don Felix Maria Calleja, military governor at San Luis Potosí, who in 1808 gave him a commission in the

San Luis regiment of militia, composed of the sons of the wealthy. He served in all the campaigns in which Calleja commanded till 1819, gaining distinction especially in the battles of Aculco, Guanajuato, and Calderón, and at the siege of Cuautla in 1812, and rising to the rank of colonel. In 1820, having gained the confidence of Iturbide, he was made chief commander of the cavalry, and in 1821 member of the provisional junta. He was shortly afterward raised to the rank of field-marshal by the regency, and appointed captain-general of the eastern and western provinces of the interior. In April, 1822, he gained a signal victory over the remaining Spanish forces near Juchí. After the death of the Emperor Iturbide, having taken sides with the federal party, he was by the government of Victoria appointed anew military governor of the provinces of the interior, with the rank of general of division, then the highest in the Mexican army. In 1829 he headed the revolution, and proclaimed the plan of Jalapa toward the end of the same year; and the first day of the following year found him vice-president of the republic and exercising the supreme executive power. In 1832, a new revolution having taken place under Santa Anna, Bustamante resigned the presidency. In 1833 he was exiled and visited the principal countries of Europe, but especially France, where he resided till 1836, when he was recalled by the government after the fall of Santa Anna. He was reelected president of the republic, and as such began his functions on 19 April, 1837, his administration continuing until 22 Sept., 1841. He then set out anew for Europe, and remained there till 1845. The next year he was appointed president of the congress, the last important office that he filled. The republic had been prosperous under his administration.

BUSTAMANTE, Carlos María, Mexican historian, b. in Oajaca, 4 Nov., 1774; d. 21 Sept., 1848. He was graduated as a lawyer in 1801, soon distinguished himself in his profession, and the Spanish government gave him an important office. He then served the revolutionary party during the war, both with pen and sword. His numerous works include "Cuadro Histórico de la Revolución de la América Mejicana," "Galería de Antiguos Príncipes Mejicanos," "Crónicas Mejicanas," "Historia del Emperador D. Agustín de Iturbide," and "Historia de la Invasión de los Anglo-Americanos en Méjico."

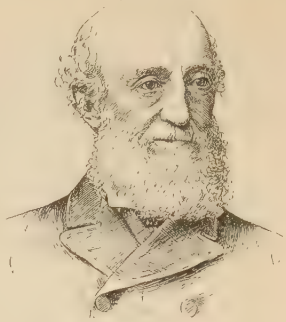
BUSTAMANTE, José María, Mexican composer, b. in Toluca in March, 1777; d. in 1861. He received a scientific education, but his real vocation was music. He was chapel-master of the cathedral, as well as of many other churches of the city of Mexico, and left a large number of compositions, mostly religious, in their music libraries. Bustamante also composed several special orchestrations for Italian operas.

BUSTAMANTE Y GUERRA, José, Spanish naval officer, b. in Santander in 1759; d. in Madrid in 1825. He made an important exploring voyage in 1780 to examine the coasts of Marianas and Philippine islands, Macao, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Peru, Patagonia, and the Maldive islands. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Montevideo, and it was due to him that the English fleet failed to get possession of that port. While he was escorting a transport to Lima four British ships attacked his own, and he was wounded, made a prisoner, and taken to England with his flotilla. When he had recovered from his wounds he returned to Spain, where, after an inquest, he was honorably acquitted. In 1810 he was appointed captain-general and president of Guatemala, and thence he returned to Madrid to be director of the navy and fill other high offices until his death.

BUSTEED, Richard, lawyer, b. in Cavan, Ireland, 16 Feb., 1822. His father, George Washington Busteed, was a Dublin barrister, and at one time held a colonel's commission in the British army. In 1829 the elder Busteed was appointed chief secretary of the island of St. Lucia, but his zeal in the cause of emancipation led to his removal from office, and, after returning to Ireland, he emigrated to London, Canada, where he established a paper called "The True Patriot." Richard began work on this paper as a type-setter, and afterward accompanied his father to Cincinnati, Ohio, to Hartford, Conn., and finally to New York, where he worked on the "Commercial Advertiser." At this time he was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist church. After a visit to Ireland for his health in 1840, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. His management of the defence in several celebrated extradition cases soon made his reputation, and he became a successful lawyer. In 1856 he was elected corporation counsel of New York city, holding the office till 1859, and in the presidential campaign of 1860 he was a supporter of Douglas, and a bitter opponent of Lincoln, but after the attack on Sumter he became a strong union man. On 7 Aug., 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, and assigned to duty, first in New York and then in Washington. In December, 1862, he took command of a brigade at Yorktown, Va. Gen. Busteed's course in support of the administration, and on the slavery question, had raised against him many enemies, who determined to prevent his confirmation. The five colonels of his brigade sent a joint letter to the senate, testifying to the improvement in discipline made by their commands under him. His name, however, was not sent to that body for confirmation, as on 10 March, 1863, he sent his resignation to the president. On 17 Sept., 1863, Gen. Busteed was appointed by President Lincoln to be U. S. district judge for Alabama. He was unanimously confirmed by the senate on 20 Jan., 1864, and in the autumn of 1865 he opened the court. He decided that the test-oath prescribed by congress was unconstitutional, so far as it applied to attorneys practising before U. S. courts, and this decision was followed by judges in other states, the supreme court afterward delivering a similar opinion. In November, 1865, Judge Busteed had a controversy with the U. S. military authorities in Alabama, which excited great interest, and involved important questions relating to the suspension of the habeas corpus act. In 1874 he resigned and resumed the practice of law in New York city.

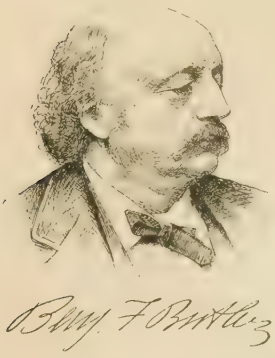
BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. at Kinderhook Landing, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1795; d. in Paris, France, 8 Nov., 1858. He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell on his mother's side. His early years were spent in his father's store and in attending the district school. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the academy at Hudson, and soon afterward began the study of law with Martin Van Buren, then practising in that town. He accompanied Van Buren to Albany in 1816, and, on admission to the bar, in 1817, became his partner. He was appointed district attorney of Albany co. in 1821, and held the office till January, 1825. In the latter year he was named by the legislature one of three commissioners to revise the statutes of New York. Chancellor Kent says that "the plan and order of the work, the learning of

the notes, the marginal references, should be ascribed to Mr. Butler." He was elected a member of the assembly in 1828, for the special purpose of aiding it in its deliberations on the work submitted by himself and his colleagues. In 1833 he was appointed commissioner for the state of New York to adjust the New Jersey boundary-line, Theodore Frelinghuysen being the New Jersey commissioner, and in the autumn of that year was appointed by President Jackson attorney-general of the United States. He held the office through a part of Van Buren's administration, resigning in January, 1838, and from October, 1836, till March, 1837, was also acting secretary of war. From 1838 till 1841 he was U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York. In 1848 he was appointed member of a commission to codify the laws of the state, but declined. By request of the council of the University of the city of New York, he had prepared, in 1835, a plan for organizing a faculty of law in that institution, and in 1837 became its principal law professor. During the greater part of his life he was an influential member of the democratic party, but on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, abolishing the Missouri compromise, he joined the republicans, and voted for Frémont in 1856. Mr. Butler was a thorough scholar, and a great admirer of the Greek and Latin writers. William Cullen Bryant, in 1825, writes of "his purity of character and singleness; how much he was admired on his first visit to New York, then a young man with finely chiselled features, made a little pale by study, and animated by an expression both of the greatest intelligence and ingenuousness." In 1847 Mr. Butler delivered, before the New York historical society, a discourse entitled "Outlines of the Constitutional History of New York" (New York, 1847). See "Life and Opinions of B. F. Butler," by W. L. Mackenzie. — His son, **William Allen,** lawyer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1825, was graduated at the University of the city of New York in 1843, studied law with his father, and, after travelling in Europe in 1846–'8, and contributing sketches of travel entitled "Out-of-the-Way Places in Europe" to the "Literary World," he entered upon the practice of his profession in New York, which he actively and successfully pursued. He contributed poetical pieces, displaying wit and fancy, to periodicals. Among his occasional contributions to magazines were humorous papers published in the "Literary World," under the title "The Colonel's Club," "The Cities of Art and the Early Artists," printed in "The Art Union Bulletin," and poetical contributions to the "Democratic Review." In 1846 he published "The Future," an academic poem; in 1850, "Barnum's Parnassus," a volume of the character of the "Rejected Addresses"; in 1857, "Nothing to Wear," a satirical poem which attained celebrity, and was published in many forms in the United States and in England, and has been reproduced in French and German translations. It was originally published anonymously in "Harper's Weekly," and its authorship was claimed by an impostor, until Mr. Butler publicly declared himself the author; in 1858, "Two Millions," originally written for the Phi Beta Kappa society of Yale college; "General Average," a stinging satire on sharp practices in mercantile life; in 1860, "The Bible by Itself," an address delivered before the New York Bible society; in 1862, "Martin Van Buren," a biographical sketch; in 1871, "Lawyer and Client," an ethical disquisition on their relations, being the substance of a lecture delivered to the law-school of the University of the city of New York; and his collected poems (Boston). In prose fiction he published anonymously, in 1876, "Mrs. Limber's Raffle," and in 1886 "Domesticus," a story illustrating various phases of the labor question. In 1879 he published a memorial address on his friend, Evert A. Duyckinck.



BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. in Deerfield, N. H., 5 Nov., 1818. He is the son of Capt. John Butler, who served under Jackson at New Orleans. He was graduated at Waterville college (now Colby university), Maine, in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1840, began practice at Lowell, Mass., in 1841, and has since had a high reputation as a lawyer, especially in criminal cases. He early took a prominent part in politics on the democratic side, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1853, and of the state senate in 1859. In 1860 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention that met at Charleston. When a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore, Mr. Butler, after taking part in the opening debates and votes, announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would not further participate in the deliberations of the convention, on the ground that there had been a withdrawal in part of the majority of the states; and further, he added, "upon the ground that I would not sit in a convention where the African slave-trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated." In the same year he was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. At the time of President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, he held the commission of brigadier-general of militia. On the 17th of that month he marched to Annapolis with the 8th Massachusetts regiment, and was placed in command of the district of Annapolis, in which the city of Baltimore was included. On 13 May, 1861, he entered Baltimore at the head of 900 men, occupied the city without opposition, and on 16 May was made a major-general, and assigned to the command of Fort Monroe and the department of eastern Virginia. While he was here, some slaves that had come within his lines were demanded by their masters; but he refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were

contraband of war; hence arose the designation of "contrabands," often applied to slaves during the war. In August he captured Forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Carolina. He then returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. On 23 March, 1862, the expedition reached Ship island, and on 17 April went up the Mississippi. The fleet under Farragut having passed the forts, 24 April, and virtually captured New Orleans, Gen. Butler took possession of the city on 1 May. His administration of affairs was marked by great vigor. He instituted strict sanitary regulations, armed the free colored men, and compelled rich secessionists to contribute toward the support of the poor of the city. His course in hanging William Mumford for hauling down the U. S. flag from the mint, and in issuing "Order No. 28," intended to prevent women from insulting soldiers, excited strong resentment, not only in the south, but in the north and abroad, and in December, 1862, Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring him an outlaw. On 10 May, 1862, Gen. Butler seized about $800,000 which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch consul, claiming that arms for the confederates were to be bought with it. This action was protested against by all the foreign consuls, and the government at Washington, after an investigation, ordered the return of the money. On 16 Dec., 1862, Gen. Butler was recalled, as he believes, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, who supposed the general to be hostile to his Mexican schemes. Near the close of 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and his force was afterward designated as the Army of the James. In October, 1864, there being apprehensions of trouble in New York during the election, Gen. Butler was sent there with a force to insure quiet. In December he conducted an ineffectual expedition against Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., and soon afterward was removed from command by Gen. Grant. He then returned to his residence in Massachusetts. In 1866 he was elected by the republicans a member of congress, where he remained till 1879, with the exception of the term for 1875–'7. He was the most active of the managers appointed in 1868 by the house of representatives to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He was the unsuccessful republican nominee for governor of Massachusetts in 1871; and in 1878 and 1879, having changed his politics, was the candidate of the independent greenback party and of one wing of the democrats for the same office, but was again defeated. In 1882 the democrats united upon him as their candidate, and he was elected, though the rest of the state ticket was defeated. During his administration he made a charge of gross mismanagement against the authorities of the Tewksbury almshouse; but, after a long investigation, a committee of the legislature decided that it was not sustained. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated. In 1884 he was the candidate of the greenback and anti-monopolist parties for the presidency, and received 133,825 votes.—His wife, **Sarah**, a daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, b. in 1821; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 April, 1876, was on the stage from 1837 till 1842, when she married Gen. Butler and retired. Their daughter married Gen. Adelbert Ames, of the U. S. army. See "General Butler in New Orleans," by James Parton (New York, 1863).



BUTLER, Caleb, author, b. in Pelham, N. H., 13 Sept., 1776; d. in Groton, Mass., 7 Oct., 1854. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1800, studied law in Groton, and was the principal instructor of the Groton academy for eleven years. He published a masonic oration (1816); "Facts as to Affairs in Groton" (1827); "Review reviewed" (1850); and "History of Groton" (Boston, 1848).

BUTLER, Clement Moore, clergyman, b. in Troy, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1810. He was graduated at Washington (now Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., in 1833, and at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1836. From 1837 to 1854 he was pastor of churches in New York city, Palmyra, N. Y., Georgetown, D. C., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C. He was chaplain of the U. S. senate from 1849 till 1853. From 1854 till 1857 he had charge of Christ church, Cincinnati, Ohio, and then returned to Washington, where he was again rector of Trinity church till 1861. From that time till 1864 he was chaplain to the U. S. minister at Rome, Italy, and rector of Grace church in that city. He returned to the United States in 1864, and became professor of ecclesiastical history in the divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, resigning in 1884 on account of failing health. He has published "The Year of the Church," hymns for the feasts and festivals of the church, for young people (Utica, N. Y., 1840); "The Flock Fed," confirmation lessons (New York, 1845); "The Book of Common Prayer interpreted by its History" (Boston, 1846; 2d ed., enlarged, Washington, D. C., 1849); "Old Truths and New Errors" (New York, 1848); "Lectures on the Revelation of St. John" (1850); "Addresses in Washington" (Cincinnati, 1858); "Ritualism of Law" (1859); "St. Paul in Rome" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Inner Rome" (1866); "Manual of Ecclesiastical History, from the First to the Nineteenth Century" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1868 and 1872); "History of the Book of Common Prayer" (1879); and "History of the Reformation in Sweden" (New York, 1883). Dr. Butler has also published about forty occasional sermons, among them the funeral sermons of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, printed by order of the U. S. senate.

BUTLER, Cyrus, philanthropist, b. in 1767; d. in Providence, R. I., 22 Aug., 1849. His father, Samuel Butler, was originally a shoemaker in Edgarton, Mass., and brought up his sons, Samuel and Cyrus, to the same trade, but became a shipowner in Providence, where he had removed in 1750, and left them a large fortune. Cyrus increased his share by frugality and wide commercial operations, and died worth several millions. He gave $40,000 to endow the Butler hospital for the insane at Providence.

BUTLER, Ezra, clergyman, b. in Lancaster, Mass., in September, 1763; d. in Waterbury, Vt., 12 July, 1838. His mother died when he was a mere boy, and, after living for a few years with his eldest brother, he went, at the age of fourteen, to Claremont, N. H., where he took charge of a large farm, remaining there till he was of age, with the exception of six months' service in the revolutionary army, in 1779. In 1785, with his brother Asaph, he removed to Waterbury, Vt., then in the

midst of a dense forest. They arrived there on 20 March, having travelled the last twenty-five miles of their journey on snow-shoes. Mr. Butler began to think seriously on religious subjects in 1790, became a Baptist in the following year, and in 1800 began to preach at Bolton, Vt. A Baptist church was organized in Waterbury in the same year, and he was its pastor for more than thirty years. He had been the first town clerk of Waterbury in 1790, and had been elected to the legislature in 1797, and he did not allow his ordination to the ministry to interfere with his public career. He was in the legislature eleven years, in the council fifteen years, was first judge of Chittenden county court from 1803 till 1806, chief justice of that county from 1806 till 1811, and of Washington county from 1814 till 1826. He was a member of congress from 1813 till 1815, a delegate to the Vermont constitutional convention of 1822, and governor of the state from 1826 till 1828. His administration as governor was marked by the suppression of lotteries, and by improvement in the state educational system. Gov. Butler was of the Jeffersonian school of politics, and was fifty-three years in the public service, not including the time when he held local offices.

BUTLER, Fanny Kemble. See KEMBLE.

BUTLER, Francis, dog-trainer, b. in England in 1810; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 June, 1874. He was an accomplished linguist, and had been professor of languages in several educational institutions, but finally adopted the business of buying, training, and selling dogs of the choicest breeds. His ability in controlling and training them was remarkable. He died of hydrophobia from the bite of an animal he had undertaken to treat. He published "Breeding and Training of Dogs" (New York, 1857), an acknowledged authority.

BUTLER, Francis Eugene, clergyman, b. in Suffolk, Conn., 7 Feb., 1825; d. in Suffolk, Va., 4 May, 1863. He was for several years a merchant in New York city, where he was secretary of the New York Bible society, one of the founders of the Young men's Christian association, and an active friend of other religious institutions. When twenty-nine years old, he entered Yale with the determination of fitting himself for the ministry. He was graduated in 1857, and spent three years in the study of theology at Princeton, and one year at Andover. He supplied for a time the pulpit of a church in Bedford Springs, Pa., and afterward that of the second Presbyterian church in Cleveland, Ohio. After his ordination on 16 April, 1862, he preached in the Congregational church in Paterson, N. J. When the 25th regiment of New Jersey volunteers was organized, he accepted the post of chaplain, and accompanied the regiment to Suffolk, Va. In an engagement near that place on 3 May, learning that some men of a Connecticut regiment on the right were suffering for want of surgical assistance, he went to their relief, and was shot by a sharp-shooter and died the next day.

BUTLER, Frederick, author, b. about 1766; d. in 1843. He was graduated at Yale in 1785, and became a resident of Hartford, Conn. He published "History of the United States to 1820" (3 vols., Hartford, 1821); "The Farmer's Manual" (Wethersfield, Conn., 1821); and "Memoirs of Lafayette and his Tour in the United States," with plates (Wethersfield, 1825).

BUTLER, George B., lawyer, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1809; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1886. He came to New York at the age of twenty, studied law, and became an associate of Daniel Lord. He was secretary and legal adviser of the Hudson river railroad company at its formation, and, after the completion of the road, joined in publishing the "Journal of Commerce," being also one of its editors until 1857. He was attorney for A. T. Stewart & Co. for twenty-five years.

BUTLER, James, soldier, b. in Prince William county, Va.; d. in South Carolina in 1781. He emigrated to South Carolina about 1772, settling in what was then a frontier region, took part in Gen. Richardson's "Snow-Camp Expedition," and afterward in a similar expedition under Gen. Williamson, in 1776. Butler joined Gen. Lincoln near Augusta in 1779, when the latter had taken command of the southern continental forces, and after the fall of Charleston, in 1780, he was one of those who refused to swear allegiance to the British crown, and was lodged in the jail at Ninety-Six. He was afterward taken to the provost of Charleston, then to the prison-ship, and was kept in close confinement for eighteen months. After his release, he was summoned to repel a foray of the tories of his precinct, and was killed at Cloud's creek.

BUTLER, James Davie, educator, b. in Rutland, Vt., 15 March, 1815. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1836, and at Andover theological seminary in 1840, having been tutor in Middlebury in 1837–'8. He was professor of ancient languages in Norwich university, Vt., in 1845–'7, and, after ordination in the latter year, was pastor of Congregational churches in Wells River, Vt., Peabody, Mass., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He held the chair of ancient languages in Wabash college, Indiana, in 1854–'8, and in the University of Wisconsin in 1858–'67. Since then he has devoted himself to lecturing and occasional preaching. His best-known lectures are "The Architecture of St. Peter's," "Prehistoric Wisconsin," "The Hapax Legomena in Shakespeare," and "Commonplace Books." Prof. Butler has travelled widely, and has contributed largely to periodical literature.

BUTLER, John, soldier, b. in Connecticut; d. in Niagara in 1794. He was a well-known resident of Tryon county, N. Y. (a name then applied to the Mohawk region west of Schenectady), and commanded a militia regiment there. He commanded the Indians under Sir William Johnson in the Niagara campaign of 1759, and also in the Montreal expedition of 1760. At the beginning of the war he espoused the British cause, and was made deputy superintendent of Indian affairs. In 1775 he was one of a party of tories that broke up a patriot meeting in Tryon county, N. Y., and was active in the predatory warfare that so long disturbed that part of the state. In 1776 he organized a band of marauders consisting of Indians and white men painted like Indians, and commanded these at the battle of Oriskany in 1777. In July, 1778, he led the force of 1,100 men that desolated Wyoming in the famous "Wyoming massacre," and was guilty of the greatest atrocities. He fought Sullivan in central New York in 1779, and took part in Sir John Johnson's raid on the Schoharie and Mohawk settlements in 1780. After the war Butler fled to Canada. His estates in this country were confiscated; but he was rewarded by the British government for his services with the office of Indian agent, a salary and pension of $3,500 a year, and 5,000 acres of land. Butler's barbarities, though great, have been exaggerated. Some of the most atrocious deeds at Wyoming were due to his son Walter, a major in the British service, commander of a party of 500 Indians and whites, who massacred women and children at Cherry Valley on 11 Nov., 1778. Col. John Butler professed to be grieved by his son's conduct

on this occasion.—His son, **Walter,** was connected with some of the most infamous transactions of the revolution. While a lieutenant, he was sentenced to death as a spy, but was reprieved at the intercession of some American officers, who had known him as a law-student in Albany. Shortly afterward, when confined in a private house, he made his escape. He was killed in October, 1781, in an action on the Mohawk.

BUTLER, John B., soldier, b. in 1792; d. in Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 Dec., 1870. He served as a private in the war of 1812, after which he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and engaged in the printing business, and subsequently was for many years editor and publisher of the Pittsburg "Statesman." At this period of life he was active in politics, and in 1838 was appointed recorder of deeds and afterward canal commissioner. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he was commissioned paymaster in the army, 25 June, 1846, and accompanied Gen. Taylor's command to the seat of war. He was made military storekeeper at the Alleghany arsenal, 30 June, 1847, and remained there until he was retired, 1 Oct., 1863.

BUTLER, John Jay, clergyman, b. in Berwick, Me., 9 April, 1814. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1837, taught school in Parsonfield and Farmington, Me., in 1838–'9, and was principal of Clinton seminary, N. Y., in 1841–'2. After graduation at Andover theological seminary in 1844, he was ordained as a Free Baptist, 28 Jan., 1846. He was professor of systematic theology at the seminary in Whitestown, N. Y., from 1844 till 1854, when he went to fill the same chair in the New Hampton, N. H., theological institute. He was professor of theology in Bates college from 1870 till 1873, and in the latter year was appointed to the chair of sacred literature in Hillsdale college, Michigan. In 1860 Bowdoin gave him the degree of D. D. He has published many theological works, including "Natural and Revealed Theology" (Dover, N. H., 1861); "Commentary on the Gospels" (1870); and "Commentary on the Acts, Romans, and First and Second Corinthians" (1871). Dr. Butler has been since 1834 assistant editor of the "Morning Star," the organ of his denomination, formerly published in Dover, N. H., but now in Boston, Mass.

BUTLER, Mann, author, d. in November, 1835, in consequence of a railroad accident in Missouri. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1806, and published a "History of Kentucky" (Louisville, 1834).

BUTLER, Moses, surveyor, b. in Berwick, Me., 13 July, 1702; d. in 1756. His father, Thomas Butler, who was prominent in the affairs of York county, Me., for more than twenty years, was a descendant of the noble house of Ormonde in Ireland. His son was chosen in 1730 to represent Berwick in matters relating to the seizure of property belonging to citizens, by the crown surveyor of woods, and from 1733 till 1756 he was annually elected selectman of Berwick and surveyor of land. He was commissioned captain in the 1st Massachusetts regiment, 5 Feb., 1744, and during the siege and capture of Louisburg was in command of his company, under Sir William Pepperell's immediate instructions. In a letter from Sir William Pepperell to John Hill, Capt. Butler's alacrity in enlisting his full company of men for service in the Louisburg expedition is warmly praised. He was chosen in 1748 to answer a petition executed against the town of Berwick at the general court in Boston, and on 22 May, 1749, was elected a representative to the general court. Dr. George H. Butler, of New York, has published a work entitled "Thomas Butler and his Descendants, 1674–1886" (New York, 1886).

BUTLER, Noble, educator, b. in Washington county, Pa., in 1819; d. in Louisville, Ky., 12 Feb., 1882. He was educated at Hanover college, Indiana, and in 1839 became professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Louisville, Ky. He published a "Practical and Critical English Grammar" (Louisville, 1875), and various text-books in reading and composition.

BUTLER, Pierce, senator, b. in Ireland, 11 July, 1744; d. in Philadelphia, 15 Feb., 1822. He was the third son of Sir Richard Butler, 5th baronet. He was made lieutenant in the 46th regiment of the British army, 18 Aug., 1761; became captain in the 29th in July, 1762; major in April, 1766, and was stationed in Boston, but resigned before the revolution and settled in Charleston, S. C. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the old congress in 1787, and in 1788 a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution, taking an active part in its discussions. He supported the "Virginia Plan," saying that he had been opposed to granting new powers to a single body, but would support their distribution among different bodies. He spoke against the plan of a triple executive, and maintained that property was the only true basis of representation. After the adoption of the constitution he was senator from his state in 1789–'96 and in 1802–'4. He opposed some of the measures of Washington's administration, but approved of the war of 1812. Senator Butler was at one time a director of the U. S. bank. He was proud of tracing his descent from the dukes of Ormond, and his political opponents often twitted him upon his family pride.—His son, **Pierce,** b. in 1807; d. in Philadelphia, 15 Aug., 1867, was a lawyer of ability, and married in 1834 Miss Fanny Kemble, the actress, who had come to this country about two years before. In 1849, owing to incompatibility of temper, they were separated. See KEMBLE, FRANCES ANNE.

BUTLER, Richard, soldier, b. in Ireland; killed at the defeat of St. Clair, 4 Nov., 1791. He came to America with his parents before 1760, was made lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania line at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, in the spring of 1777 was lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle corps, and distinguished himself on many occasions. While with Lafayette's detachment near Williamsburg, Va., 26 June, 1781, he attacked Col. Simcoe's rangers, gaining the advantage. He held the rank of colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment at the close of the war, was agent for Indian affairs in Ohio in 1787, and in the expedition of St. Clair against the Indians, in 1791, commanded the right wing, with the rank of major-general. When attacked early in the morning of 4 Nov., he repeatedly charged the enemy, received several severe wounds, and finally was tomahawked and scalped. —His brother, **William,** was lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary army. In October, 1778, after the destruction of Wyoming by John Butler and the Indians, he conducted an expedition from Schoharie, which destroyed the Indian settlements of Unadilla and Anaguaga. His account of the expedition was published.—**Thomas,** soldier, third of the Butler brothers, b. in Pennsylvania in 1754; d. in New Orleans, La., 7 Sept., 1805. In 1776, while studying law with Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, he joined the army, soon obtained a company, and was in almost every action in the middle states during the revolution. At Brandywine, 11 Sept., 1777, he received the thanks of Washington on the field for intrepidity

in rallying a retreating detachment. At Monmouth he was thanked by Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire, while Col. Richard Butler's regiment withdrew. After the war he retired to a farm, but in 1791 was made major, and commanded a battalion from Carlisle in Gibson's regiment, under St. Clair, at whose defeat, 4 Nov., he was twice wounded. His elder brother, Richard, was killed, and he was with difficulty removed, his leg having been broken by a ball, by his surviving brother, Edward. He became major of the 4th sub-legion on 11 April, 1792, lieutenant-colonel commanding the 4th infantry on 1 July, 1792, and, on the reorganization of the army on a peace basis in June, 1802, was retained as colonel of the 2d infantry, to which he was appointed on 1 April, 1802. In 1797 he was ordered by President Washington to expel settlers from Indian lands in Tennessee, and made several treaties with the Indians while in that country. His son, ROBERT BUTLER, served in the army as assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Harrison in the battle of the Thames, distinguished himself at New Orleans, resigned his colonelcy in 1821, and from 1824 till 1849 was surveyor of public lands in Florida.—**Percival,** fourth of the brothers, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in 1760; d. in Port William, Ky., 11 Sept., 1821. He was a captain in the revolutionary army, was with Morgan at Saratoga, commanded in the conflict with Col. Simcoe at Spencer's Ordinary, 25 June, 1781, and served at the siege of Yorktown. After the war he removed to Jessamine co., Ky., and was adjutant-general in the war of 1812. His son, THOMAS LANGFORD, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., in 1789; d. in Louisville, Ky., 21 Oct., 1880. In 1796 he removed to Carrollton, then Port William, Ky., and in 1809 entered the army as lieutenant. In 1813 he was promoted captain, and served through the northwestern campaign under Harrison. In 1814, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, he was at the siege of Pensacola, and in 1815 at the battle of New Orleans, and was brevetted major for gallantry. After the war he received the appointment of surveyor and inspector of the port of New Orleans. He resigned his post and returned to his home in Kentucky. In 1826 he represented Gallatin co. in the legislature. He was a member of the old court party, and aided in its success on the question that then agitated the state. In 1847 he again represented Carroll and Gallatin in the legislature. Another son, WILLIAM ORLANDO, soldier, b. in Jessamine co., Ky., in 1791; d. in Carrollton, Ky., 6 Aug., 1880. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1812, and was studying law under Robert Wickliffe at Lexington, when, at the breaking out of hostilities with England, he enlisted as a private, and hastened to the relief of Fort Wayne. Promoted ensign in the 17th infantry, he was at the disastrous battles of 18 and 22 Jan., 1813, at Raisin river. He distinguished himself in the second engagement by burning a barn from which the Indians poured a galling fire into the American ranks, was afterward wounded and taken prisoner, and, after enduring privations and inhuman treatment, was paroled at Fort Niagara, and made his way back to Kentucky amid many hardships. Commissioned a captain, he raised a company, and did good service at Pensacola. He was ordered to New Orleans, where, on the night of 23 Dec., 1814, while in command of four companies on the left wing, he attacked and repelled Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham. This check gave time for the construction of defences at Chalmette, which on 8 Jan. enabled the Americans to defeat a force double their own and win a decisive victory. For this service he was made brevet major. In the following year he succeeded his brother, Maj. Thomas Butler, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson. In 1817 he resigned from the army and resumed the practice of law, was elected in that year to the legislature, and served through three terms. In 1839 he was elected as a democrat to congress, and he was again returned in 1841, but declined a third nomination. He was induced to accept the nomination for governor in 1844, with no hope of election, but with the effect of reducing the majorities of the whig party from 28,000 to fewer than 5,000. His success at the bar was marked, but at the beginning of the Mexican war he joined the army, and on 29 June, 1846, was appointed major-general of volunteers. He reported to Gen. Taylor, and in the early military movements in Texas and northern Mexico bore a prominent part. At the siege of Monterey, 24 Sept., he charged a battery, was wounded in the leg, and was sent home, but rejoined the army of Gen. Scott the following year, and was at the capture of the city of Mexico. For his bravery at Monterey he received a sword of honor from congress, and one from his own state. In February, 1848, being senior major-general, he succeeded Gen. Scott in the chief command, and held that place when peace was signed, 29 May, 1848. In May, 1848, the national democratic convention at Baltimore nominated Gen. Butler for vice-president on the ticket on which Lewis Cass held the first place. This ticket was defeated by the schism in the party, and the nomination in New York of the free-soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams. Gen. Butler remained in private life after this election, refusing the appointment of governor of the territory of Nebraska in 1855. His last appearance on the public stage was as a member of the peace congress which met at Washington in 1861. He was the author of "The Boatman's Horn" and other short poems. His "Life and Public Services," edited by Francis P. Blair, Jr., appeared in 1848.—**Edward,** the youngest of the five brothers, d. at Fort Wilkinson, Ga., 6 May, 1803, was a captain in Gibson's regiment of Pennsylvania levies of 1791, adjutant-general to General Wayne in 1796, and was retained with the rank of major on the establishment in 1802. His son, EDWARD G. W., entered the army as a cadet in 1816, rose to be 1st lieutenant, resigned in 1831, re-entered the army from Louisiana in 1847 as colonel of dragoons, and served in the Mexican war.

BUTLER, Simeon, publisher, b. in 1770; d. in Northampton, Mass., in 1847. In 1792 he established the first publishing-house in western Massachusetts at Northampton. He printed the earliest American edition of Vattel's "Law of Nations," and the first volume of Massachusetts supreme court reports, and brought out Dwight's "School Geography," which had a large sale. He also en-

gaged in paper-making, and manufactured the first domestic letter-paper used by the U. S. senate.

BUTLER, Thomas Belden, jurist, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 22 Aug., 1806; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 8 June, 1873. He received a classical education, entered Yale medical school in 1826, and took his degree of M. D. in 1828. He practised medicine for eight years in Norwalk, when, finding that it affected his health, he abandoned it, and studied law with Clark Bissell. He was admitted to the bar in Norwalk in 1837, was a member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1832–'46, and of the state senate in 1848–'53, and in 1849 was elected to congress as a whig, and served one term. In May, 1855, he was elected a judge of the superior court, in 1861 was appointed to the supreme court of Connecticut, and was made chief justice in 1870. He was a careful student of the law, and his insight into difficult points, and perception of the principles of equity, gave his decisions a high reputation. He was also an excellent farmer, versed in the principles of mechanics, and interested in meteorology. He published "The Philosophy of the Weather" (New York, 1856), and in 1870 an enlarged edition under the title of "Concise Analytical and Logical Development of the Atmospheric System, and Prognostication of the Weather" (Norwalk).

BUTLER, William, soldier and politician, b. in Prince William co., Va., in 1759; d. in Columbia, S. C., 15 Nov., 1821. He was a son of James Butler, who was captured and murdered by the notorious Cunningham, was graduated at South Carolina college as a student of medicine, became a lieutenant in Lincoln's army in 1779, was engaged at Stono, and served in the famous corps of Pulaski. Butler next joined Gen. Pickens, subsequently served with Gen. Lee, under Greene, at the siege of Ninety-Six, and was detached on several separate services requiring celerity, courage, and vigilance. He at length rose to a command of mounted rangers, and took part in many affairs with the tories. At the head of a body of cavalry, he, with Capt. Michael Watson, attacked and dispersed double the number of the enemy in Dean's swamp, though Watson fell in the action. He was soon after the war made a brigadier-general, and, in 1796, major-general of militia. He was a member of the convention of 1787 to consider the adoption of the federal constitution, and, with Gen. Sumter and others, voted against it. He was subsequently a member of the convention that passed the present constitution of South Carolina, for some time a member of the legislature, sheriff in 1794, and served as a magistrate. From 1801 till 1813, when he resigned his seat to make way for John C. Calhoun, he was a member of congress. In 1818 he was again a candidate for congress, but was defeated by Eldred Simkins. In the war of 1812 he commanded the South Carolina troops for state defence. —His son, **Andrew Pickens,** jurist, b. in Edgefield district, S. C., 17 Nov., 1796; d. near Edgefield Court-House, 25 May, 1857, was graduated at South Carolina college in 1817, admitted to the bar in 1819, and soon gained a reputation for eloquence and humor. He was elected to the legislature in 1824, and in 1825, as aide to Gov. Manning, took part in the reception given to Gen. Lafayette. In 1827 he was one of the committee that conducted the impeachment trial of Judge James, a revolutionary veteran, charged with incompetence and drunkenness. During the nullification troubles in 1831 he commanded a cavalry regiment. He was judge of sessions in 1833, and of the state court from 1835 till 1846, and was then appointed by the governor to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy, and was afterward elected by the legislature, remaining a senator till his death. Soon after taking his seat he became chairman of the judiciary committee, and he took a conspicuous part in debate, particularly on questions affecting the south. His report on the fugitive slave law was defended by him in an able speech. His last effort was in reply to Charles Sumner and in defence of his state. Judge Butler was a relative of Preston S. Brooks, and it was because of remarks about him in debate that Mr. Brooks assaulted Mr. Sumner in the senate-chamber.—Another son, **Pierce Mason,** b. in Edgefield district, S. C., 11 April, 1798; killed in the battle of Churubusco, Mexico, 20 Aug., 1847, received a military education, and entered the army in 1819 as second lieutenant of infantry. He displayed from the first abilities that promised distinction, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1823, and attained the grade of captain in 1825. After four years of service, he resigned his commission, and in 1829 became a resident of Columbia, S. C., and was elected president of a bank established at that place. In 1836 he resigned the office and accepted the appointment of lieutenant-colonel in Goodwyn's regiment of South Carolina volunteers, raised to aid in suppressing the Seminole Indians of Florida. He served throughout the war, and won distinction in several hard-fought battles. On his return from Florida, he was in 1838 elected governor of South Carolina. At the end of his term, having given great satisfaction to the state by the dignity and ability that he displayed in the office, he was appointed by the president Indian agent, and filled that place to the satisfaction of the government until the beginning of the war with Mexico in 1846, when he resigned it to enter the army. He organized the Palmetto regiment, was elected its colonel, and led it with the greatest gallantry in the fierce conflicts in which it took part, winning marked distinction in the battle of Cerro Gordo. At the battle of Churubusco, 22 Aug., 1847, Col. Butler was wounded in the early part of the engagement, but would not retire from the field, and continued to lead his men in the impetuous charge upon the Mexican lines until he was shot through the head and killed instantly. Col. Butler was over six feet in height, finely proportioned, his features classical, his face beaming with the ardor of his heroic spirit, and his bearing full of soldierly dignity.—Another son, **William,** b. in Columbia, S. C., was educated at South Carolina college, and served in the federal house of representatives from 1841 till 1843.—**Matthew Calbraith,** senator, son of William, b. near Greenville, S. C., 8 March, 1836, was educated at South Carolina college, studied law at Edgefield Court-House with his uncle, was admitted to the bar in 1857, practised at Edgefield Court-House, and was elected to the legislature in 1859. He entered the confederate service as captain in June, 1861, became colonel of the 2d South Carolina cavalry on 22 Aug., 1862, brigadier-general on 1 Sept., 1863, and afterward a major-general, commanding Wright's and Logan's brigades of cavalry in the Army of northern Virginia. At the battle of Brandy Station, 9 June, 1863, he lost his right leg. He was elected to the legislature of South Carolina in 1866, was a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1870, and received the democratic vote for U. S. senator the same year. In 1876, when there were two contending state governments in existence, he was elected U. S. senator by the democratic legislature, as the successor of Thomas J. Robertson, republican. David T. Corbin, who was elected by the

republican legislature, contested the election; but Gen. Butler was admitted to the seat on 2 Dec., 1877. In 1882 he was re-elected for the term expiring 3 March, 1889.

BUTLER, William, missionary, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819. He studied for the Wesleyan ministry at Didsbury, near Manchester, England, completing his course in 1844, and in the same year joined the Irish conference. He preached six years in Ireland, removed to the United States, remained six years in the New England conference, and in 1856 was sent to India to select and organize a field for a Methodist mission. He established the Methodist missions in the valley of the Ganges, and labored there for nearly ten years. In 1864 he returned to the United States, preached for a time in New England, and then became a secretary of the American and foreign Christian union. In 1872 he was commissioned to found a mission for his church in Mexico. He reached that country 23 Feb., 1873, and labored there until obliged by failing health to return in February, 1879. After the restoration of his health he resumed the pastoral office in the New England conference. He is the author of a "Missionary Compendium" (New York, 1850); "The Land of the Veda" (1872); and "Mexico from the Conquest to 1880" (1881).

BUTLER, Zebulon, soldier, b. in Lyme, Conn., in 1731; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 28 July, 1795. He served in the French war and in the expedition to Havana, and rose to be a captain in 1761. In 1769 he settled at Wyoming, Pa. In the early part of the revolutionary war he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Connecticut line, serving in New Jersey in 1777–'8, and became colonel on 13 March, 1778. On 3 July, 1778, he commanded the weak garrison at Wyoming at the time of the massacre, which he was unable to prevent. He accompanied Sullivan in his Indian expedition in 1779, and served with distinction throughout the war. See Miner's "History of Wyoming" (Philadelphia, 1845).

BUTTERFIELD, Consul Willshire, author, b. in Mexico, Oswego co., N. Y., 28 July, 1824. He was educated in the normal school at Albany, N. Y., became a teacher, and in 1848–'9 superintendent of schools in Seneca co., Ohio, and removed in 1875 to Wisconsin. He has published "History of Seneca County, Ohio" (Sandusky, 1848); "An Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky in 1782" (Cincinnati, 1873); "The History and Biographical Annals of the University of Wisconsin" (Madison, 1879); and "History of the Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet" (Cincinnati, 1881). He has edited the "Washington-Crawford Letters" (Cincinnati, 1877); the "Washington-Irvine Correspondence" (Madison, 1882); "A Short Biography of John Leith" (Cincinnati, 1883); and "Journal of Capt. Jonathan Heart" (Albany, 1885).

BUTTERFIELD, John, expressman, b. in Helderberg, N. Y., in 1783; d. in Utica, 15 Nov., 1869. He was self-educated, and was a stage-coach driver in early life. In 1822 he removed to Utica to assist in the management of the stage-line between Albany and Buffalo, and soon became the leading manager of that business in the state, owner of nearly all the stage-coach lines in western New York, and part-owner of a line of steamers on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. In 1849 he formed the express company of Butterfield, Wesson & Co. On the establishment of railroads, he directed his energies to the new project, and was also the originator of the American express company, in which organization he was a directing power until his death. The corporation was formed in 1850 by the consolidation of the rival firms of Butterfield, Wesson & Co., Wells & Co., and Livingston & Fargo, which was accomplished at the suggestion of Mr. Butterfield. Perceiving the commercial importance of the electric telegraph, he projected and built the Morse telegraph line between New York and Buffalo. He was president of the Overland mail company, which, in 1858, contracted with the government to carry a monthly, and subsequently a daily, mail between San Francisco and the Missouri river. He also aided largely in building up the city of Utica.—His son, **Daniel,** soldier, b. in Utica, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1831, was graduated at Union in 1849, and became a merchant in New York city. He was colonel of the 12th New York militia when the civil war began. Accompanying his regiment to Washington in July, 1861, he led the advance into Virginia over the Long Bridge, joined Gen. Patterson on the upper Potomac, and commanded a brigade. On the enlargement of the regular army, he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the 12th infantry, 14 May, 1861, appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 7 Sept., 1861, and ordered to the corps of Fitz-John Porter, in which he made the campaign of the peninsula, taking a conspicuous part in the actions at Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, where he was wounded, and in the battles fought during the retreat of McClellan's army to Harrison's Landing, where he commanded a detachment on the south side of the James river to cover the retreat. He took part in the great battles under Pope and McClellan in August and September, 1862, and near the close of October took command of Morell's division. He became major-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, was made colonel of the 5th infantry in the regular army on 1 July, 1863, and commanded the 5th corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., was chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, was ordered to re-enforce Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, acting as chief of staff to Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, and Pea Vine Creek, Ga. He commanded a division of the 20th corps at the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, and Lost Mountain, Ga., and was brevetted brigadier- and major-general, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious conduct. He is the author of "Camp and Outpost Duty" (New York, 1862). He served after the war as superintendent of the general recruiting service of the U. S. army, with headquarters in New York, and in command of forces in New York harbor from 1865 till 1869, when he resigned from the army and was appointed head of the Sub-treasury of the United States in New York. Since leaving this position he has been connected with the American express company. On 21 Sept., 1886, he married, in London, England, Mrs. Julia L. James, of New York city.

BUTTERWORTH, Benjamin, commissioner of the patent-office, b. in Warren co., Ohio, 22 Oct., 1822. His father was originally a Virginia planter, who had freed his slaves, and, removing to Ohio, became active with Levi Coffin in the "underground railroad." The son was educated at Ohio university in Athens, studied law in Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practised in that city. He was U. S. district attorney in 1870, a member of the state senate in 1873 and 1874, and was elected to congress in 1878, and re-elected for the following term. He was the author of the compulsory army retirement act. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him a commissioner to examine

a part of the Northern Pacific railroad. He was also retained by the government as counsel to prosecute the South Carolina election cases in that year. After the retirement of E. M. Marble from the patent-office, 1 Sept., 1883, Mr. Butterworth was appointed commissioner of patents. In 1884 he was again elected to congress.

BUTTERWORTH, Hezekiah, author, b. in Warren, R. I., 22 Dec., 1839. He received a common-school education, and travelled at different times in Europe, Cuba, Canada, and the United States. In 1871 he became assistant-editor of the "Youth's Companion." He has published "Story of the Hymns" (Boston, 1876); volumes entitled "Zig-Zag Journeys" (1876–'86), annual volumes descriptive of the Levant, Acadia, northern lands, the occident, the orient, and classic lands; "The Prayers of History" (1880); "Poems for Christmas, Easter, and New Year" (1883); "Great Composers," written for Chautauqua readings; and "Wonderful Christmasses of Old," illustrated by F. H. Lungren (1885). The "Zig-Zag Journeys in the Occident" was republished in England. He is also the author of the cantata "Under the Palms," of which 15,000 copies were sold in the United States and 30,000 in England, of that entitled "Faith," and of one called "Faith Triumphant," which was published in Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Butterworth has also contributed frequently to periodicals, and has travelled and pursued researches in Spanish and French colonial history with reference to a work on the "Ballads of Florida."

BUTTERWORTH, Samuel F., lawyer, d. in San Francisco, 5 May, 1875. He studied and practised law in New York city, and during the administration of President Buchanan was at the head of the sub-treasury in New York. Afterward he went to California as superintendent of a mining company, engaged largely in gold-mining and land speculations, and acquired a fortune estimated at $7,000,000, which was invested in real estate.

BUTTON, Sir Thomas, English navigator. He was placed in command of an expedition to the northwest, sent out two years after Hudson's last voyage. He sailed from England in May, 1612, with two vessels, the "Resolution" and the "Discovery," provisioned for eighteen months. He passed through Hudson strait and crossed the bay to the southern point of Southampton island, which place he named Carey's Swan's Nest. He continued his course westward, expecting to find a northwest passage, and, when he came to the western shore of the bay, gave it the significant name of Hope's Check; then coasted along the shore and came to Nelson river, which he named Port Nelson, after the master of his ship. There he wintered, and in the summer of 1613, after the breaking up of the ice, he made an exploration of the bay as far as lat. 65° N., and of Southampton island, returning to England in the autumn, thoroughly convinced that a northwest passage existed. He was knighted for his services.

BUTTRE, John Chester, engraver, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 10 June, 1821. He obtained his education in the district-schools and in Auburn academy. The first drawing-lessons he received were from one Hulaniski, a Polish exile residing in Auburn; and afterward, while assisting his father, he devoted his leisure to the study of portrait-painting. In the practice of this art he was assisted by friends; but he did not succeed as well with colors as in drawing, and his attention was directed to wood-engraving. His first attempt in this line was a series of small penny toy primers. By degrees the work progressed, and in time he did the business of a general engraver, including card-plates, wood-cuts for the newspapers, marking silver-ware, and various kinds of simple work. In 1841 he removed to New York, and thereafter gave his attention to steel-plate engraving. His productions were soon in demand, and appeared in many of the magazines. About 1858 he executed a full-length portrait of President Buchanan, which was then regarded as one of the best specimens of that kind of work. He also engraved and published a successful full-length portrait of Martha Washington. During the civil war he published "The Empty Sleeve," "Only a Little Brook," "Prayer in Camp," and several similar pictures, which had an extensive sale. His work includes the engraving of nearly 3,000 plates, and it is his pride that orders have come to him on account of his merit, without solicitation. He has published in parts "The American Portrait Gallery," of which the letter-press was prepared by his daughter, Lillian C. Buttre (3 vols., New York, 1880–'81).

BUTTRICK, John, soldier, b. in 1715; d. in Concord, Mass., 16 May, 1791. He was one of the leaders of the Concord militia on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

BUTTS, Isaac, journalist, b. in Washington, Dutchess co., N. Y., 11 Jan., 1816; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 20 Nov., 1874. At the age of twelve he removed with his father's family to the town of Irondequoit, adjoining the city of Rochester, where he lived upon a farm and received common-school instruction. Approaching to majority, he sought a more liberal education and received it under the instruction of Prof. Chester Dewey, principal of the Rochester high school. After successfully following various pursuits, he adopted the profession of journalism, and in October, 1845, purchased and assumed editorship of the Rochester "Advertiser," the oldest daily paper in the United States west of Albany, and the leading organ of the Democratic party in western New York. During the following year, 1846, slavery became a prominent issue in the politics of the United States, as a consequence of the war with Mexico, and the pending acquisition of territory by treaty of peace. The question was, whether slavery should be allowed or prohibited by congress in the acquired territory, and discussion of it was forced in August, 1846, by the introduction in the house of representatives of the "Wilmot proviso," to the effect that slavery should be excluded. Mr. Butts took strong ground against both sides in the controversy, and promulgated the doctrine that the people of the territories should settle the question for themselves. Credit for the origin of this principle of "Popular Sovereignty," or "Squatter Sovereignty," as its opponents contemptuously stigmatized it, has been erroneously claimed for each of three distinguished senators—Daniel S. Dickinson, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas — respectively from New York, Michigan, and Illinois. The records prove that it was first advocated by Mr. Butts in the daily "Advertiser" of 8 Feb., 1847; by Mr. Dickinson in the senate, 13 Dec., 1847; by Gen. Cass in his Nicholson letter, 24 Dec., 1847; and by Judge Douglas in the discussion of the compromise measures in the senate, 17 June, 1850. In the division of the Democratic party that followed in 1848, Mr. Butts took side with the "Barnburners" of New York in support of Van Buren and Adams, against the "Hunkers," who sustained Cass and Butler. After the defeat of the latter he sold the "Advertiser" to a syndicate of "Hunkers," and, retiring from editorial service, engaged in the enterprise of the House printing telegraph and in the construction

of lines in the western states, converging at St. Louis. After the presidential election of 1852 he returned to journalism by the purchase of a half-interest in the Rochester daily "Union," which had been established in August of that year to support the Democratic candidates, Pierce and King. In 1857 the daily "Advertiser" was joined with the "Union," and Mr. Butts continued as editor until December, 1864, when he permanently retired. About the beginning of this last period of editorial service there was a consolidation of telegraphic lines and interests by the incorporation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Butts was one of the organizers and for many years one of the managers. Mr. Butts never held any public position beyond acting as a delegate for his party in several state and national conventions. He was elected a delegate at large to the New York constitutional convention of 1866, but declined to serve. He was a man of marked talent, both natural and acquired. Possessed of an analytical and logical mind, he was a powerful controversialist; and he has left brochures on finance, protection, free-trade, and other subjects, that are remarkable for originality and force. His volume on "Protection and Free-Trade," with a memoir, was published posthumously (New York, 1875).

BUXTON, Jarvis Barry, clergyman, b. in Newbern, N. C., 17 Jan., 1792; d. in Fayetteville, N. C., 30 May, 1851. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church at Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1827, and in 1831 he removed to Fayetteville and was rector there until his death, sustaining a high reputation for zeal and devotion. A memoir by his son, Rev. Jarvis Buxton, accompanies a volume of his discourses (Raleigh, 1853).

BYERLY, William Elwood, mathematician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Dec., 1849. He was graduated at Harvard in 1871, was assistant professor of mathematics at Cornell university in 1873–'6, was employed in the same capacity at Harvard in 1876–'81, and appointed full professor in 1881. He has published "Elements of Differential Calculus," (Boston, 1879); "Elements of Integral Calculus" (1881); syllabi of the Harvard courses in plane trigonometry, analytical geometry, equations, and methods in analytic geometry.

BYFIELD, Nathaniel, jurist, b. in Long Ditten, Surrey, England, in 1653; d. in Boston, Mass., 6 June, 1733. Richard, his father, was one of the Westminster assembly divines, his mother a sister of Bishop Juxon. He arrived in Boston in 1764, became a merchant, and soon after King Philip's war one of the four proprietors and the principal settler of the town of Bristol, R. I. He returned to Boston in 1724. He was at one time speaker of the house of representatives, was for thirty-eight years judge of the court of common pleas in Bristol, and for two years in Suffolk co., for many years a member of the council, and judge of the vice-admiralty in 1704–'15 and in 1729. He published an "Account of the late Revolution in New England" (1689).

BYFORD, William Heath, physician, b. in Eaton, Preble co., Ohio, 20 March, 1817. He was graduated at the Ohio medical college in 1844, became professor of anatomy in Evansville medical college in 1850, and of the theory and practice of medicine in 1852. In 1857 he went to Chicago as professor of obstetrics in the Rush medical college, and in 1857 took the same chair in the Chicago medical college. In 1862 he became president and professor of obstetrics and gynæcology in the Woman's medical college, Chicago, and in 1880 professor of gynæcology in Rush medical college. He has published "Chronic Inflammation of the Cervix" (Philadelphia, 1864); "Treatise on the Chronic Inflammation and Displacements of the Uterus" (1864; new ed., 1871); "Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to Diseases of Women" (1865; revised ed., 1871); "Philosophy of Domestic Life" (Boston, 1868); and "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Obstetrics" (New York, 1870).

BYINGTON, Cyrus, missionary, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 11 March, 1793; d. in Belpre, Ohio, 31 Dec., 1868. He studied theology at Andover, where he was graduated in 1819; and, after being for some months in the employ of the prudential committee of the American board of missions, was sent by them as a missionary to the Choctaws, then in the southern states. He remained at the Eliot station from 1821 till the Choctaws, by the treaty of 1830, were compelled to remove to the present Indian territory, and accompanied them thither, remaining at the new station, Stockbridge, till about 1866, when failing health compelled him to relinquish work, and he removed to Ohio. He prepared several religious books for the Indians, and translated portions of the Bible into their language.

BYLES, Mather, clergyman, b. in Boston, 15 March, 1707; d. there, 5 July, 1788. He was graduated at Harvard in 1725, ordained and took charge of the Congregational church in Hollis street, Boston, on 20 Dec., 1733. He was especially distinguished among his contemporaries for his wit and conversational powers. He possessed literary taste and solid learning, was a correspondent of Pope and Swift, and published a "Poem on the Death of George I." (1727), a "Poetical Epistle to Gov. Belcher on the Death of his Lady" (1736), and "Miscellaneous Poems" (1744). He had just claims to regard as a pulpit orator; and his published sermons evince a fine imagination and great command of language, combined with terseness of expression. He maintained his loyalty during the troubled ante-revolutionary period in Boston. In August, 1776, at the age of seventy, his connection with his parish was dissolved on this account. The next year, in May, he was denounced in town-meeting as an enemy to the country, tried, and condemned to imprisonment in a guard-ship, and to be sent with his family to England within forty days; but this sentence was afterward commuted to confinement in his own house, from which he was soon released. He continued to reside in Boston until his death, but held no pastoral charge from that time. His two daughters, the last of whom died in 1837, remained staunch loyalists to the end of their days.—His son, **Mather,** clergyman, b. 12 Jan., 1735; d. in St. John, New Brunswick, 12 March, 1814, was graduated at Harvard in 1751, ordained a Congregationalist minister, and for some time pastor of a church in New London, Conn. In 1768 he became an Episcopalian, and was called to Boston as rector of Christ church, which charge he held until the expulsion of the tories. A few years after St. John was founded by the expelled loyalists he became rector of the parish, which charge he held at the opening of Trinity church in 1791, and until his death. He received the degree of D. D. from Oxford.

BYLLYNGE, Edward, colonial proprietary, d. in England in 1687. He was associated with John Fenwicke in the purchase of a large tract of land in New Jersey, embracing, in general terms, all the province north of a line drawn from Barnegat to Burlington. The partners were Quakers, but had a falling out regarding the division of the property; and William Penn, being called upon to arbitrate, assigned nine tenths of the tract to Byllynge.

But the latter shortly afterward found himself in financial straits, and was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The trustees effected sales of land to two companies of Friends, one of which founded Burlington in 1677. The estate, in its divisions, was long known as "The Byllynge tenths." In 1681 Byllynge was among the twenty-four proprietaries to whom the Duke of York confirmed the sale of the province; and in 1677 he was elected by the land-owners governor of the province of West Jersey, and, after the manner of such officials, named deputies and never visited his domain in person. He was never in harmony with his people, who vainly sought to have him removed from office shortly before his death.

BYLOT, or **BYLOR, Robert,** British navigator, lived in the 17th century. He was commanding officer of the exploring expeditions that William Baffin accompanied as pilot. His name is often spelled Bylor in ancient and modern prints. To Baffin is properly ascribed the credit of the famous voyages of 1615–'6; but prior to this Bylot had made three voyages of exploration to the northwest in the "Discovery," a ship of fifty-five tons. To him was apparently intrusted the administrative and executive responsibilities of the voyage, while Baffin was in a sense the expert regarding signs of sea, sky, and coast-lines.

BYRD, Harvey Leonidas, physician and army surgeon, b. in Salem, Sumter co., S. C., 8 Aug., 1820; d. 29 Nov., 1884. He was descended from the earliest settlers of the Carolinas, and his family has always been prominent in the state. His grandfather was a member of Marion's brigade in the revolutionary war. After acquiring a classical education in his native state, Dr. Byrd went to Philadelphia and entered the famous medical schools—Jefferson college, Pennsylvania college, and the University of Pennsylvania, took degrees from all of them, and in 1840 began practice in his native town, but soon removed to Georgetown, and afterward to Savannah, where he became a professor in the Medical college and in Oglethorpe medical college. In 1844 he married Adelaide Dazier, daughter of John Dazier, of Williamsburg, S. C. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a surgeon, and served until the surrender, when he settled in Baltimore and began a movement for the reopening of Washington university, which had been suspended during the war, He was cordially seconded by others of the profession, was nominated dean of the faculty, and the college entered almost at once on a career of success. After several years of service, he withdrew, and established the College of physicians and surgeons of Baltimore. He contributed largely to medical periodicals, edited the "Oglethorpe Medical and Surgical Journal" for three years, and was a member of the leading medical societies, of the Aryan order, and of various historical societies.

BYRD, William, colonial official, b. in London in 1650; d. in Westover, Va., 4 Dec., 1704. He was the son of John and Grace Stegge Byrd, of the family of Brexton, Cheshire, England. He came to America in 1674 as the heir of his uncle, Capt. Thomas Stegge, "gent." The inherited estate included the present site of Richmond, and some of the best land in Virginia. He married Mary, daughter of Warham Horsemanden, Esq., of Lenham, Kent. Col. Byrd settled near the falls of the James, taking at once a prominent part in the affairs of the colony, and acquiring large wealth before the end of the century. He was a member of the council; of the house of burgesses, and was commissioned "receiver-general of his majesty's revenues for the colony," an office which he retained until his death. He was also, according to the Latin inscription on his monument, "armiger," or sword-bearer, which has been freely rendered "armor-bearer to the king" in some translations of the inscription. His wife died 9 Nov., 1699. The accompanying illustration is a view of the Byrd

mansion, known as "Westover," on James river, which is still in the possession of his descendants. This mansion—one of the finest in historic Virginia—was built by Thodorick Bland, and purchased by the head of the Byrd family. The house is substantially constructed of red brick, and fortunately escaped serious damage during the civil war. The gate-posts bear the ancient arms of the family, and the interior of the house is elaborately decorated with wood-carvings in the early colonial style. Westover was for many years the county seat of Charles City county, and the court-house stood near the residence. In 1677, according to the historian Stith, Col. Byrd, being in England, was present at the sale of the effects of the Earl of Southampton, and purchased for sixty guineas a folio copy in manuscript of the "Records of the Virginia Company," from 28 April, 1619, till 7 June, 1624. It is the only record known to exist, the originals having been seized when the charter of the company was annulled in 1624. The manuscript descended from father to son, and was eventually found among Thomas Jefferson's books after his death, and so came into the possession of the U. S. government, which purchased Jefferson's library. A considerable part of the original collection was sold after the death of the third Col. William Byrd, and it is probable that Jefferson may have been the purchaser. It has been intimated, however, that Jefferson borrowed the manuscript for consultation, and died before returning it to its rightful owner.—His son, **William,** b. in Westover, Va., 16 March, 1674; d. there, 26 Aug., 1744, was educated in England, and read law in the Middle Temple. Returning to his American estate, he took such an intelligent interest in the affairs of the colony that he became one of the most trusted and influential men of the time. He was thrice agent for the colony in England, succeeded his father as receiver of its revenues, and in due time was confirmed in the office by the crown. For thirty-seven years he was a member of the "king's council," as it was called, and eventually became its president. As wealth accumulated from his estate, he lived in princely style, adding to his father's collection, and acquiring the most valuable library then in the state. It comprised 3,438 volumes, a catalogue of which is still in existence. He was a wit, and something of a poet, as is proved by manuscripts in the possession of R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia historical society. Col. Byrd

(second) was the founder of Richmond, Va., which was laid out in April, 1737, by Maj. Thomas Mayo, was made a town in 1742, the capital of the state in 1779, and a city in 1782. He did much to encourage immigration, especially among the Swiss and Germans, and to this end he offered large tracts of land in Virginia and North Carolina from 1735 till 1740, making favorable terms to actual settlers. He was twice married: first to Lucy, daughter of Col. Daniel Parke, governor of the Leeward islands, and secondly to Marion, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Taylor, of Kensington, England. He was one of the commissioners for running the boundary-line between Virginia and North Carolina, and was the author of important papers known as the "Westover Manuscripts." An edition of these was published in Petersburg, Va., in 1841 under the titles of "The History of the Dividing Line," "A Journey to the Land of Eden," and "A Progress to the Mines." The style of these narratives has received the highest praise, and they are undoubtedly among the most remarkable works of early American authors. Col. Byrd was a fellow of the Royal society of Great Britain, and a liberal patron of the arts and sciences.—The third of the name **William** was b. 6 Sept., 1728; d. 1 Jan., 1777. He was the eldest son of the second Col. William Byrd by the second marriage. He served as a member of the council of Virginia, and in 1756 was colonel of the 2d Virginian regiment in the old French war. He was twice married: first (in 1748) to Eliza, daughter of John Carter, of Shirley, James river, Va.; she died in 1760; secondly to Mary, daughter of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia, who survived him.—**Evelyn,** daughter of Col. William (second), was b. in Westover, 16 July, 1707; died there, 13 Nov., 1737, was taken to England by her father at an early age, and passed several years there, moving in aristocratic society, and winning fame for her wit, beauty, and accomplishments. Some of her court dresses are still preserved, and several portraits exist of her and of her father.

BYRNE, Andrew, R. C. bishop, b. in Navan, Ireland, in 1802; d. in Little Rock, Ark., in 1862. He received his early education in the college of Navan. Meeting with Bishop England, who was seeking recruits for his diocese, he agreed to accompany him to the United States in 1820. Having finished his theological studies under that prelate's direction, he was ordained in 1827, and was at once sent on active duty to several stations in North and South Carolina. The long and fatiguing journeys that he was obliged to undertake, owing to the distance of Catholic families from one another, undermined his health, and he was recalled to Charleston in 1830. He was appointed vicar-general, and accompanied Bishop England to the council of Baltimore in 1833 as his theologian. He removed to New York in 1836, and was assistant pastor at the cathedral and afterward pastor of St. James's church. Archbishop Hughes sent him to Ireland in 1841 to endeavor to procure Christian brothers for the parochial schools of New York, in which he was unsuccessful. Shortly after his return he was appointed pastor of St. Andrew's church, which had originally been a building devoted to secular uses, but had been acquired for religious purposes by the labors of Father Byrne. The diocese of Little Rock, which comprised the state of Arkansas and the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, having been created in 1844, Father Byrne was appointed its first bishop, and immediately devoted himself to his Episcopal duties. He had sometimes to travel on his visitation from one mission to another from 700 to 1,000 miles. He next went to Ireland, and returned with a number of priests, nuns, and catechists for his diocese. A second visit to Ireland resulted in his procuring a colony of sisters of mercy, who established St. Mary's academy at Little Rock, one of the finest educational establishments in the west. He afterward founded four other convents of the order, and purchased a tract of land a mile square at Fort Smith, on which he intended building the college of St. Andrew and other institutions. He attended the first provincial council of New Orleans in 1856. Although in failing health, he continued his labors up to within a short time of his death. During his ministry the churches had increased from four to seventeen, with fifty stations, the priests from four to thirty, and the Catholic population from 5,000 to more than 50,000. His efforts to promote immigration were of great benefit to the southwest.

BYRNE, William, educator, b. in the county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1780; d. at St. Mary's college, Kentucky, in 1833. His parents were laboring people, and, although he had conceived the idea of becoming a priest at an early age, he was obliged to work for the maintenance of his younger brothers and sisters till his twenty-fifth year. Then he emigrated to the United States and applied for admission to Georgetown college, but was rejected, owing to deficient preparation. He was successful in gaining admission into St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, and there began the study of Latin when thirty years old. After some years he was allowed to study theology in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, was ordained in 1819, opened a school in Marion co., Ky., in 1821, and then proceeded to erect St. Mary's college on Mount Mary farm. When he had made it one of the most flourishing institutions in the state, he transferred it to the Jesuits in 1831, on the understanding that he was to remain president for a year, to enable them to become acquainted with the working of the college. He died of cholera contracted while ministering to the negroes in the neighborhood of St. Mary's.

BYRON, John, British naval officer, b. at Newstead Abbey, England, 8 Nov., 1723; d. in 1786. He was a son of William, fourth Lord Byron. At an early age he entered the navy as a midshipman and joined the "Wager," one of the six ships that sailed for the Pacific under Lord Anson in September, 1740. She was wrecked on Cape Horn; but Byron and the survivors were taken on board the three vessels that rounded the cape. Of the 961 men that left England, only 200 reached home in the "Centurion," the only remaining ship, in 1744. Byron was one of these. He was promoted captain, 30 Dec., 1746. In 1760 he was sent with a fleet to demolish the fortifications of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, already wrested from the French. On 21 June, 1764, he sailed in command of a squadron for the south seas, and returned to England in May, 1766. During these years he had been so buffetted about on the high seas that he had won the sailor-nickname of "Foul-weather Jack," and his grandson, the poet, perpetuated his fame in the "Epistle to Augusta":

"Reversed for him our grandsire's fate of yore.
He had no rest at sea, nor I on shore."

He was appointed governor of Newfoundland in 1769, attained his flag rank in 1775, and became vice-admiral in 1776, when he was placed in command of the West India squadron. On 6 July, 1779, he engaged the French fleet under D'Estaing off Grenada; but the action was indecisive. He soon afterward returned to England and retired from active service.

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CAAMAÑO, José M. Plácido, president of Ecuador, b. in Guayaquil, 5 Oct., 1838. He began the study of law and theology in the seminary of his native city, and was educated in Quito. Subsequently he was mayor of Guayaquil, and chief of the custom-house service. Having conspired against the dictator-general, Veintimilla, he was banished in 1882, went to Lima, organized a revolutionary expedition with which he left Callao on 14 April, 1883, and landed in Ecuadorian territory three days afterward. He organized a division and joined the forces that were besieging Guayaquil about the middle of May. The place was taken by storm by the combined forces under Caamaño, Sarasti, Alfaro, and Salazar. A provisional government was appointed until the national convention could meet, and on 11 Oct. he was elected president *ad interim*, and finally proclaimed president of the republic on 17 Feb., 1884. He is the leader of the conservative party; but even his political opponents gave him their votes to his election. On 6 Feb., 1886, an attempt was made to assassinate him, and he narrowly escaped death by throwing himself into a river. Under his administration telegraphs, railways, an institute of sciences, several colleges, and many new schools have been added to the resources of Ecuador.

CABALLERO, José Agustín (kab-al-lyay'-ro), Cuban educator, b. in Havana in 1771; d. in 1835. He was for many years director of the theological seminary of Havana and one of the founders of the first newspaper published in Cuba. He wrote in 1797 a work on eclectic philosophy, entitled "Lecciones de Filosofía Ecléctica." He translated also from the Latin the "History of America," by Sepúlveda, wrote largely for the press on educational topics, and did much to propagate public instruction in Cuba. He was a remarkable pulpit orator.

CABALLERO Y OCIO, Juan, Mexican philanthropist, b. in Querétaro in 1644; d. 11 April, 1707. He studied theology in the city of Mexico, was ordained priest, and filled several important offices, both civil and ecclesiastical, but would not accept that of "adelantado" of California and two bishoprics in Spain that were offered him by the king when the fame of his extraordinary donations to the poor and for religious institutions had reached the Spanish court. He inherited an immense fortune, amounting to millions, which he spent entirely in alms to the poor, in religious and benevolent foundations, in building and furnishing churches, convents, colleges, and infirmaries, in finishing or improving many other buildings and institutions, in endowments for over two hundred young girls, sixty poor priests, and many nuns, in helping newly arrived foreigners, and in distributing useful articles to the sick in the hospitals. He also built and endowed a church in Logroño, Spain, his father's native city, and gave the Mexican Jesuits $150,000, church ornaments, and everything they desired for their mission in California. In 1699 Caballero finally distributed all that was left of his property, keeping for himself nothing but a crucifix, and lived humbly for the rest of his days, always refusing to accept public honors.

CABELL, William, surgeon, b. near Warminster, England, 9 March, 1700; d. near Warminster, Nelson co., Va., 12 April, 1774. He was the son of Nicholas, an English gentleman belonging to the Cabells of Devon and Somersetshire, whose estates were confiscated, either wholly or in part, because of their allegiance to Cromwell. One of the finest specimens of mediæval glass that has survived the iconoclasm of the Roundheads is in the church of St. John of Frome Selwood, which preserves the Cabell arms in the four panels of a chapel-window. According to tradition, Dr. William Cabell was a surgeon in the British navy, who was captivated by the Virginian climate, resigned his commission about 1723, and procured extensive grants of land along James river, in the present counties of Buckingham, Nelson, Appomattox, and Amherst. The patent for these was issued 12 Sept., 1738. Dr. Cabell married Elizabeth Birks, but whether in England or America is uncertain. In 1735 he was called to England by the death of his father, and left his wife in charge of the Virginia property. He remained in England for nearly six years, settling the estates of his father and other recently deceased relatives and practising his profession. On his return he made his home on his patented lands, and was appointed assistant surveyor, an office that enabled him to increase his already generous estate by a large addition of valuable lands, though not equal in fertility to those at first obtained. He promoted immigration, established a private hospital near his residence, and made professional visits far and near, charging from £1 to £5 for a visit, according to the distance travelled. For amputating an arm the charge was £7 10*s.*, or £12 to £15 if "a cure was guaranteed." He had apparently a genuine enthusiasm for his profession, and executive abilities of a high order to carry on such extensive enterprises in a professional way as well as superintending his landed interests and filling acceptably the local offices that he held. His first wife, by whom alone he had issue, died 21 Sept., 1756, and on 27 Sept., 1762, he married Mrs. Margaret Meredith (a widow), who died 26 Feb., 1768. Dr. Cabell had six children, a daughter and five sons; and all of the sons save one, who died in childhood, attained eminence.—**William,** the eldest (commonly known as Col. William Cabell, Sr., of Union Hill), b. at Licking Hole, Goochland co., Va., 13 March, 1730; d. at Union Hill, 23 March, 1798, received the best education attainable in the colony. When he had learned to read at eight years of age his father sent him from England "a Bible, a prayer-book, and a small gun." He became sheriff of Albemarle co. in 1751, and from that time was constantly in responsible positions, assistant surveyor for the county in 1753, "his majesty's presiding justice" and member of the house of burgesses in 1757, commissioner for settling militia claims in 1758, and first presiding magistrate for the United States after the declaration of independence. During all this time he was an active promoter of schemes for improving James river and for increasing the educational and commercial advantages of the colony. About 1773 he aided in establishing iron-works on Hardware river. He was a member of the house of burgesses when the colonies revolted against Great Britain, and a delegate to all the conventions looking toward national independence. He was chosen first state senator from the eighth district, and was a member of the committee that prepared the famous "declaration of rights." Throughout the revolution he was active, in both public and private capacity, in promoting measures for an efficient civil and military service. On 7 Jan., 1789, he was for the last time a candidate for a public office, that of presidential elector, and received the vote of every

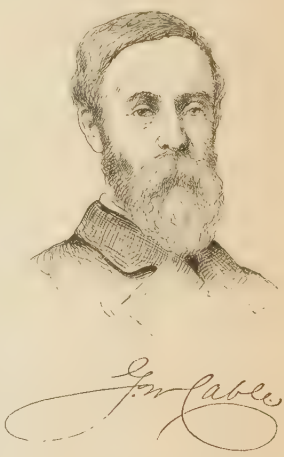
man that was polled. He cast his vote for Washington as first president of the United States. He left his estate of 20,000 acres and a large number of slaves "free from debt and every other incumbrance."—**Joseph** (of Sion Hill), the second son, b. 19 Sept., 1732; d. at Sion Hill, 1 March, 1798. For many years he held important civil offices in his native state, occupying a seat in the house of burgesses and serving as a member of the different conventions. During the war for independence he commanded the Buckingham county regiment, and was joined, while on the way to take part in the siege of Yorktown, by the students of William and Mary college, who had formed a company and volunteered to accompany him.—**William H.,** youngest son of Dr. William Cabell, b. at Boston Hill, Cumberland co., Va., 16 Dec., 1772; d. in Richmond, 17 Jan., 1853, was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary colleges, being graduated in 1793. In 1794 he was admitted to the bar in Richmond. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Col. William Cabell, in 1795, who died in 1801. He was first a member of the house of delegates in 1796, and was frequently re-elected until 1805, when he was chosen governor. The same year he married Agnes Sarah Bell, daughter of Col. Robert Gamble, of Richmond, and sister of Mrs. Wirts, of Richmond. In the mean while he had twice served as a presidential elector. He was governor for three years, when he was elected a judge of the general court, and in 1811 a judge of the court of appeals, of which last he was president at the time of his death.—**Samuel Jordan,** eldest son of Col. William Cabell, Sr., b. in Amherst co., Va., 15 Dec., 1756; d. 4 Aug., 1818. He received a classical education, mainly in private schools, and entered William and Mary college in 1773. When the colonies revolted against Great Britain he was a student, but at once left college, raised a company of riflemen in his native county, and entered the continental service. This company was in all the northern campaigns, and is said to have opened the engagement at the battle of Saratoga. Capt. Cabell was rapidly promoted major and lieutenant-colonel, and when the seat of war was transferred to the south accompanied Gen. Greene with his regiment. At the siege of Charleston he was taken prisoner and paroled; but, failing to secure an exchange, was inactive till the close of the war. During the formative period of the government he was almost continuously a member of the state legislature, and in 1788 sat as his father's colleague in the convention that passed upon the proposed federal constitution, and both of them voted against its adoption. From 1785 till 1803 he served in congress. He married Sarah, daughter of Col. John Syme, of Hanover co., Va.—**George Craighead,** grandson of Joseph of Sion Hill, was b. in Danville, Ky., 25 Jan., 1837. He was one of a family of twenty children. His father removed to Kentucky in 1811. He was educated at home and at Danville academy. As his father had suffered pecuniary losses, he engaged in teaching while he studied law and saved the means to complete his professional studies at the University of Virginia. He began to practise law in 1858, and the same year was elected commonwealth's attorney, which office he held until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 18th Virginia infantry, and was rapidly promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel. He took part in most of the hard fighting of the Army of Northern Virginia during the civil war and was thrice wounded, a bullet in the last instance entering his face and passing out at the back of his head. He was promoted colonel of cavalry in 1865. Resuming his law practice immediately after the close of hostilities, he soon retrieved his wrecked fortunes, and was elected to the 44th and 45th congresses, representing the conservative democratic element of his state.—**James Laurence,** son of Dr. George Cabell, Jr., b. in Nelson co., Va., 26 Aug., 1813. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1833, and after a course of medical study there and in Baltimore and Philadelphia went to Paris, and while pursuing his studies there was elected to the chair of anatomy and surgery in the University of Virginia. He was chairman of the faculty, a place corresponding to that of president in other institutions, in 1846–'7. During the civil war he had charge of military hospitals for the Confederate government. In the year of the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis he was chosen chairman of the National sanitary conference at Washington, and subsequently president of the National board of health. Dr. Cabell is a contributor to medical journals, and is the author of "The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind" (New York, 1858).—**Edward Carrington,** third son of William H., was b. in Richmond, 5 Feb., 1816. He received a classical education in the schools of Richmond, and afterward studied at Lexington and at the University of Virginia, including the law section, in 1834 and 1836. Removing to Florida, he was elected to congress by the whigs, serving during four terms from 1845 till 1853. In 1852 he delivered a speech in congress on the fortification of Key West and the Tortugas, which is said to have secured the appropriation for the protection of those important points. In 1850 he married Anna Maria Wilcox, a daughter of Mrs. John J. Crittenden by a former husband. During the civil war he was for a time in the Confederate army. He wrote an elaborate account of Florida, which was published first in the "National Intelligencer" and afterward in "De Bow's Review."

CABEZA DE VACA, Alvar Nuñez (kah-bay'-thah-de-vah'-ka), Spanish explorer, b. in Extremadura, Spain, in 1507; d. in 1559 (according to some authorities, b. 1490 and d. 1564). He belonged to a noble Andalusian family living in Xeres, and went to the Indies as alguacil major and treasurer of the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez that left Spain, 29 June, 1527. He landed with Narvaez on the coast of Florida, probably at Appalachee bay, and accompanied him in his painful march westward, and in the voyage along the coast in boats constructed by the men with tools forged from their stirrups and spurs. The swift current of the Mississippi dispersed the frail craft. Of the 300 persons that landed on the Florida coast, Cabeza de Vaca, with two white companions named Castillo and Dorantes and Stephen, a negro slave, alone returned to civilization. They were cast ashore at some point west of Matagorda bay. Many of the Spaniards that had escaped death from shipwreck fell victims to the cruelty of the Indians or to disease. After six years of captivity in a tribe called by him the Mariames, Cabeza met on the shore of Texas the three other survivors of the expedition, who, like him, had been held in slavery by roving tribes. He had acquired a prestige among the Indians by learning the healing art, as practised by them, and becoming a medicine-man. He also followed the trade of a pedler, and travelled as far inland as the Red river, south of Shreveport, exchanging shells and beads for skins, flint, red-earth, and other products of the north, but always returned to the coast in hope of meeting some of his lost companions. When the four came together at last, they took the earliest opportunity to escape.

They made their way to a tribe called the Avavares, among whom they passed eight months, and then to the Arbadaos, whose seat was near the Rio Grande. They shaped their course westward in hope of falling in with some Spanish expedition on the Rio Panuco or the Pacific coast. Cabeza de Vaca taught the others to treat diseases, and thus they were able to travel as successful medicine-men from tribe to tribe. Besides using curative herbs, empirical methods of surgery, and the signs and incantations of Indian sorcerers, they called in the aid of the cross and of Catholic prayers. The cures that they accomplished were attributed by them to the miraculous interposition of Providence. They followed a large river, probably the Rio Grande, passed through tribes of bison-hunters, without entering the bison-range themselves, and traversed high mountains, where people lived in houses of sods and clay, and were in possession of turquoises and cotton cloth obtained from the people farther north, and finally fell in with some Spanish explorers on the river Petatlan, and on 12 May, 1536, reached the town of San Miguel de Caliacan in Sinaloa. Their course was formerly supposed to have been through New Mexico, from Cabeza's mention of bison-hunters and people that mined the turquoise; but, since he spoke of these tribes as living in the north, and gives no account of the Staked Plain, others have traced the route through southern Texas and the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Sonora. The account that they gave of nations dwelling in permanent houses impelled Coronado, the governor of New Galicia, to undertake the exploration of the northern countries, and to send on a preliminary journey of discovery Fray Marcos, of Nizza, who, with the negro Stephen for his guide, entered the kingdom of Cibola, the country of the civilized Pueblo Indians. A joint report of the misfortunes of the Narvaez expedition, and of the wanderings of the four survivors, was made by Cabeza de Vaca, Castillo, and Dorantes, to the royal audiencia of Santo Domingo, given in Oviedo's "Historia general y natural de Indias." A narrative of his adventures was published by Cabeza de Vaca at Zamora in 1542. The mysterious secrecy that Cabeza at first observed, in regard to the nations he visited, excited the adventurous spirit of De Soto and his companions, who, in 1538, left Spain to explore and take possession of Florida. Cabeza de Vaca's relation of the adventures of the Narvaez expedition was reprinted at Valladolid in 1555, and under the usually cited title of "Naufragios de Alvar Nuñez de Vaca," in Barcia's collection of narratives printed in 1749. An Italian translation was included in Ramusio's collection (1556), and an English version in Purchas's "Pilgrims." A French rendering was published by Terneaux-Compans. A literal English translation was made by Buckingham Smith and privately printed at Washington in 1857, and published, in a revised form, in a limited edition in 1871. After his return to Spain, in 1537, Cabeza de Vaca was appointed administrator of La Plata. He sailed for that colony, was shipwrecked, landed on the coast of Paraguay, and was the first explorer of that country. He passed through the country of the Guaranis, whom he made his friends, and who assisted him to descend the river Plata. On 15 March, 1542, he established his headquarters at Asuncion. The next year an insurrection broke out in consequence of a fire, his subordinates charging him with undue lenience toward the Indian incendiaries. He arrested the leaders in the mutiny, and sent them as prisoners to Spain. He reduced to subjection the Payagoaes, who murdered Ayolas and eighty of his followers, explored the Iguayu river, and subjugated the tribes on its banks; but was beaten by the Socorinis and Agaces, who killed sixty-three of his men. On the accusation of Domingo de Irala, his lieutenant, he was arrested in 1544, taken to Spain, and condemned by the council of the Indies to banishment to Africa. Eight years later he was pardoned and recalled by the king, who assigned him an annual pension, and made him judge of the supreme court of Seville, where he resided until his death.

CABEZAS ALTAMIRANO, Juan de las (kah-bay'-thas), Cuban prelate, b. in Zamora, Spain, in the latter part of the 16th century; d. in 1615. He was appointed bishop of Cuba and Florida in February, 1602. In April, 1604, while visiting his diocese in the eastern part of Cuba, he was surprised near Yara by the French pirate, Gilbert Giron, who held him and his suite in captivity for eighty days. He was ransomed, and the peasants afterward fell on Giron and his troops, routed them, and killed the pirate. Cabezas was the first bishop that ever visited Florida. He was appointed, in 1610, bishop of Guatemala, and afterward bishop of Arequipa, Peru, but died before assuming that office.

CABLE, George Washington, author, b. in New Orleans, La., 12 Oct., 1844. On his father's side he springs from an old family of colonial Virginia. The Cabells originally spelled the name Cable, and their ancient coats of arms introduce the cable as an accessory. His mother was of old New England stock. The family removed to New Orleans soon after the financial crisis of 1837, and for a time the father prospered in business. In 1859 he failed, and died shortly afterward, leaving the family in such straitened circumstances that the son was obliged to leave school and seek employment as a clerk. He was thus engaged until 1863, when, though very slight and youthful in his appearance and but nineteen years of age, he volunteered in the Confederate service, joining the 4th Mississippi cavalry. He employed the leisure of camp-life in study, but saw his share of active service, and is described as a good and daring soldier. He was wounded in the left arm, and narrowly escaped with his life. Returning penniless to New Orleans, after the overthrow of the Confederacy, he began to earn a living as an errand-boy in a mercantile house, and varying fortune sent him to Kosciusko, Miss., and subsequently, after he had studied civil-engineering, to the Têche country, where he was attached to a surveying expedition on the levees of the Atchafalaya. There he caught the malarial fever peculiar to the region, and did not fully recover for two years. During this time he collected material that has since done good literary service. He began writing for the New Orleans "Picayune" over the pen-name of "Drop Shot," contributing critical and humorous papers and occasionally a poem, and he



was soon regularly attached to the editorial staff, which connection was abruptly ended on his refusal, from conscientious motives, to write a theatrical criticism. Once more he became a clerk and accountant, this time for a cotton-dealer, and retained his place until 1879, when the sudden death of the head of the house threw him out of employment. But in the mean time his sketches of creole life, published in "Scribner's Monthly" (now the "Century") proved so successful that he determined to give all his time to literature. He has opened a new field in fiction, introducing to the outside world a phase of American life hitherto unsuspected save by those that have seen it. His rendering of the creole dialect, with its French and Spanish variants, is full of originality, and his keen powers of observation have enabled him to depict the social life of the Louisiana lowlands, creole and negro, so vividly that he has given serious offence to those whose portraits he has drawn. He has been the means through his publications of effecting reforms in the contract system of convict labor in the southern states. He has successfully entered the lecture-field, reading selections from his own writings, and unaffectedly singing to northern audiences the strange, wild melodies current among the French-speaking negroes of the lower Mississippi. Mr. Cable's published works are "Old Creole Days" (New York, 1879); "The Grandissimes" (1880); "Madame Delphine" (1881); "Dr. Sevier" (Boston, 1883); "The Creoles of Louisiana" (New York, 1884); "The Silent South" (1885). He has also prepared for the government elaborate reports on the condition of the inhabitants of the Têche and Attakapas country in western Louisiana.

CABOT, George, statesman, b. in Salem, Mass., 3 Dec., 1751; d. in Boston, 18 April, 1823. He received a classical education and entered Harvard, but at the end of the sophomore year left his class and went to sea as a cabin-boy. He was master of a ship before he was of age, and made several successful voyages. At twenty-five he was chosen to the Massachusetts provincial congress. In 1788 he became a member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. senate from 1791 till 1796, and was the first choice of Mr. Adams for secretary of the navy when that office was created in 1798. He was a personal friend of Washington and Hamilton, was an able coadjutor of the latter in the formation of his financial system, and one of the best authorities of the time on political economy; for this reason, mainly, he was chosen president of the Hartford convention (15 Dec., 1814, to 3 Jan., 1815). See "History of the Hartford Convention," by Theodore Dwight (Boston, 1833).

CABOT, John (Italian, **Giovanni Caboto,** or **Zuan Calbot,** or **Caboto,** Venetian dialect), discoverer of the mainland of North America. The time and place of his birth are not positively known. His name first occurs in the Venetian archives, where it appears he was accorded the rights of a citizen on 28 March, 1476, after the required fifteen years' residence. It is known that in 1495 he was, and probably had been for years, an English subject, residing at Bristol. Under date of 5 March, 1496, a patent was issued by authority of the king, Henry VII., licensing Cabot and his three sons, or either of them, their heirs or assigns, to search for islands, provinces, or regions, in the eastern, western, or northern seas; and, as vassals of the king, to occupy the territories that might be found, with an exclusive right to their commerce, on paying the king a fifth part of all profits. Under this authority, Cabot, with his son Sebastian, sailed in May, 1497, and held a westward course for an estimated distance of 700 leagues. On 24 June land was sighted, which he believed to be part of the dominions of the Grand Cham, but which was really the coast of Labrador. This shore he coasted for 300 leagues, finding no evidences of human habitation, and then set sail for home, reaching Bristol in August. At this time, owing mainly to the discoveries of Columbus, the theory that the earth is a sphere had gained general acceptance among advanced thinkers, and it was believed that the shortest route to the Indies lay westward. Cabot's discovery therefore caused much excitement among the adventurous spirits of the day, and on 3 Feb., 1498, the king issued a special charter, granting to John Cabot authority to impress six English ships at the rates then current for vessels required by the royal navy, to enlist crews, and to follow up his discoveries of the preceding year. Under this charter Cabot made no voyages. It has erroneously been called a second charter, but did not in any way set aside that of 1496, which still remained valid. It is, however, the last record of his career, and it is uncertain when or where he died. He was probably a Venetian by birth, as he is named in the charter of 1498 "Kabotto, Venecian," and his wife was a Venetian. Had there been any possibility of proving him an Englishman, the claim would undoubtedly have been pressed. The authorities concerning his voyages are: 1. A letter from Lorenzo Pasqualigo, a merchant residing in London, to his brother in Venice, bearing date 23 Aug., 1497; 2. The legend on the map of Sebastian Cabot, cited by Hakluyt and giving 24 June, 1497, as the date of discovery; 3. An Oxford copy of Sebastian's map, on which the date was 1494, with several other authorities giving that year, instead of 1497, as the correct date. But the only official documents—the two charters of Henry VII.—agree in fixing the date as first given. Much light has been shed upon the life of Cabot by the researches of Rawdon Brown, of England.—His son, **Sebastian,** discoverer, was born probably in Venice between 1475 and 1477; d. in London, subsequent to 1557. Both places and dates are uncertain. Richard Eden says that, according to Cabot's own story, he was born in Bristol and carried to Venice at four years of age; but Contarini, the Venetian ambassador at the court of Charles V., quotes Cabot in his diary as claiming Venetian birth and English education. It is believed, but without positive proof, that he accompanied his father on the voyage to the coast of Labrador. In May, 1498, presumably under authority of the royal charter granted to John Cabot, he sailed from Bristol in command of two ships manned by volunteers, in search of a northwest passage. He went so far north that, in the early part of July, daylight was almost continuous. The sea, however, was so full of icebergs that he

worked southward, and discovered what is generally believed to have been Newfoundland. Proceeding, he reached the mainland, made several landings, dealt with the natives, and followed the coast southward, probably as far as Chesapeake bay. In spite of the discovery of a wide domain under the temperate zone, this voyage was considered a failure, since it did not open the passage to the Indies. The contemporary achievements of Vasco da Gama were so much more brilliant that the Cabots were outshone, and so careless were they of their chartered rights that the patent giving them exclusive privileges was lost or mislaid. On the death of Henry VII., Sebastian was invited to Spain by Ferdinand V., and after being appointed one of the "Council of the New Indies," was in 1518 named pilot-major of the kingdom. He never abandoned his ambition to discover a direct route to Asia, and in 1526 sailed in search of a southwest passage. In 1527 he discovered the river Plata, and in 1530 returned to Spain. Meanwhile Edward VI. had come to the throne, and, recognizing the value of Cabot to English maritime supremacy, issued a warrant for his return, designating him as "one Shabot, a pilot." Cabot answered the writ in person in 1548, still bent upon voyages of discovery; and on 6 Jan., 1549, the king gave him a pension of £166 13*s.* 4*d.* On 19 Jan., 1550, Charles V. summoned him to return to Spain; but Cabot preferred to remain under English colors, and received additional emoluments, secured a reissue of the lost charter granted by Henry VII., and became president of a company of merchants, having exploration as its object. On 9 Sept., 1553, after the accession of Queen Mary, Charles V. made a final attempt to induce his return to Spain, so great was his personal influence even in his old age. A new company was formed for discovery on 23 Feb., 1556, with Cabot as president, and early in the succeeding spring an expedition was sent off. The resignation of his pension on 27 May, 1557, and its reissue two days later, are the last authentic incidents in the career of this remarkable man, who was in effect the discoverer of a very large portion of both the American continents. See "Jean and Sebastian Cabot," by Henri Harrisse (Paris, 1882).

CABRAL, Pedro Alvarez de, principal discoverer of Brazil, b. in Portugal; d. about 1526 King Emanuel having fitted out an expedition to Calicut of thirteen ships, Cabral was appointed commander-in-chief. After passing the Canaries, he took a westerly course, and discovered Brazil, of which, 24 April, 1500, he took possession in the name of his king, and left a small garrison there. He then sailed for India, losing half his fleet in a tempest, landed at Calicut, and succeeded, after negotiating with the Indian princes, in establishing a factory there. Several other expeditions added to his reputation as a navigator.

CABRERA, Miguel, artist, b. in Oaxaca, Mexico; d. there about 1730. Little is known of him, but his works are found in the churches and convents of Puebla and Mexico. He was a Zapotec Indian, and was patronized by Salinas, archbishop of Mexico. There is a fine head of St. Peter by him in the church of San Hipólito, and a very large canvas in the Mexican cathedral. His masterpieces in the sacristy of the church of Tasco depict the whole life of the Virgin, the scene of the nativity being considered particularly fine. Count Beltrani, an artist and critic of distinction, says that his works are the wonders of America. He considers that the life of St. Dominick, painted in the Dominican convent, and the life of St. Ignatius, in the cloister of La Profesa, are equal to those in the convent of Santa Maria, in Florence, or in the Campo Santo of Pisa. Cabrera was also an architect and a sculptor, and has been called the Michael Angelo of Mexico.

CABRERA QUINTERO, Cayetano, Mexican author, b. in the city of Mexico about the end of the 17th century; d. about 1775. He studied at the Seminario Tridentino of Mexico, was graduated at the university, and held the professorship of civil and canon law. By his zeal and example he promoted the development of the Academia de San Felipe Neri. Being a most accomplished Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, Cabrera wrote several works in Latin, and translated from the classics, especially from Horace and Juvenal, into Spanish verse. Among his numerous writings are "Hymni omnis, generis et mensuræ ad imitationem Prudentii, Christiane Poetæ"; "Liber voriorum Epigrammatum è Græco in Latinum translatorum"; "Letras laureadas" (300 epigrams selected from Latin classics); "Disertaciones y oraciones académicas"; "Sermones panegíricos y morales"; "Santa Cristina, la admirable," a poem; two comedies entitled "La Esperanza malograda" and "El Tris de Salamanca," and many descriptive works, the best of these being a splendid description of the terrible epidemics called "matlazahual," that scourged Mexico in 1736–'7.

CABRILLO, Juan Rodríguez (cah-breel′-lo), Portuguese navigator, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. on the island of San Bernardo, Cal., 3 Jan., 1543. By order of the king of Spain he explored California in 1542, and discovered the islands of Santo Tomás or Encapa, Santa Cruz, San Miguel (also called Santa Rosa), and San Bernardo. He also discovered the harbors of Abreojos, Santa Clara, San Bartolomé, Canoas, and San Jerónimo, the islands of Asunción and San Esteban, and took possession of the harbor of Vírgenes, and discovered those of Todos Santos and San Diego, Cape San Quintín, islands Caronadas and Concepción, sierras of San Martín, and Pinos bay. He wrote a description of his discoveries under the title of "Viaje y descubrimientos hasta el grado 43 de Latitud," which is preserved in the "Archivo General de Indias" of Spain.

CÁCERES, Alonso de (cah′-the-res), Spanish soldier, b. in Palos, Huelva, in 1499; d. in Arequipa, Peru, in 1554. He went to Santo Domingo in 1519, and took part in several expeditions, conquered, with Pedro de Heredia, the province of Cartagena, and was alcalde of its capital in 1534. In the following year he was present at the discovery of Cenú, and assisted Alonso de Heredia, whose expeditionary forces were in distress. He then undertook the conquest of Tolú and the discovery of Urute, but was unsuccessful, and left Cartagena for Peru about 1539. He accompanied Vaca de Castro at the battle of Chupas, and sided with the royalists during the revolts promoted by Gonzalo Pizarro, who, on his entering Lima after his victories, directed the imprisonment of Cáceres. Afterward he became friendly with Pizarro, but left his army during the battle of Iñaquito, and again joined the king's troops. He also assisted in several conquests in lower Peru or Bolivia in 1550.

CÁCERES, Andrés Avelino, Peruvian soldier, b. in Huanta, 12 April, 1831. He was a law student at the University of Lima in 1852, when Castilla headed a revolt to abolish slavery in Peru, and joined the revolutionary troops as a second lieutenant. He distinguished himself in the attack upon Arequipa, a place very well fortified, and defended by Vivanco, and Gen. Castilla promoted him to the rank of captain and appointed him

military attaché to the Peruvian legation at Paris, where he remained from 1857 till 1860. On his return to Peru in the latter year he defended the government of Pezet in several revolutions, and accompanied Prado at Callao during the attack against that place by the Spanish fleet in 1866. Then Cáceres won the rank of colonel, and was given command of the Zepita regiment, at the head of which he fought against Piérola from 1876 till 1878. During the war with Chili he was prominent, especially at the battle of Dolores, 2 Nov., 1879, when he successfully resisted the Chilian troops and captured some of their guns. At the battle of Tacna, won by the Chilians, 26 May, 1880, he commanded a brigade and fought well, after which he offered his services to the dictator Piérola, who gave him command of a division camped near Lima, which was attacked and defeated by the Chilians, 14 Jan., 1881. When Lima was occupied by the Chilian army, Cáceres and Piérola retreated with the rest of their forces to Arequipa, the former being appointed brigadier-general, and authorized by congress to continue the hostilities against the Chilians as well as against the Peruvian Gen. Iglesias, who had established a government of his own at Cajamarca. He made several unsuccessful attacks upon the Chilian troops, and, after much suffering in a three months' march through the Sierras, could not carry out the orders of congress to destroy Iglesias's government, for he was defeated by a Chilian division under Gorostiaga near Huamacucho, 14 Nov., 1881. Cáceres then went to the interior, raised a revolution against Iglesias, put himself at the head of a considerable force, and was again defeated near Lima. But he persistently worked to depose Iglesias, collected more troops, routed those of the government, and finally entered the capital in March, 1885, and at once directed the election of a special board to govern until a new congress and president were chosen. He was elected president on 3 Dec., 1885, and his inauguration took place on 28 July, 1886.

CADENA, Trinidad García de la (cah-day'-nah), Mexican soldier, b. in Zacatecas in 1832; d. 1 Nov., 1886. He became noted during the French invasion, fighting with success at the head of guerillas. When the republic was re-established, and Juarez reinstated as president, in 1867, Cadena was appointed governor of Zacatecas; but in 1872 he declared against Juarez, and for Diaz, revolting with 5,000 federal troops at San Luis Potosí. They were joined by the garrisons of Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, and at the head of 8,000 men Cadena attacked the Tololotlan bridge, near Guadalajara, and then advanced upon that city to lay siege to it; but Gen. Rocha forced him to give up his plan and retire to Lo de Ovejo. Here Cadena was defeated in a fierce battle, and fled with 700 horsemen toward the northern frontier. He took advantage of the amnesty proclaimed in February, 1872, but three years afterward again revolted against President Lerdo de Tejada and in favor of the plan of Tuxtepec, advocated by Diaz. He then led a band of guerillas at Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, and, in an encounter with the government troops, killed Col. Ordóñez. On the final success of the revolutionary army, Cadena met Díaz at Lagos, and it is said that in their conference Díaz promised Cadena to support his candidacy for the presidency of the republic as soon as he should be in power; but he was only elected governor of Zacatecas, and Díaz openly supported Manuel Gonzalez's candidacy. In March, 1880, an attempt was made against Cadena's life by a party of masked men while he was going to his farm, fifteen miles from Zacatecas. He defended himself with his rifle, killed two of the assailants, and dispersed the others, without being hurt. This and other violent acts caused him to remove to the city of Mexico and retire temporarily from public life. But, being annoyed by the government of Diaz, he disappeared from the capital in the latter part of October, 1886, and on 1 Nov. was taken prisoner with his secretary, and immediately shot by order of President Diaz, whose arbitrary action in this matter was severely criticised.

CADILLAC, Antoine de la Mothe, founder of Detroit, b. in Gascony, France, about 1660; d. after 1717. He was of noble birth, served in Acadia as a captain in the French army, and in 1680 was ordered to France by Louis XIV. to furnish information relative to New France and the English colonies, and especially to the condition of the harbors and defences on the coast. He was made lord of Bouagnat and Mount Desert, Me., in 1691, and in 1694 Frontenac appointed him commander of Michilimackinac, then the largest place in Canada, next to Montreal and Quebec. He remained here until 1697, and in 1699 laid before the king at Versailles his plan of establishing a permanent post to become the commercial centre of the northwest. The king favored the project; but on his return to Canada Cadillac met with discouragement from the governor-general. Landing finally at Detroit, 24 July, 1701, with fifty settlers and fifty soldiers, instead of the 200 settlers and six companies that he had been promised by the king, he laid the foundations of the present city, which he named Fort Pontchartrain. The little settlement had among its enemies the Iroquois, the Jesuits, and all the Canadian officials, as Cadillac, unlike them, received his commission directly from the king: and, moreover, this post threatened to divert profitable trade from Montreal and Quebec. He was arrested at Quebec in 1704 upon charges of official misconduct, but, after vexatious delays, was triumphantly acquitted. He returned to Detroit in the fall of 1706, and in 1707 marched against the Miamis and reduced them to terms. Visiting the Illinois country, he reported the discovery of a silver mine, afterward called the La Mothe mine. He next established a post among the Indians of Alabama. He punished the hostile Natchez tribe, who made peace; and a fort was erected in their country in 1714, named Fort Rosalie, in honor of Mme. de Pontchartrain; another was built at Natchitoches, to prevent the Spaniards approaching the French colony. In 1711 he was made governor of Louisiana, then an almost unknown wilderness, but failed in his endeavor to open trade with Mexico. In 1717, after the perfecting of John Law's "Mississippi scheme," the government and trade of Louisiana passed into the hands of his new "western company," and Cadillac returned to France. In 1787 the commonwealth of Massachusetts confirmed to his granddaughter, Mme. Grégoire, so much of Mount Desert Island as was not already granted to others.

CADWALADER, George, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, in 1804; d. there, 3 Feb., 1879. He was a son of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader. His boyhood was passed in Philadelphia, where he attended school, read law, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession until 1846, when war with Mexico was declared, and he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was present at the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and for gallantry in the latter engagement was brevetted major-general. Resuming his law prac-

tice in Philadelphia, he followed it until 1861, when the governor appointed him major-general of state volunteers. In May of that year he was placed in command of the city of Baltimore, then in a state of semi-revolt against the national government. He accompanied Gen. Patterson as his second in command in the expedition against Winchester (June, 1861). On 25 April, 1862, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and in December of the same year appointed one of a board to revise the military laws and regulations of the United States. He was the author of "Services in the Mexican Campaign of 1847" (Philadelphia, 1848).

CADWALADER, John, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Jan., 1742; d. in Shrewsbury, Pa., 11 Feb., 1786. He took part in public affairs prior to the revolutionary war, and, when the movement for independence began, was a member of the Philadelphia committee of safety. He was captain of a military company half derisively and half admiringly nicknamed "The Silk-Stocking Company," nearly all of whose members afterward held commissions in the patriot army. On the formation of the city battalions, he was placed in command of one of them, and shortly afterward was promoted brigadier-general and placed in command of the Pennsylvania militia. He co-operated in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, 26 Dec., 1776, and was present as a volunteer at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In the autumn of 1777, at the request of Washington, he assisted in organizing the militia of the eastern shore of Maryland. In the following winter, a combination against Washington was developed, which threatened to be formidable, and Gen. Cadwalader challenged the most outspoken of the plotters, Thomas Conway. Cadwalader shot his antagonist in the mouth, and was himself unhurt. After the independence of the United States was secured, he removed to Maryland, and became a member of the state legislature. His daughter Fanny, in 1800, married David Montague, afterward Lord Erskine. Cadwalader published "A Reply to Gen. Joseph Reed's 'Remarks'" (Philadelphia, 1783).

John Cadwalader
Brig. Gen.

CADWALADER, Lambert, soldier, b. in Trenton, N. J., in 1743; d. there, 12 Sept., 1823. As colonel of a New Jersey regiment in the revolutionary army, he served in the war for independence, and was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Fort Washington, N. Y., 16 Nov., 1776. He retired to his estate near Trenton, and did not again enter the military service. From 1784 till 1787 he represented New Jersey in the continental congress, and was a member, from the same state, of the 1st and 3d congresses of the United States.

CADY, Albemarle, soldier, b. in New Hampshire, about 1809. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829. Joining the 6th infantry, he served on garrison and frontier duty until 1838, when he served against the Indians in Florida until 1842, being promoted captain 7 July, 1838. In the war with Mexico he was at the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey. In this last engagement he was wounded, and for his conduct was brevetted major. He accompanied the expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1855, and was in the action at Blue-Water, Dakota, 3 Sept. of that year. On 27 Jan., 1857, he was promoted major. At the beginning of the civil war he was on duty on the Pacific coast, and remained there until 1864, when he was for a time in command of the draft-rendezvous at New Haven, Conn. He was retired 18 May, 1864, for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and received the brevet of brigadier-general U. S. A., 13 March, 1865.

CADY, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Chatham, N. Y., 29 April, 1773; d. in Johnstown, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1859. His education was acquired at the public schools, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, but studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and began practice in Johnstown. He was elected to the legislature in 1809, and returned until 1813, when he was elected to congress as a federalist, serving from 4 Dec., 1814, until 3 March, 1817. Resuming his law practice, he became a justice of the state supreme court in 1847, and served until 1855, when he resigned.

CAFFERTY, James H., artist, b. in 1819; d. 9 Sept., 1869. He began his professional life as a portrait-painter, in which branch he attained an excellent reputation, but his later years were given for the most part to game-pieces and still-life. He was chosen an associate member of the national academy of design in 1849, and in 1853 became an academician. His most notable paintings are "My Girl" (1868); "My Father" (1869); and "Brook-Trout" and several studies of fish (1869). With L. M. Wiles as his associate he painted the graveyard scene from "Hamlet," a picture that added to the reputation of both artists.

CAGGER, Peter, politician, b. in Albany, N. Y., 6 July, 1812; d. in New York city, 6 July, 1868. His parents were Irish. He was educated at the Roman Catholic colleges in Fordham, N. Y., and Montreal, Canada, studied law, and became a member of the firm of Hill, Cagger & Porter. He belonged to the powerful, though informal, democratic association known as the "Albany regency," which for many years dictated the policy of the party. Personally his political power was almost absolute, but he never sought office for himself. His great wealth was freely used for charitable purposes. He was thrown from his carriage and fatally injured in Central park, New York.

CAHOONE, J. Benjamin, naval pay-director, b. in Rhode Island, in 1800; d. in New York city, 27 July, 1873. He was appointed purser in the U. S. navy, 12 Nov., 1830, and after sixteen years of sea service and as many of shore duty, he was retired in 1861, having reached the legal limit of age for active service. He was, however, assigned to duty during the exigencies of the civil war at the navy-yards of Boston and Portsmouth, was promoted to be pay-director, and was finally retired with the relative rank of commodore in 1868, after serving for thirty-eight years with exemplary diligence and faithfulness.

CAICEDO, Domingo (cah-e-thay'-do), Colombian statesman, b. in Bogotá in 1783; d. near that city in 1843. In 1809 he was sent to Spain by the colonists of New Granada to remonstrate against the acts of the authorities of that part of South America. After arriving at Seville and discharging his duties as an envoy, he served in the Span-

ish army against the French, distinguishing himself greatly at the battle of Barrosa. He was a member to the Cortes of 1812, and acted as secretary of that assembly. He subsequently returned to South America, and joined the revolutionists, fighting to the end of the war. From 1823 till 1827 he belonged to the congress of Colombia, and in the latter year was promoted to the rank of general. Afterward Caicedo several times filled the office of secretary of state, and was president and vice-president of the old republic of Colombia, and finally of New Granada.

CAIN, Richard H., clergyman, b. in Greenbrier county, Va., 12 April, 1825. He removed to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Gallipolis. Though his education was limited, he entered the ministry at an early age. In 1860 he entered Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio, and in 1865 went south and engaged in the work of reconstruction. In 1867 he was elected to the constitutional convention of South Carolina, and the year following to the senate of that state. He was elected to congress for two terms, serving from 1876 till 1880. In 1880 he was chosen bishop by the General conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and was appointed to supervise its interests in Louisiana and Texas. In the latter state he organized Paul Quinn college at Waco. He is presiding bishop of the first Episcopal district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, embracing the conferences of New York, New Jersey, New England, and Philadelphia. In 1873 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Wilberforce university.

CAINES, George, legal writer, b. in 1771; d. in Catskill, N. Y., 10 July, 1825. He was for many years official reporter for the supreme court of New York. He published "Lex Mercatoria Americana" (1802); "Cases in the Court of Errors" (2 vols., 1805–'7); "Forms of the N. Y. Supreme Court" (1808); "Summary of the Practice in the N. Y. Supreme Court" (1808); "Cases in the Court for the Trial of Impeachments," etc. (2 vols., 1805–'7); "N. Y. Supreme Court Reports" (3 vols., 1803–'5; 2d ed., 1852).

CAJIGAL, Francisco Antonio (kah-he'-gahl), marquis of Cajigal, b. in Santander, Spain, in 1695; d. in Spain in 1777. In 1738 he was appointed governor of Santiago de Cuba, and in 1742 he repelled an attack of the English admiral Vernon, who suffered great losses. From 1747 till 1760 he was governor-general of Cuba. During his administration the offices of the marine department were removed from Vera Cruz to Havana, the latter port being considered the safer of the two on account of its fortifications. He also established the navy-yard, where so many ships were built for the Spanish navy, and the arsenal. In 1760 Cajigal was appointed viceroy of Mexico *ad interim*, and in 1761 returned to Spain.

CAJIGAL Y MONSERRATE, Juan Manuel, Cuban soldier, b. in Santiago de Cuba, in 1739; d. in 1811. He entered the army, and in 1762 went to Spain. He took part in the Spanish and English war of 1762–'3, and in the siege of Gibraltar in 1778. In 1780 he went to Cuba, and took part, in 1781, in the attack on Pensacola, Florida, by the Spanish fleet and army, where his bravery was rewarded by a brevet of lieutenant-general. He was appointed, in 1782, governor-general of Cuba, and in the same year took from the English the city of Nassau, New Providence. Cajigal, though a good soldier, proved to be an incompetent governor, and a few months after taking possession of his office, he was recalled by the Madrid government, and was confined in a castle near Cadiz for four years. In 1789 he was reinstated by the king of Spain in his former rank.

CALAFQUÍN (cal-af-keen'), Araucanian soldier, cacique of Trapan, Chili, b. about 1540; d. in 1602. He succeeded Colcur in the command of the Araucanian armies in 1599, being then somewhat advanced in years and having a long experience in warfare. Early in 1599 he had several encounters with the Spanish general, Viscarra, and kept him at bay until, in July, Gen. Quiñones routed the Indians in a long and bloody battle on the plains of Yumpel. Calafquín introduced in his army the military training and tactics that he had learned from the Spaniards, organized his cavalry with horses taken from the enemy in many encounters, and was the first Indian chief that taught his troops to use European arms. On 14 Nov., 1599, he arrived before the city of Valdivia at the head of more than 4,000 Indians, among them sixty armed with arquebuses and 200 protected with cuirasses, also taken from the Spaniards. He defeated the defenders of the place, entered the city, slaughtered most of the men, carried away all the women, and ransacked the buildings and burned them. In the two following years he frequently defeated the Spaniards, and in 1601 routed Gen. Alonso de Rivera near Concepción, and attacked the city, which was entirely destroyed by the Indians. Many of the Spanish settlements south of the Biobio river were also destroyed by Calafquín's troops in 1602.

CALANCHA, Antonio de la, b. in Spanish America about the middle of the 16th century. He was a professor in the theological college of Lima. He wrote the "Crónica moralizada del Orden de S. Agustin" (1639; Latin translation, 1650); "De los Varones ilustres del Orden de S. Agustin"; and "De Immaculatæ Virginis Mariæ Conceptionis Certitudine" (Lima, 1629).

CALDAS, Francisco José de, Colombian naturalist, b. in Popayán, 4 Oct., 1771; d. 29 Oct., 1816. He mastered the rudiments of astronomy, botany, and medicine, and constructed a barometer and sextant, although he had not even books to guide him in his studies. He accompanied for some time the Spanish explorer, J. C. Mutis, in Peru and New Granada. Subsequently he explored the Andes and the Magdalena river, and in 1804 measured the height of Chimborazo and Tunguragua. He was afterward director of the observatory at Bogotá, and in 1807 began the "Seminario de la Nueva Granada," a scientific journal, republished in Paris in 1849. He was executed by order of Morillo, for espousing the cause of independence.

CALDAS PEREIRA DE SOUZA, Antonio, Brazilian poet, b. in Rio de Janeiro, 23 Nov., 1762; d. there, 2 March, 1814. He studied at the University of Coimbra in Portugal, and spent most of his life in Europe, returning to Brazil in 1808. While at the university, he gave umbrage to the inquisition, and, on being consigned to a convent, devoted himself to the clerical profession. His writings have a high moral tone, especially his ode on "Man in the State of Barbarism." They were published under the title of "Poesias Sagradas e Profanas," with a commentary by Gen. Stockler (Paris, 1821; new ed., Coimbra, 1836). His translation of the Psalms is noted for its beauty.

CALDERON, Fernando, Mexican dramatist, b. in Guadalajara, 20 July, 1809; d. in Ojocaliente, 18 Jan., 1845. He was a colonel, a state legislator, a judge and secretary in the government of Zacatecas, as well as an industrious writer. His finest dramas are: "The Tourney," "Anne Boleyn," and "The Return of the Crusader." Even his lyrical

poetry is characterized by dramatic fire. His plays have gained him great popularity, not only in Mexico but in all Spanish America.

CALDERÓN, Francisco Santiago (cal-day-rawn'), Spanish prelate, b. in Torralba, Spain, in the latter part of the 17th century; d. in Oaxaca, Mexico, 13 Oct., 1736. He was a friar, distinguished himself for his learning, taught philosophy in Huete and theology in the universities of Salamanca and Alcalá, and then filled several important offices of the church in Castile, Galicia, and Asturias. In 1728 he was proposed for the bishopric of Oaxaca, and his inauguration took place on 8 June, 1730. He finished the building of the cathedral, consecrated the church, established Spanish schools in the principal towns of his diocese, and gave a large sum for a college for girls.

CALDERÓN DE LA BARCA, Frances Inglis (cal-da-rawn'-de-lah-bar'-ca), b. in Scotland about 1818. Her youth was passed in Normandy, but she came to this country with her mother, and they established a school in Boston. She was also for many years a resident of Staten Island. She married, in 1838, Calderón de la Barca, Spanish minister to the United States, and subsequently to Mexico. She published "Life in Mexico," with a preface by William H. Prescott the historian (2 vols., Boston, 1843). After her husband's death she was attached to the household of ex-Queen Isabella II. of Spain at Seville.

CALDICOTT, Thomas Ford, Canadian clergyman, b. in Buckby, Northamptonshire, England, in 1803; d. in Toronto, Canada, 9 July, 1869. He emigrated to Canada in 1824, and, after teaching there for seven years, removed to Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., and thence successively to Lockport, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in which cities he preached for twenty-six years, also writing much for the periodical religious press. He returned to Canada in 1860, and was settled as pastor of the Bond street Baptist church, Toronto, retaining this charge until his death. He was distinguished for his scholarship, was an able writer and eloquent preacher, taking an active part in the promotion of the educational and benevolent institutions of the Canadian Baptists.

CALDWELL, Alexander, jurist, d. in Wheeling, Va., 8 April, 1839. He was for several years U. S. judge for the western district of Virginia.

CALDWELL, Alexander, senator, b. in Huntingdon co., Pa., 1 March, 1830. He received a common-school education, and in 1847 enlisted for the Mexican war in a company commanded by his father, who was killed at one of the gates of the city of Mexico. He returned in 1848, became teller of a bank in Columbia, Pa., and afterward entered business. He went to Kansas in 1861, and was engaged in transporting supplies to various military posts on the plains, afterward becoming interested in the building of railways and bridges. He was elected U. S. senator as a republican in 1871, and served till 24 March, 1873, when he resigned.

CALDWELL, Charles, physician, b. in Caswell co., N. C., 14 May, 1772; d. in Louisville, Ky., 9 July, 1853. He was the son of an Irish officer. After teaching school for a time in North Carolina, he went to Philadelphia, and in 1792 entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. During the yellow-fever epidemic of the following year he distinguished himself by his professional zeal. He served as a brigade surgeon in Gen. Lee's command during the "whiskey insurrection" of 1791-'4. In 1810 he accepted the professorship of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania. He succeeded Nicholas Biddle as editor of the "Port-Folio" in 1814. In 1819 he became professor of materia medica in Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and in 1820 visited Europe to purchase books and apparatus. In 1837 he established a medical institute in Louisville, Ky.; but, owing to a misunderstanding with the trustees, his relations therewith were abruptly ended. He wrote a translation of Blumenbach's "Elements of Physiology" (1795); edited Cullen's "Practice of Physic" (1816); published "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Greene" (1819); "Memoirs of Horace Holley" (1828); and "Bachtiar Narneh, or the Royal Foundling," a Persian tale translated from the Arabic. His "Autobiography," with preface and notes, was issued in Philadelphia in 1855, and a biographical notice of him was read by Dr. B. H. Coates before the American philosophical society. His technical pamphlets, essays, etc., produced from 1794 till 1851, number more than 200 titles.

CALDWELL, Charles Henry Bromedge, naval officer, b. in Hingham, Mass., 11 June, 1823; d. in Waltham, Mass., 30 Nov., 1877. He entered the navy as midshipman 27 Feb., 1838, and became lieutenant 4 Sept., 1852. With a detachment from the "Vandalia," he defeated a tribe of cannibals at Wega, one of the Feejee islands, and burned their town, 11 Oct., 1858. In 1862 he commanded the gun-boat "Itasca," of the western gulf blockading squadron, and took part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. On the night of 20 April his gun-boat, with the "Pinola," was sent on an expedition under the command of Fleet-Capt. Bell, to make a passage for the fleet through the chain obstructions near the forts. Lieut. Caldwell and his party boarded one of the hulks that held the chains, and succeeded in detaching the latter, in spite of the heavy fire to which they were subjected. The "Itasca" was then swept on shore by the current, in full sight of the forts, and it was half an hour before she was afloat again. She was unable to pass the forts with the rest of the fleet, owing to a shot that penetrated her boiler. Lieut. Caldwell was in the action at Grand Gulf, 9 June, 1862, and was promoted to commander on 16 July. He commanded the iron-clad "Essex," of the Mississippi squadron in 1862-'3, and took part in the operations at Port Hudson, from March to July of the latter year, in command of the "Essex" and the mortar flotilla. He commanded the "Glaucus" of the North Atlantic blockading squadron from 1863 till 1864, and the "R. R. Cuyler," of the same squadron, from 1864 till 1865. He became captain, 12 Dec., 1867, chief of staff of the North Atlantic fleet in 1870, and commodore on 14 June, 1874.

CALDWELL, David, clergyman, b. in Lancaster co., Pa., 22 March, 1725; d. in North Carolina, 25 Aug., 1824. He was the son of a farmer, and after receiving the rudiments of an English education, was apprenticed to a house-carpenter, and afterward worked at his trade for four years. He then determined to become a minister, and was graduated at Princeton in 1761. After teaching school in Cape May for a year, and also studying theology, he completed his studies in the Princeton seminary, acting at the same time as an instructor in the college. He was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick presbytery, 8 June, 1763, and, after spending a year in North Carolina in mission-work, was ordained in Trenton, N. J., 6 July, 1765. He was installed on 3 March, 1768, pastor of the churches at Buffalo and Alamance, N. C., and continued there till within a few years of his death. As his salary was only $200, he cultivated a small farm, and also carried on a classical school at his house. Many of his pupils became noted men.

Mr. Caldwell also directed his attention to the study and practice of medicine, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Rush, with whom he had become acquainted at college. Mr. Caldwell was an earnest patriot in the revolutionary war. His house was plundered by the British, his library burned, and everything but the buildings on his plantation destroyed. Cornwallis offered $1,000 to any one who should bring him into camp; but all efforts to take him were unsuccessful. He was a member, in 1776, of the State constitutional convention, and, although clergymen were prohibited by law from entering the legislature, he had much influence in public affairs, and earnestly opposed the federal constitution in the convention called for its ratification. In 1791, when the University of North Carolina was founded, he was offered the presidency, but declined on account of his advanced age. The trustees gave him the degree of D. D. in 1810. A biography of Dr. Caldwell, by E. W. Caruthers, D. D., was published in 1842.

CALDWELL, George Chapman, chemist, b. in Framingham, Mass., 14 Aug., 1834. He was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1855, and pursued higher studies abroad, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Göttingen in 1856. On his return to the United States, he was appointed professor of chemistry and physics in Antioch college, and filled that chair from 1859 till 1862, then became hospital visitor of the U. S. sanitary commission in charge of the distribution of supplies to the hospitals in and around Washington until 1864. Dr. Caldwell then occupied the chair of chemistry in Pennsylvania agricultural college from 1864 till 1867, and was vice-president of the college in 1867–'8. Since 1868 he has been professor of agricultural and analytical chemistry at Cornell, and has become an authority on chemistry as applied to agriculture and similar subjects. He is the author of numerous reports and many papers that have been contributed to state reports and scientific journals, and has published "Agricultural Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis" (New York, 1869); with A. A. Breneman, "A Manual of Introductory Chemical Practice" (1875), and with S. M. Babcock, "A Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (Ithaca, 1882).

CALDWELL, Henry Clay, jurist, b. in Marshall co., W. Va., 4 Sept., 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Iowa, where his father had moved in 1837, studied law in Keosauque, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was prosecuting attorney of Van Buren co., Iowa, from 1856 till 1858, and a member of the legislature from 1859 till 1861. He enlisted in the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry in the latter year, and became successively major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of his regiment. He was in active military service from 1861 till 4 June, 1864, when he resigned his commission, having been appointed U. S. judge for the eastern district of Arkansas.

CALDWELL, James, clergyman, b. in Charlotte co., Va., in April, 1734; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 24 Nov., 1781. He was graduated at the college of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1759, and three years later became pastor of the church in Elizabethtown. During the political agitations preceding the revolution he took an active part in arousing the spirit of rebellion, thereby incurring bitter hatred on the part of his tory neighbors. As chaplain in the New Jersey brigade, after the beginning of hostilities, he soon earned the nickname of the "soldier parson," and suffered for his patriotic zeal by having his church and house burned in 1780 by a party of British marauders and tories. His family sought refuge in the village of Connecticut Farms (now Union), N. J., but before the close of the year a reconnoitring force from the British camps on Staten Island pillaged the place, and Mrs. Caldwell was killed by a stray bullet while in a room praying with her two children. Her husband was at the time on duty with the army at Morristown. Shortly after this (23 June, 1780) he distinguished himself in the successful defence of Springfield, N. J., which was attacked by a heavy force of the British. During the engagement he supplied the men with hymn-books from a neighboring church to use as wadding, with the exhortation, "Now put Watts into them, boys!" He was shot by an American sentry during an altercation concerning a package, which the sentry thought it his duty to examine. The soldier was delivered to the civil authorities, tried for murder, and hanged, 29 Jan., 1782. Such was the popular indignation at the time that it was commonly believed that the sentry had been bribed by the British to kill the chaplain. A handsome monument commemorating the life and services of Mr. Caldwell and his wife was erected at Elizabethtown in 1846, on the sixty-fourth anniversary of his untimely death.—His son, John E., was taken to France by Lafayette, and there educated. He became a prominent philanthropist, edited the "Christian Herald," and was one of the founders of the Bible society.

CALDWELL, John, soldier, b. in Prince Edward co., Va.; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 9 Nov., 1804. He removed to Kentucky in 1781, served in the conflicts with the Indians, and became a major-general of militia. He was a member of the Kentucky state conventions of 1787 and 1788, and of the state senate in 1792 and 1793. At the time of his death he was lieutenant-governor.

CALDWELL, John Curtis, soldier, b. in Lowell, Vt., 17 April, 1833. He was graduated at Amherst in 1855. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 11th Maine volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers 28 April, 1862, and brevetted major-general 19 Aug., 1865. Gen. Caldwell was in every action of the Army of the Potomac, from its organization till Gen. Grant took command, and during the last year of the war he was president of an advisory board of the war department. He was a member of the Maine senate, adjutant-general of the state in 1867, and in 1869 was U. S. consul at Valparaiso, Chili. From 1873 till 1882 he was minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, and in 1885, having removed to Kansas, was president of the board of pardons of that state.

CALDWELL, Joseph, educator, b. in Lammington, N. J., 21 April, 1773; d. in Chapel Hill, N. C., 24 Jan., 1835. He was graduated at Princeton in 1791, delivering the Latin salutatory, and then taught school in Lammington and Elizabethtown, where he began the study of divinity. He became tutor at Princeton in April, 1795, and in 1796 was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina. He found the institution, then only five years old, in a feeble state, nearly destitute of buildings, library, and apparatus, and to him is ascribed the merit of having saved it from ruin. He was made its president in 1804, and held the office till his death, with the exception of the years from 1812 till 1817. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1816. In 1824 he visited Europe to purchase apparatus and select books for the library of the university. A monument to his memory has been erected in the grove

surrounding the university buildings. Dr. Caldwell published "A Compendious System of Elementary Geometry," with a subjoined treatise on plane trigonometry (1822), and "Letters of Carleton" (1825). The latter had previously appeared in a newspaper in Raleigh, and were designed to awaken an interest in internal improvements.

CALDWELL, Lisle Bones, educator, b. in Wilna, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Baldwin's university, Berea, Ohio, in 1868, and has since been engaged in teaching and in charge of various Methodist Episcopal churches. In 1877 he was elected to the chair of natural sciences in East Tennessee Wesleyan university, and later also filled the chair of physics. In 1886 he was elected professor of applied chemistry and agriculture in the Grant memorial university, in Athens, Tenn. He has been actively connected with the temperance movement, and has filled high offices in the sons of temperance. Prof. Caldwell has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and has published "Wines of Palestine; or, The Bible Defended" (1859), and "Beyond the Grave" (1884).

CALDWELL, Merritt, educator, b. in Hebron, Oxford co., Me., 29 Nov., 1806; d. in Portland, 6 June, 1848. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1828, and in the same year was appointed to succeed his brother Zenas as principal of the Maine Wesleyan seminary at Readfield. He was elected professor of mathematics and vice-president of Dickinson college, Pa., in 1834, and in 1837 was transferred to the chair of metaphysics and English literature, which he held for the rest of his life. The president of the college was often absent, and his duties fell on Prof. Caldwell, who performed them with great ability. He wrote much for the press, and was specially interested in the temperance reform. He visited England in 1846 as a delegate to the world's convention that formed the "evangelical alliance," and was also a delegate to the world's temperance convention from the Pennsylvania society. He published "The Doctrine of the English Verb" (1837); "Manual of Elocution" (Philadelphia, 1846); "Philosophy of Christian Perfection" (1847); and "Christianity tested by Eminent Men" (New York, 1852). A memoir of him has been published by Rev. S. M. Vail, D. D.—His elder brother, **Zenas,** b. in Hebron, Me., 31 March, 1800; d. 26 Dec., 1826, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1824, and was the first principal of Maine Wesleyan seminary. A volume containing some of his writings, both prose and poetry, and a memoir by Rev. S. M. Vail, D. D., was published in 1855.

CALDWELL, Samuel, soldier. He was a major of the Kentucky "levies of 1791," and was distinguished in Wilkinson's expedition against the Indians in August of that year. He was lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment of Kentucky volunteers from September till November, 1812, and again in Green Clay's brigade of six-months volunteers under Gen. Harrison in 1813. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 31 Aug., 1813, and commanded a brigade in the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct., 1813.

CALDWELL, Samuel Lunt, educator, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 13 Nov., 1820. He was graduated at Waterville (now Colby university), Me., in 1839, and after teaching school at Hampton Falls, N. H., and Newburyport, Mass., entered Newton theological institute, where he was graduated in 1845. He was pastor of Baptist churches in Bangor, Me., from 1846 till 1858, and in Providence, R. I., from 1858 till 1873. He then became professor of church history in Newton theological institute, and on 12 Sept., 1878, was elected president of Vassar college. He resigned in 1885 and removed to Providence, R. I. Colby university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1858, and Brown that of LL. D. in 1884. Dr. Caldwell has published a "Memorial of Prof. R. P. Dunn" (Cambridge, 1867); an independence-day oration (Providence, 1861); "Literature in Account with Life," an oration delivered at the commencement of Michigan university (1885); and two lectures in "The Newton Lectures" (1886), besides sermons and contributions to periodicals. He edited volumes iii. and iv. of "Publications of the Narragansett Club" (Providence, 1865).

CALDWELL, William Warner, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 28 Oct., 1823. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1843, and engaged in business in his native town. He has published a volume of "Poems, Original and Translated" (Boston, 1857), containing translations from the German of Hebel, Geibel, and Fallersleben. Since that time many more poems and translations of German lyrics by Mr. Caldwell have appeared in the Boston "Transcript" and other journals, and more than fifty of them set to music have been published in the "Normal Music Course."

CALEF, or **CALFE, Robert,** author, d. about 1723. He was a Boston merchant, and powerfully attacked the witchcraft delusion in a book called "More Wonders of the Invisible World" (London, 1700; Salem, Mass., 1796). The title was suggested by Cotton Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World." Calef's plain facts and common-sense arguments had a powerful effect on public opinion, and contributed much to the decline of the delusion. His book irritated Mather, who called Calef "a weaver turned minister" and "a coal from hell," and finally prosecuted him for slander. Dr. Increase Mather, president of Harvard college, ordered the wicked book to be burned in the college-yard. The members of the Old North church published a defence of their pastors, the Mathers, entitled "Remarks upon a Scandalous Book," etc., with the motto, "Truth will come off Conqueror." Calef's book made him unpopular, and Samuel Mather, in his life of his father, says: "There was a certain disbeliever of witchcraft who wrote against this book; but, as the man is dead, his book died long before him."

CALHOUN, John Caldwell, statesman, b. in Abbeville district, S. C., 18 March, 1782; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 March, 1850. His grandfather, James Calhoun, emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1733, bringing with him a family of children, of whom Patrick Calhoun was one, a boy six years old. The family removed to western Virginia, again moved farther south, and in 1756 established the "Calhoun settlement" in the upper part of South Carolina. This was near the frontier of the Cherokee Indians; conflicts between them and the whites were frequent and bloody, and the Calhoun family suffered severe loss. Patrick Calhoun was distinguished for his undaunted courage and perseverance in these struggles, and was placed in command of provincial rangers raised for the defence of the frontier. His resolute and active character gave him credit among his people, and he was called to important service during the revolutionary war, in support of American independence. By profession he was a surveyor, and gained success by his skill. He was a man of studious and thoughtful habits, and well versed in English literature. His father was a Presbyterian, and he adhered to the religion of his fathers. In 1770 he married Martha Caldwell, a native of Virginia, daughter of an Irish Presbyterian immigrant,

whose family was devoted to the American cause, and some of whom were badly treated by the tories. By heredity, John Caldwell Calhoun was therefore entitled to manhood from his race, to vigorous convictions in faith, and to patriotic devotion to liberty and right. He was early taught to read the Bible, and trained in Calvinistic doctrines; and it is said that he was also devoted to history and metaphysics, but was compelled to desist from study because of impaired health.

His father was a member for many years, during and after the revolution, of the legislature of his state, and his counsels made a deep impression on his son, though he died when the latter was thirteen years of age. The son remembered hearing the father say that "that government was best which allowed the largest amount of individual liberty compatible with social order," and that the improvements in political science would consist in throwing off many restraints then deemed necessary to an organized society. Until Mr. Calhoun was ready for college, he was under the instruction of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Waddell, a Presbyterian clergyman, and went to Yale in 1802. He evinced great originality of thought, devotion to study, and a lofty ambition, which won him the honors of his class, and the prophetic approval of President Dwight in the declaration, after an earnest dispute with him on the rightful source of political power, that he would reach the greatest eminence in life, and might attain the presidency. He studied law with H. W. Desaussure, of South Carolina, for a time, but was graduated at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1807. He took part in a meeting of the people denouncing the British outrage on the frigate "Chesapeake," and was soon elected to the legislature, and entered the house of representatives in November, 1811, in his thirtieth year. Few men were better trained for the career before him. Simple and sincere in his tastes, habits, and manners, strict and pure in his morals, and incorruptible in his integrity, severe and logical in his style, analytic in his studies, and thorough in his investigations, with a genius to perceive and comprehend the mass of elements that entered into the solution of the problems of our political life, and with a capacity for philosophic generalization of principles unequalled by any contemporary, he began, continued, and ended his life, in the manifestation of the highest qualities for debate, for disquisitions upon constitutional government and free institutions, for discussions on foreign relations, for the investigation of political and social economy, and for the conduct with ability of the general affairs and even for the details of departmental administration.

When Calhoun entered congress, war with Great Britain was imminent. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs. He drew a report which placed the issue of war, or submission to arms, before the country. He urged a declaration of war, and upheld the cause of his country with an eloquence that inspired patriotic enthusiasm, and with a logical force that gave fortitude and zeal to the army and navy as well as to the people. At the close of the war in 1815 the country was confronted with questions of currency, finance, commercial policy, and internal development, which offered to the genius of Calhoun fruitful subjects for his original and patriotic study. He pressed upon congress the bank bill, the tariff of 1816, and a system of roads and canals. On these questions he afterward modified his views very greatly, but defended his real consistency of thought, under the appearance of inconsistency, by saying that the remedies proper for one condition of things were improper for others. A question arose in the discussion of the act to carry into effect the treaty of peace, as to the relation of the treaty-making authority to the powers of congress. He maintained the supremacy of the treaty power; that it prevailed over a law of congress; and that congress was bound to pass a law to carry a treaty into effect. The celebrated William Pinckney, then in the zenith of his fame, declared that Mr. Calhoun had brought into the debate "the strong power of genius from a higher sphere than that of argument." Its power was undoubted, though the truth of his theory may well be questioned.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe called Mr. Calhoun to the war department, which he filled until 1825. In this new field he won real fame; to this day the department, by the testimony of recent secretaries, feels the impress of his genius for organization and for the methodical adjustment of the functions of its various branches to each other and to its head. In his report to congress in 1823 he truly said that in a large disbursement of public money through a great number of disbursing agents, there had been no defalcation nor loss of a cent to the government; that he had reduced the expenses of the army from $451 to $287 per man, with no loss of efficiency or comfort. He organized the department by a bill that he drew for the purpose; and, under rules prescribed by him, introduced order and accountability in every branch of service, and established a system that has survived, in a large degree, to this day. Mr. Clay, in his eulogy on Mr. Calhoun, said: "Such was the high estimate I formed of his transcendent talents, that if, at the end of his service in the executive department under Mr. Monroe's administration, the duties of which he performed with such signal ability, he had been called to the highest office in the government, I should have felt perfectly assured that, under his auspices, the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of our country would have been safely placed." During his service in the department, contention arose between him and Gen. Jackson as to the conduct of the latter in the Seminole war, which was the chief cause of the breach between them during Jackson's administration.

In 1824 there were four candidates for the presidency, which resulted in the election of John Q. Adams by the house of representatives. Mr. Calhoun was elected vice-president by a large majority. His vice-presidency marks the beginning of Mr. Calhoun's life as a constitutional statesman. He said in 1837: "The station, from its leisure, gave me a good opportunity to study the genius of the prominent measure of the day, called then the American system, by which I profited." From that time he by profound study mastered the principles of our constitutional system, and may be said to have founded a school of political philosophy, of which the doctrines are maintained in his speeches, reports, and public writings. Mr. Clay's American system, to which Mr. Calhoun referred, was in full success. The bank, the protective policy, the internal improvement system, and the "general welfare" rule for constitutional construction, composed this celebrated policy. In 1828 Gen. Jackson was elected president and Mr. Calhoun re-elected vice-president. The Jackson administration was the period during which the democratic party under Jackson and the whig party under Clay were organized for their great struggle for ascendency.

Mr. Calhoun took from the beginning the most

prominent part in the attitude assumed by South Carolina against the protective system, which had reached its climax in the tariff law of 1828. In December, 1828, he drew up the "Exposition," which, with amendments, was adopted by the legislature of South Carolina; also an address, 26 July, 1831, on the relations of the states to the general government; also a report for the legislature in November, 1831; also an address to the people of the state at the close of that session; also a letter to Gov. Hamilton on state interposition, 28 Aug., 1832; also an address to the people of the United States by the convention of South Carolina in November, 1832. In these papers he maintained the doctrine of state interposition, or "nullification." During Jackson's first term, the influence of Mr. Van Buren became paramount with the president, and the alienation between the latter and Mr. Calhoun became irreconcilable. Mr. Van Buren was elected vice-president in 1832. The South Carolina convention in November, 1832, passed the ordinance nullifying the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832, and Mr. Calhoun was elected to the senate and took his seat in December, having resigned the vice-presidency. He appeared as the champion of his state, and defender of its ordinance of nullification, standing alone, but firm and undaunted. Both parties were opposed to him, and the administration menacingly so. A man of less intellect or less courage would have shrunk from the con-

flict. But he was courageous in conviction, and fearless of personal consequences. He gave up the second and surrendered all hope of the first office in the country, to defend his state in her solitary attitude of opposition to the protective policy. The president's proclamation of November, 1832, was followed by the proposed "force bill." Mr. Calhoun, in February, 1833, made an elaborate speech against it. To this Mr. Webster replied with great fulness upon certain resolutions proposed by Mr. Calhoun on the general question, whereupon Mr. Calhoun called up his resolutions, and made, 26 Feb., 1833, a speech of extraordinary force, to which Mr. Webster never replied. The issue in this debate of the giants was on the first resolution, as follows:

"That the people of the several states comprising these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each state acceded, as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; and that the union, of which the said compact is the bond, is a union between the states ratifying the same." Mr. Webster denied the "compact" theory, and is said to have made use of much of the materials gathered by Judge Story in the preparation of the first volume of his commentaries on the constitution, published in 1833. Almost all of the democratic party, and many of the whigs, held that the constitution was a compact, but denied the right of nullification by a state; and some of these denied the right of secession to a state, holding the indissolubility of the union of these states because bound by a perpetual compact. They admitted Mr. Calhoun's premise of "compact," but denied his conclusions. Mr. Webster denied his premise, and therefore his conclusion. Many, also, who believed in the right of secession, denied the right of nullification. Mr. Calhoun stood, therefore, alone in the senate, maintaining the premise of a "constitutional compact," and his conclusion of the right of a state to nullify a law while remaining in the union, or to secede from the union entirely. The true nature of the doctrine of nullification was this: 1. It was claimed as a remedy within the union, reserved to the state according to the constitution; a remedy for evils in the union; and to save, but not to dissolve, it. 2. It was claimed for the state, as a party to the compact, to declare when it was violated, and to pronounce void an unconstitutional law; not to annul a valid law, but to declare void an unconstitutional law. 3. Its effect was (as claimed) to make wholly inoperative the law so declared void, because unconstitutional, within the state, and it seems that the United States should, according to the doctrine, thereupon suspend its operation elsewhere, and appeal to the states to amend the constitution by a new grant of power to make valid the law so declared void by the state. 4. This declaration of nullity of a law could not be made by the government of a state, but only by a convention of its people; that is, that the people of a state in convention, which had ratified in convention the constitution originally, should have power to declare unconstitutional an act done by the government created by that constitution. The genius of Mr. Calhoun was equal to the plausible and powerful support of this theory, which, however inconclusive from his premise of the constitutional compact, can not impair the truth of that premise, which, with transcendent ability and accurate historic research, he established on an impregnable foundation. The discussion had valuable results. Mr. Clay introduced his "compromise tariff" of 1833, which was passed before the session closed, with the support of Mr. Calhoun. It provided for a gradual reduction of duties during ten years, after which duties should be laid on a revenue basis. This issue ended, the re-charter of the bank of the United States, and the removal of the deposits therefrom by President Jackson, and the general question of currency, became prominent. Executive patronage also came into the debates of the last term of President Jackson. On all these questions Mr. Calhoun acted with the whig party. He preferred the bank of the United States to what was called the "pet bank system" of the executive. He condemned what he deemed executive usurpation, and denounced the influence of patronage as tending to the organization of parties upon the principle "of the cohesive power of public plunder." He claimed to belong to neither party, but to lead the band of "state-rights" men, whose course was directed by principle, and not by the motives of party triumph or personal ambition. He took no part in the presidential election of 1836; but on the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, and in the extra session called by him in 1837, to consider the financial panic of that year, he took ground for a total separation of the government from a bank or banks, favored the constitutional treasury plan, and acted generally with the democratic party. Gen. Harrison was

elected president in 1840, but died 4 April, 1841, and was succeeded by Vice-President John Tyler. An extra session of congress was called in the summer of 1841, when the struggle of Mr. Clay for the restoration of his American system—including a bank, protective tariff, internal improvements, and a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—brought on a memorable discussion, in which Mr. Calhoun was a leader, and *facile princeps*, of the democratic party. If the student of our history will consult the speeches of Mr. Calhoun in the senate, on the bank question generally, and on currency, from 1837 till 1842, he will find how thorough his analysis of these abstruse questions was, and how broad were his generalizations of principles. When the tariff question came up again in 1842, the compromise of 1833 was rudely overthrown, and the protective system placed in the ascendent. Mr. Calhoun discussed the question in several able speeches, but delivered one 5 Aug., 1842, of comprehensive force, in which he discriminated with analytic precision between a revenue and a protective duty, holding a tariff for revenue only to be constitutional and right. He discussed the question of wages, and closed his speech with an animation not to be forgotten by one, who heard him utter these sentences: "The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: *Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence to the constitution.* Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country." The hostility of President Tyler to the American system made its restoration during his administration only partial; but questions of deeper import came before the country, from which results of great consequence have followed. Mr. Tyler had frequently resorted to the veto power to defeat Mr. Clay's measures. Mr. Clay proposed an amendment of the constitution for the abrogation of the veto power, and on 28 Feb., 1842, Mr. Calhoun delivered a speech against this proposition. He vindicated and sustained the veto as an essential part of "the beautiful and profound system established by the constitution." The proposition never came to a vote.

In February, 1844, the unfortunate explosion of a gun on the deck of the "Princeton," near Washington, robbed the country of two members of President Tyler's cabinet. The vacancy in the state department occasioned by the death of Judge Upshur was filled by Mr. Calhoun, who had ceased to be senator, in March, 1843. Two questions of great importance were considered by the new secretary. At that time the union had no Pacific population, California had not been acquired, and Oregon was not yet within our grasp. Great Britain had an adverse claim to Oregon. Our title rested on discovery and the French treaty of 1803. Access to it there was none but by sea around Cape Horn or across the isthmus. Mr. Calhoun vindicated our rights in a diplomatic correspondence upon grounds on which it was finally adjusted by treaty in 1846. In his speech on the Oregon question, 16 March, 1846, he spoke of the physical elements of civilization—steam and electricity. As to the latter (when the telegraph was in its infancy) with wonderful prevision he said: "Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and, when their mystic meshes shall have been united and perfected, our globe itself will become endowed with sensitiveness, so that whatever touches on any one point will be instantly felt on every other." Again: "Peace is preeminently our policy. . . . Providence has given us an inheritance stretching across the entire continent from ocean to ocean. . . . Our great mission, as a people, is to occupy this vast domain; to replenish it with an intelligent, virtuous, and industrious population; to convert the forests into cultivated fields; to drain the swamps and morasses, and cover them with rich harvests; to build up cities, towns, and villages in every direction, and to unite the whole by the most rapid intercourse between all the parts. . . . Secure peace, and time, under the guidance of a sagacious and cautious policy, 'a wise and masterly inactivity,' will speedily accomplish the whole. . . . War can make us great; but let it never be forgotten that peace only can make us both great and free."

Another question, the annexation of Texas, occupied his mind, and gave full scope to his fertile genius. To our internal concerns it was as important as to our foreign relations. It can only be fully comprehended by considering the slavery question, with which it became involved in the act of annexation and in its consequences. In the federal convention of 1787 the diversity of industries growing up in states where slavery did and did not exist was clearly foreseen. This difference was marked by the terms northern and southern, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, commercial and agricultural states. The well-known antipathy of people, among whom slavery does not exist, to that form of labor gave rise to strong feelings in the northern states for its abolition. Among southern people there was much of regret that it had ever been established; but how to deal with it was to them a practical question for their most serious consideration. As has been well said, "We had the wolf by the ears—to hold on, was a great evil; to let go, who could estimate the consequences?" It was important as a question of property, but of far greater moment as a social and political problem. What relations, social and political, should exist between these diverse races, when both were free and equal in citizenship? One thing the south felt most strongly. The solution of this difficult problem should be left to those who were personally interested in the continuance of slavery, and involved in the consequences of its abolition. Accordingly, the federal constitution left it for the states to deal with, threw around it interstate guarantees, and put it beyond the reach of the federal government. Without these guarantees, the union could not have been formed. The two sections watched their respective growth in population, and their settlement of our territories, as bearing on their related powers in the federal government. The north had a large majority in the house of representatives, and in the electoral college. In the senate, by a species of common law, an equilibrium was maintained between the sections, one free state being admitted with one slave state for nearly fifty years of our history. In 1820–'1 the Missouri agitation arose, which was quieted for the moment by an agreement that no state should be admitted north of lat. 36° 30′ which allowed slavery, while south of that line they might be admitted with or without slavery, as the people of the state should decide. The constitutionality of this Missouri compromise was always denied by many constitutional lawyers, though it is said Mr. Calhoun admitted its constitutionality, when applied to the territories, but not as to a state. With a senate equally divided between the sections, the

southern states felt secure against action hostile to slavery by the government. But the equilibrium of the sections in that body being overthrown, they would be subject to the will of a northern majority in both houses, limited only by its interpretation of its constitutional power over slavery. In 1835, Texas, peopled by emigrants from the union, but chiefly from the southern states, carrying their slaves with them, won its independence at San Jacinto, which was acknowledged by the United States in 1836. The territory had once been ours; its people were of our own flesh and blood; emigration pressed into its fields from the south; the government of Great Britain was threatening to keep Texas independent, and, by procuring the abolition of slavery there, to operate to stop slavery extension toward the southwest, and place an abolition frontier upon the borders of Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Calhoun was too sagacious not to see the hostile policy of England. In a series of papers he exposed the scheme, and negotiated a treaty with Texas for her incorporation into the union. The treaty failed, but the annexation of Texas became a pivotal question in the presidential election of 1844, and Mr. Polk was elected chiefly upon that issue. Many people looked upon it as an increase of the slave power in the union, but the admission of Texas was made subject, as to any new states to be formed out of it, to the provisions of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Calhoun was elected to the senate on retiring from the state department, and did all he could for the peaceable adjustment of the Oregon question, and also to prevent war with Mexico. He deprecated the war with Mexico, and in strong terms declared it was unnecessary. When it was finally determined on, he was greatly disturbed, and predicted evils, which even he could not see. He said: "It has dropped a curtain between the present and the future, which to me is impenetrable; and, for the first time since I have been in public life, I am unable to see the future. It has closed the first volume of our political history under the constitution, and opened the second, and no mortal can tell what will be written in it." In his speech on the "three-million bill" (9 Feb., 1847) he explained that what constituted this "impenetrable curtain" was the acquisition of territory as the result of the war, and the slavery question, which would be involved in the legislation respecting it. The slavery question, during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, had been agitated in many forms. Abolition petitions had poured in upon congress, and the power of congress had been invoked to prevent the transmission through the mails of abolition documents. On this point Mr. Calhoun differed with President Jackson; the former maintaining in an able report (February, 1836) that the mail could not be the instrument for incendiary purposes against the laws of the states, but that congress had no power to decide what should be transmitted and what not, without state action.

Soon after the Mexican war began, the acquisition of territory from Mexico was strongly insisted on; and at once the anti-slavery party proposed what was known as the Wilmot proviso, by which it was declared that slavery should never be allowed in any Mexican territory acquired by treaty. The agitation convulsed the country. On 19 Feb., 1847, Mr. Calhoun set forth his views in certain resolutions, of which the substance is in the first two: "That the territories of the United States belong to the several states composing the union, and are held by them as their joint and common property; that congress, as the joint agent and representative of the states of the union, has no right to make any law or do any act whatever that shall, directly or by its effects, make any discrimination between the states of this union by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States acquired or to be acquired." Chief-Justice Taney, delivering the opinion of the court, held the same doctrine in the Dred Scott decision in 1857, in which six of the nine judges concurred. The agitation continued until the session of 1849–'50, when the compromise measures were proposed and passed. Mr. Calhoun made his last speech (read for him by Senator Mason, of Virginia) upon this subject, 4 March, 1850. With the exception of a few remarks made afterward in reply to Mr. Foote and to Mr. Webster, he never again addressed the senate.

In the last years of his life he prepared two works, the one "A Disquisition on Government," and the other "A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States," both comprehended in a volume of 400 pages. These methodical treatises on the science of government and the federal constitution place him in the highest position among original thinkers upon political philosophy. In estimating Mr. Calhoun's position absolutely and relatively, he is liable to a less favorable verdict than his merits demand. He represented a southern state, defended her slave institutions, belonged to a minority section, and his views have been condemned by the majority section of the country. The newspaper and periodical press, therefore, will deny him the pre-eminence which we claim for him as a broad and philosophic statesman, as a constitutional lawyer, and as a leader of thought in the field of political philosophy. His fame results from the possession of an ardent, sincere, and intense soul which gave impulse and motive to a mind endowed with extraordinary analytic force, acute and subtile in its insight, fertile in suggestion, full of resources, careful, laborious, and profound in research and comprehensive in its deduction of general principles. He had a large imagination, though he displayed little fancy. His vigorous, compact, and clean-cleaving logic put the objects of his creative power into sharply defined shapes, arranged in perspicuous order, with a severe, trenchant, and condensed rhetoric.

In his reply on 10 March, 1838, to Mr. Clay's personal attack he seems to have defined his own characteristics while he denied them to his great opponent. He said: "I cannot retort on the senator the charge of being metaphysical. I cannot accuse him of possessing the powers of analysis and generalization, those higher faculties of the mind (called metaphysical by those who do not possess them) which decompose and resolve into their elements the complex masses of ideas that exist in the world of mind, as chemistry does the bodies that surround us in the material world, and without which these deep and hidden causes which are in constant action and producing such mighty changes in the condition of society would operate unseen and undetected. . . . Throughout the whole of my service I have never followed events, but have taken my stand in advance, openly and freely avowing my opinions on all questions, and leaving it to time and experience to condemn or approve my course." He believed the constitution to be a "beautiful and profound system," and the union under it an inestimable blessing. His "Disquisition" and "Discourse" were devoted to showing how the true philosophy of government was realized in that constitution. An epitome of his philosophy may be attempted, though it will fail

to do it justice. He believed in the rights of the individual man, for whose benefit society and government exist—"society being primary, to preserve and perfect our race; and government secondary and subordinate, to preserve and perfect society. Both are, however, necessary to the existence and well-being of our race and equally of divine ordination." But government ordained to protect may, if not guarded, be made a means of oppression. "That by which this is prevented, by whatever name called, is what is meant by constitution. . . . Constitution stands to government as government stands to society. . . . Constitution is the contrivance of man, while government is of divine ordination. Man is left to perfect what the wisdom of the Infinite ordained as necessary to preserve the race." He then takes up the question, How shall government be constituted so as by its own organism to resist the tendency to abuse of power? The first device is the responsibility of rulers through suffrage to the ruled under proper guards and with sufficient enlightenment of the voters to understand their rights and their duty. This secures those who elect against abuse by those who are elected. But this is far from all that is needed. When society is homogeneous in interests this may suffice, for it insures a control of no man's right by any other than himself and those who have common interest with him. But where, as is generally the case, society has diverse and inimical interests, then suffrage is no security, for each representative speaks the will of each constituency, and constituencies, through representation, may war on each other, and the majority interests may devour those of the minority through their representatives. Suffrage thus only transfers the propensity to abuse power from constituencies to representatives, and despotism is secured through that suffrage which was devised to prevent it. The remedy for this evil is to be found in such an organism as will give to each of the diverse interests a separate voice and permit the majority of each to speak in a separate branch of the organism, and not take the voice of the majority of the whole community as the only expression of the people's will. To do the last bases government on the numerical or absolute majority; to do the first is to base it on the "concurrent constitutional majority." The latter is a government of the whole people; the former only of a majority of them. This principle is illustrated by all the so-called checks and balances in all constitutional governments, and by the concurrent majority of numbers in the house of representatives and of states in the senate in our own federal system. This principle, established with scientific precision, is the fruitful source of all of Mr. Calhoun's doctrines. His vindication of the veto power was against the claim for the numerical majority. His nullification was the requirement of the concurrent majority of the several states to a law of doubtful constitutionality. His proposed amendment of the constitution by a dual executive, through which each section would have a distinct representation, was an application of the same principle; and his intense opposition to the admission of California, by which the senate was to be controlled by a northern majority, was his protest against the overthrow of the concurrent consent of the south, through an equipoised senate, to the legislative action of congress. Mr. Calhoun saw the south in a minority in all branches of the government, and he desired, by giving to the south a concurrent and distinct voice in the organism of our system, to secure her against invasion of her rights by a hostile majority, and thus to make her safe in the union. When the abolition party was small in numbers and weak in organization, and public men treated its menaces with contempt, Mr. Calhoun saw the cloud like a man's hand which was to overspread our political heavens. His prophetic eye saw the danger and his voice proclaimed it. In looking at the growth of the abolition feeling in 1836, he predicted that Mr. Webster "would, however reluctant, be compelled to yield to that doctrine or be driven into obscurity." He said, further: "Be assured that emancipation itself would not satisfy these fanatics. That gained, the next step would be to raise the negroes to a social and political equality with the whites." In 1849 he wrote the "Address to the People of the South," and, with a precision that is startling, drew the following picture of the results of abolition: "If it [emancipation] ever should be effected, it will be through the agency of the federal government, controlled by the dominant power of the northern states of the confederacy against the resistance and struggle of the southern. It can then only be effected by the prostration of the white race, and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feelings of hostility between them and the north; but the reverse would be the case between the blacks of the south and the people of the north. Owing their emancipation to them, they would regard them as friends, guardians, and patrons, and centre accordingly all their sympathy in them. The people of the north would not fail to reciprocate, and to favor them instead of the whites. Under the influence of such feelings, and impelled by fanaticism and love of power, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken, to raise them to a political and social equality with their former owners by giving them the right of voting and holding public offices under the federal government. . . . But when once raised to an equality they would become the fast political associates of the north, acting and voting with them on all questions, and by this political union between them holding the south in complete subjection. The blacks and the profligate whites that might unite with them would become the principal recipients of federal offices and patronage, and would in consequence be raised above the whites in the south in the political and social scale. We would, in a word, change conditions with them—a degradation greater than has ever yet fallen to the lot of a free and enlightened people, and one from which we could not escape but by fleeing the homes of ourselves and ancestors, and by abandoning our country to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery, and wretchedness."

The estimate we have placed upon the genius of this remarkable man is confirmed by the touching tributes of his great rivals at the time of his death. Henry Clay, after paying a tribute to his private character and to his patriotism and public honor, said: "He possessed an elevated genius of the highest order. In felicity of generalization of the subjects of which his mind treated I have seen him surpassed by no one, and the charm and captivating influence of his colloquial powers have been felt by all who have conversed with him." Daniel Webster, his chief competitor in constitutional debate, said: "He was a man of undoubted genius and of commanding talent. All the country and all the world admit that. . . . I think there is not one of us but felt, when he last addressed us from his seat in the senate, his form still erect, with clear tones, and an impressive and, I may say, an imposing manner, who did not feel that he might

imagine that we saw before us a senator of Rome when Rome survived. . . . He had the basis, the indispensable basis of all high character, and that was unspotted integrity, unimpeached honor, and character. If he had aspirations, they were high and honorable and noble. . . . Firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, aside from that large regard for that species of distinction that conducted him to eminent stations for the benefit of the republic, I do not believe he had a selfish motive or selfish feeling." Mr. Everett once said: "Calhoun, Clay, Webster! I name them in alphabetical order. What other precedence can be assigned them? Clay the great leader, Webster the great orator, Calhoun the great thinker." John Stuart Mill speaks of the great ability of his posthumous work, and of its author as "a man who has displayed powers as a speculative political thinker superior to any who has appeared in American politics since the authors of 'The Federalist.'" It has been said that Calhoun labored to destroy the Union, that he might be the chief of a southern confederacy because he could not be president of the Union. The writer remembers an interview that he witnessed between Calhoun and a friend within a month of his death, when the hopes and strifes of his ambition were soon, as he knew, to be laid in the grave. The friend asked him if nothing could be done to save the Union. "Will not the Missouri compromise do it?" He replied, the light in his great eyes expressing an intense solemnity of feeling that can never be forgotten, "With my constitutional objections I could not vote for it, but I would acquiesce in it to save this Union!"

Mr. Calhoun in his private life as husband, father, friend, neighbor, and citizen, was pure, upright, sincere, honest, and beyond reproach. He was simple and unpretending in manners, rigid and strict in his morals, temperate and discreet in his habits; genial, earnest, and fascinating in conversation, and magnanimous in his public and private relations. He was beloved by his family and friends, honored and almost idolized by his state, and died as he had lived, respected and revered for his genius and his honorable life by his contemporaries of all parties. He was stainless in private and public life, as a man, a patriot, and a philosopher, and his fame is a noble heritage to his country and to mankind. The view on page 500 represents the summer residence and office of Mr. Calhoun at Fort Hill, to which during his career many men of distinction repaired to enjoy his society and his liberal hospitality. Calhoun's works were collected and edited by Richard K. Cralle (6 vols., New York, 1853–'4).

CALHOUN, John Erwin, senator, b. in 1749; d. in Pendleton district, S. C., 26 Nov., 1802. When very young he lost his father, but was educated by his uncle. He was graduated at Princeton in 1774, studied law, began practice in Charleston, S. C., in 1789, and became distinguished in his profession. He was a commissioner of confiscated estates, was for many years a member of the South Carolina legislature, and U. S. senator from 11 Dec., 1801, till his death. He was a member of the committee to report a modification of the U. S. judiciary system. Senator Calhoun was a supporter of Jefferson, and an eloquent and independent man.

CALHOUN, Simeon Howard, missionary, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1804; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1876. He was graduated at Williams in 1829, and was a tutor there from 1833 till 1836. He was a laborer in the Holy Land for nearly forty years, was thoroughly versed in the Arabic and Turkish languages, and assisted Dr. Goodell in making the first translation of the Bible into Turkish. Williams gave him the degree of D. D. in 1864.

CALHOUN, William Barron, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 Dec., 1796; d. in Springfield, Mass., 8 Nov., 1865. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, studied law, and by his talents and integrity soon won his way into public favor. In 1825 he was sent to the legislature, and continued a representative for ten years, being speaker during the last two years. He was elected to congress as a whig in 1835, and continued there till 1843. He was president of the state senate in 1846 and 1847, secretary of state from 1848 till 1851, bank commissioner from 1853 till 1855, presidential elector in 1844, and mayor of Springfield in 1859. In 1861 he was again a representative for Springfield in the legislature. For many years he was an occasional editorial writer for the Springfield "Republican," and for a long period was a voluminous contributor to its columns. Amherst gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1858.

CALKINS, Norman A., educator, b. in Gainesville, N. Y., 9 Sept., 1822. His education, begun in a district school, was continued in a classical school. At the age of eighteen he became a teacher at Castile, and later at Gainesville, where he was ultimately principal of the central school. In 1845 he was elected superintendent of schools for his native town, and re-elected in 1846. He removed to New York in the autumn of 1846, and for many years following conducted teachers' institutes in New York and the adjoining states. In November, 1862, he was elected assistant superintendent of schools in New York city, and by subsequent re-elections has continuously held this place. The official designation of the office now is superintendent of primary schools and primary departments. From 1870 till 1880 he was professor of methods and principles of teaching in the Saturday sessions of the normal college of the city of New York. Prof. Calkins has been prominent in the National educational association, having been president of the department of elementary schools in 1873; president of the department of school superintendence in 1883; treasurer in 1883–'5; and president in 1886. From 1857 till 1883 he held the treasurership of the American Congregational union. He is widely known in connection with his writings and lectures on object-teaching and other advanced methods of instruction. For ten years he published "The Student," which was used as a school reader, and furnished fresh reading matter every month. His contributions to educational journals have been very large, and he is the author of "Primary Object Lessons" (New York, 1861; new ed., 1870; Spanish ed., 1879); "Phonic Charts" (1869); with Henry Kiddle and Thos. F. Harrison, "How to Teach, A Graded Course of Instruction and Manual of Methods" (Cincinnati, 1873); "Manual of Object-Teaching" (New York, 1881); and "From Blackboard to Books" (1883). He selected and classified "Prang's Natural History Series" (Boston, 1873), and wrote the accompanying "Manual"; also "Aids for Object-Teaching—Trades and Occupations," with plates (1877), and "Natural History Series for Children" (1877).

CALL, Daniel, lawyer, b. about 1765; d. in Richmond, Va., 20 May, 1840. He was a brother-in-law of Chief-Justice John Marshall, and published "Reports of the Virginia Court of Appeals" (6 vols., 1799–1818; 2d ed., edited by Joseph Tate, 1824–'33).—His brother, **Richard Keith,** soldier, b. in 1757; d. in 1792, was a citizen of Virginia, and was a major in the revolutionary army. He

was one of seven who cut their way through the British cavalry at Charleston, S. C., 6 May, 1780, and escaped. He commanded a rifle corps in the action with Col. Simcoe at Spencer's Ordinary, Va., 25 June, 1781, and at Jamestown, on 6 July, served under Gen. Lafayette. He was elected surveyor-general of Georgia in January, 1784.—Their nephew, **Richard Keith,** soldier, b. near Petersburg, Va., in 1791; d. in Tallahassee, Fla., 14 Sept., 1862, was appointed first lieutenant in the 44th infantry, 15 July, 1814; brevet captain, 7 Nov., 1814; volunteer aide to Gen. Jackson in April, 1818; captain, July, 1818; and resigned, 1 May, 1822. He was a member of the legislative council of Florida in April, 1822; brigadier-general of west Forida militia in January, 1823; delegate to congress from 1823 till 1825; and receiver of the west Florida land-office in March, 1825. He was governor of Florida from 1835 till 1840, and led the army against the Seminoles from 6 Dec., 1835, till 6 Dec., 1836, commanding in the second and third battles of Wahoo Swamp, 18 and 21 Nov., 1836. It is said that at the battle of Ouithlacoochie Gov. Call personally saved Gen. Clinch and his command from being cut to pieces, contrary to the statement made by the latter in his history of the Florida war. A controversy with Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of war in Van Buren's cabinet, relative to the misdirection of the war, cost Gov. Call his office. He consequently turned whig, and worked earnestly for Harrison's election, canvassing the northern states in his behalf. President Harrison reappointed him governor of Florida in 1841, and he held the office till 1844, but was an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship in 1845, when the territory became a state. Although he had sacrificed fortune, health, and popularity to protect the citizens of Florida during the Seminole war, they could not forgive him for turning whig, and he never held political office again in Florida. But he was major-general of state militia from 1 July to 8 Dec., 1846. Gov. Call took great interest in the development of his state. He projected and built the third railroad in the United States, from Tallahassee to St. Marks, and also located the town of Port Leon, which was afterward destroyed by a cyclone. He always considered himself a Jackson democrat, as opposed to later democracy. Feeling that he had fought at Jackson's side for every inch of ground from Tennessee to the peninsula, he regarded himself as one of the builders of the nation, and during the civil war was one of the few men in the south that looked on secession as treason. On 12 Feb., 1861, Gov. Call wrote a long letter to John S. Littell, of Pennsylvania, deploring secession, but defending slavery.—Gov. Call's nephew, **Wilkinson,** senator, b. in Russellville, Logan co., Ky., 9 Jan., 1834, went to Florida early in life, and became a lawyer. He was elected to the U. S. senate in December, 1865, but was not allowed to take his seat, owing to the subsequent passage of the reconstruction act. He was again chosen in 1879, and was re-elected for the term ending in March, 1891.

CALLEJA, Emilio, Spanish soldier, b. about 1830. He had served with distinction as an infantry officer when Santo Domingo was annexed to Spain. He made the whole campaign in that island as second in command of a battalion of marine infantry, went to Porto Rico as lieutenant-colonel in 1867, reached the rank of colonel in 1869, and was sent to Cuba, where he fought for three years during the war against the separatists. He returned to Spain in 1873, was made a brigadier-general, served under Lopez Dominguez in the siege of Cartagena until the place was surrendered, and then made the campaign against the Carlists, distinguishing himself in the battle of Minglanilla, soon after which he was promoted to the rank of a general of division. A few months later Calleja filled the office of second captain-general of Cuba, and was also military governor of several Cuban provinces. On his return to Spain he was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant-general, and, after being captain-general of Seville and Old Castile, again went to Cuba as governor-general of that island, in March, 1886. He has voluntarily reduced his own salary from $50,000 to $40,000, and made important reforms in the administration.

CALLEJA, Félix del Rey (kal-la'-ha), Count de Calderon, Spanish general, b. in 1750; d. about 1821. After being treasurer of the council of the Indies in America, he commanded, in 1810, at San Luis Potosí, Mexico, when he was ordered to pursue the insurgent Hidalgo, who was advancing on the capital with a large native force. Easily defeating him, he carried Guanajuato by assault, and on 12 Jan., 1812, defeated and mortally wounded him at Guadalajara. He gained other advantages, but his cruelty caused the insurrection to become much more formidable; and, under Father Morelos, another Mexican chief, the success was balanced between the two parties. Calleja was made viceroy, 4 March, 1813; ordered Morelos, who had been made prisoner, to be shot, 22 Dec., 1815; was succeeded in his viceroyship in 1817, and, returning to Spain, was made a count. In 1819 he was given the command of troops destined to act against the independents of Paraguay, but was taken prisoner by Riego, and confined in the isle of Leon, dying soon after recovering his liberty.

CALLENDER, Franklin D., soldier, b. in New York about 1817; d. in Daysville, Ill., 13 Dec., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, assigned to duty as brevet second lieutenant of ordnance, and in November of the same year was promoted second lieutenant. Until 1840 he was on duty at Watervliet arsenal, New York, from 1840 till 1842 served in the Florida war, and was brevetted first lieutenant for "active and highly meritorious services against the Florida Indians." Returning to ordnance duty, he organized a howitzer and rocket battery at Fort Monroe in 1846, and commanded it at the siege of Vera Cruz in the war with Mexico, 1847. He was promoted first lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, participated in the succeeding campaigns, and was twice severely wounded at the battle of Contreras. For his conduct during these campaigns he was brevetted captain of ordnance. In 1853 he was promoted captain of ordnance, having been on continuous duty at different arsenals for fourteen years. During the civil war he was on foundry and general ordnance duty, and was brevetted major in 1862, receiving his promotion to the full grade, 3 March, 1863. He was engaged in the advance against Corinth, Miss., in April and May, 1863, and was afterward chief of ordnance of the department of Missouri. In 1865 he received successive brevets to include the grade of brevet brigadier-general, and was promoted to the full grades of lieutenant-colonel, 6 April, 1866, and colonel of ordnance, 23 June, 1874. He was retired, 29 May, 1879.

CALLENDER, James Thomas, political writer, b. in Scotland; drowned in James river, near Richmond, Va., in 1813. His American career began after 1790, when he came to Philadelphia as a political refugee from England, his offence being the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Political Progress of Britain" (Edinburgh, 1792).

Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he published "The Political Register" and the "American Register." Subsequently he became editor of the "Richmond Recorder," and violently denounced the administrations of Washington and Adams. He was at first a supporter of Jefferson, but became his opponent. "The Prospect before Us" and "Sketches of American History" are among his literary productions.

CALLENDER, John, historian, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1706; d. in Newport, R. I., 26 Jan., 1748. He was graduated at Harvard in 1723, and in 1727 was licensed to preach by the 1st Baptist church in Boston, of which his grandfather, Ellis Callender, and his uncle, Elisha Callender, had been pastors. From August, 1728, till February, 1730, he had charge of the Baptist church in Swansey, Mass., and on 13 Oct., 1731, was settled over the 1st Baptist church in Newport, R. I., where he remained until his death. Soon after removing to Newport he joined a literary and philosophical society, which had been formed there in 1730, it is supposed at Berkeley's suggestion. This society was incorporated in 1847 as the "Company of the Redwood Library." On 24 March, 1738, the centennial anniversary of the purchase of Aquidneck island, Mr. Callender delivered an address entitled "An Historical Discourse on the Civil and Religious Affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, from the First Settlement to the end of the First Century" (1739). This was for over a century the only history of Rhode Island, and it was reprinted by the State historical society, with notes, by Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., and a memoir of the author (Providence, 1838). Mr. Callender also published several sermons and made a collection of papers relating to the history of Baptists in America, afterward used by Rev. Isaac Backus.

CALLIÈRES BONNEVUE, Louis Hector, Chevalier de (deh-kal-leair'), governor of French Canada, b. in Torigni, France, in 1639; d. in Quebec, 26 May, 1703. He entered the army when quite young, and in 1664 obtained a captaincy in the regiment of Navarre. He went to Canada as a member of the Montreal company, and in 1684 was appointed governor of that city. In 1687 he led the advance of Denonville's army, which had invaded the Seneca country in western New York; but, considering it impossible to retain Canada without the possession of New York, he laid before his government a plan for its reduction, and went to France in 1689 to urge the project. His administration of the government of Montreal was so distinguished for judgment, capacity, and bravery, that in 1699 he was appointed governor-general of Canada. The ascendency acquired by Frontenac he maintained unimpaired, founded Detroit, secured the western tribes by negotiation, checked the Iroquois, and supported the friendly Abenaquis. He was succeeded in his office by Vaudreuil.

CALMES, Marquis, soldier, b. in 1755; d. in Woodford co., Ky., 27 Feb., 1834. He was a captain in the revolution, and was distinguished at the battle of Monmouth. He became brigadier-general of Kentucky volunteers, 31 Aug., 1813, served under Gen. Harrison, and commanded a brigade at the battle of the Thames.

CALTHROP, Samuel Robert, clergyman, b. at Swineshead Abbey, Lincolnshire, England, 9 Oct., 1829. He was educated at St. Paul's school, London, where he remained ten years, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, became a Unitarian clergyman, removed to the United States, and settled in Syracuse, N. Y. He has given much attention to scientific studies, and invented and modelled a railroad train and engine designed to minimize the atmospheric resistance. He has published a lecture on "Physical Education" and an "Essay on Religion and Science," presented at the Unitarian conference in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1886.

CALVERLEY, Charles, sculptor, b. in Albany, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1833. He was educated in his native city, removed to New York in 1868, was chosen an associate of the national academy in 1872, and academician in 1875. Among his works are "The Little Companions"; "Little Ida," a medallion; and bronze busts, heroic size, of John Brown (1873); Horace Greeley, on his monument at Greenwood (1876); and Elias Howe, also at Greenwood (1884). He sent a bas-relief of Peter Cooper and his John Brown to the centennial exhibition of 1876. The latter is now the property of the union league club.

CALVERT. See BALTIMORE, LORD.

CALVERT, Benedict, governor of Maryland, 1727–'32; d. 1 June, 1732, on his passage to England.—**Edward Henry,** brother of Benedict, and president of the council, b. in 1702; d. in Annapolis, 24 April, 1730. His wife was a daughter of the earl of Lichfield, and sister of the wife of Edward Young the poet.

CALVERT, George Henry, author, b. in Prince George co., Md., 2 Jan., 1803. He is a great-grandson of Lord Baltimore. After graduation at Harvard in 1823 he studied at the University of Göttingen, and on his return to the United States lived for some years in the vicinity of Baltimore. In 1843 he removed to Newport, R. I., where he has since resided. In 1853, after the revival of the city charter, he was chosen mayor of Newport. His literary career began shortly after his return from Germany, when he became editor of the Baltimore "American," which journal he conducted for several years. He is an original thinker of a philosophic cast of mind, and is master of a pure and scholarly style in prose and poetry. He has contributed largely to periodicals. His published books are "Illustrations of Phrenology" (Baltimore, 1832); "A Volume from the Life of Herbert Barclay" (1833); "Don Carlos," a metrical version from the German (1836); "Count Julian," a tragedy (1840); "Cabiro" (cantos 1 and 2, 1840; 3 and 4, 1864); "Correspondence between Schiller and Goethe," translation (New York, 1845); "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe" (two series, 1846 and 1852); "Poems" (1847); "The Battle of Lake Erie," an oration (1853); "Comedies" and "Social Science" (1856); "Joan of Arc" (Cambridge, 1860); "The Gentleman" and "Anyta and other Poems" (1863); "Arnold and André," an historical drama (Boston, 1864); "Ellen," a poem (1869); "Goethe, his Life and Works" (1872); "Brief Essays and Brevities" (1874); "Essays Æsthetical" (1875); "Wordsworth; A Biographic Æsthetic Study" (Boston, 1875).

CALVERT, Leonard, governor of Maryland, b. about 1606; d. 9 June, 1647. He was brother of Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, and sent by him to found the Maryland colony and act as its governor. The expedition, consisting of two small vessels, the "Ark" and the "Dove," with about 200 men, sailed from Cowes on 22 Nov., 1633. After encountering some rough weather they reached Point Comfort, Va., on 24 Feb., 1634, and on 25 March landed on an island in the Potomac, which they named St. Clement's, and there mass was celebrated by the two Jesuit priests that accompanied the expedition. Two days later they founded a city, of which scarcely a trace remains,

and which they called St. Mary's. Calvert found his authority opposed at the outset by William Claiborne, who had occupied Kent island in Chesapeake bay, and who now began hostilities against the settlers. On 23 April, 1635, Claiborne's force, which consisted only of one armed pinnace and fourteen men, was captured; he fled to Virginia, and his property was afterward declared forfeited. Gov. Calvert wished to carry out his brother's design and introduce the feudal system into the province. Fortunately the charter contained a provision making the consent of the freemen necessary to all laws, and the original idea of creating an aristocracy was never carried out. Gov. Calvert visited England in 1643 to consult with his brother. The condition of the province was somewhat unsettled, and, in view of the troubles between the king and parliament, there was probably some fear that the royalist proprietor might have his power taken from him. In the governor's absence, Brent, his deputy, incautiously seized a parliamentary ship and imprisoned its commander, Richard Ingle; but in 1644 Ingle escaped, obtained letters of marque from parliament, returned, and, joining Calvert's old enemy, Claiborne, made trouble in the colony, so that when the governor returned in September, 1644, he found all in confusion. After some fighting, Calvert was forced to take refuge in Virginia, where, after an appeal for aid had been refused by the governor and council, he finally succeeded in raising a force, and, in 1647, regained possession of his province. A few months later he died, naming Thomas Green as his successor.

CALVIN, Samuel, geologist, b. in Wigtonshire, Scotland, 2 Feb., 1840. He came to the United States in 1851, and studied at Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa. He served as a private during the latter part of the civil war, and subsequently became professor of geology and structural zoölogy at the state university of Iowa. Prof. Calvin has travelled extensively throughout the United States for the purpose of studying the above-named sciences, and has published papers descriptive of his investigations.

CALVO, Carlos, Argentine diplomatist, b. in the Argentine Republic in 1824. He was sent to Paris as Paraguayan chargé d'affaires in June, 1860, and also represented Paraguay at the court of Great Britain. He is a corresponding member of the Historical institute of Paris, and also of the French academy of moral and political sciences, for which he was elected in February, 1869. Among his works, all in French, are "Recueil complet des traités, conventions, et autres actes diplomatiques de tous les états de l'Amérique latine," with statistical atlas, diplomatic dictionary, historical notes, etc. (10 vols., 1862–'5; also published in Spanish); "Une page du droit international" (1864); and "Annales historiques de la révolution de l'Amérique latine" (15 vols., 1864–'6).

CALVO DE LA PUERTA, Sebastián de (kahl'-vo), marquis of Casa-Calvo, b. in Havana in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Paris in 1820. He entered the army, was governor of Louisiana, and received from Charles IV., of Spain, in 1800, authority to restore that province to the French republic. In 1806 he went to Spain, and followed afterward the party of Joseph Bonaparte, whom the first Napoleon placed on the Spanish throne. After the expulsion of the French invaders from the Spanish peninsula, Calvo went to Paris.

CAMACHO ROLDÁN, Salvador (cam-ah'-cho), Colombian statesman, b. in Munchía, Colombia, in 1827. He is distinguished as a lawyer, has taken part in political discussions, and has been repeatedly elected to congress. He has been secretary of state several times, and in 1870 was president of the republic. Camacho is considered one of the most learned men of South America.

CAMARGO, Sergio, Colombian statesman, b. in Tiravitoba in 1833. For some years he studied law, but entered the army and soon distinguished himself, obtaining rapid promotions until he attained the rank of general-in-chief. Then he filled the office of secretary of war and that of president of the republic in 1877, and afterward represented his country as minister plenipotentiary in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. In 1883 he held a similar office in Venezuela and Ecuador. He has been several times president of the state of Boyacá, a member of the legislatures of other states, and representative and senator at the Colombian congress.

CAMBRELENG, Churchill C., congressman, b. in Washington, N. C., in 1786; d. in West Neck, L. I., 30 April, 1862. He received an academical education at Newbern, N. C., removed in 1802 to New York city, and in 1806 was a counting-house clerk in Providence, R. I. He then returned to New York, where he subsequently resided. He engaged at an early day in mercantile pursuits with John Jacob Astor, travelling extensively over the world. He was member of congress from New York from 1821 till 1839, and chairman of the committees on commerce, ways and means, and foreign affairs. He was renominated by the democrats in 1838, but was defeated. After leaving congress, he went abroad, and, while travelling there, was appointed minister to Russia, serving from 20 May, 1840, till 13 July, 1841. After his return to this country he was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846. Of his numerous reports and political pamphlets, that on commerce and navigation (New York, 1830) passed through several editions, and was republished in London. William Cullen Bryant, in a letter written 29 Jan., 1832, describes a call at the White House made with Mr. Cambreleng during Jackson's administration.

CAMERON, Sir **Alan,** British soldier, d. in Fulham, England, 9 March, 1828. He was concerned with Dr. John Connolly, in 1775, in Lord Dunmore's plan of arousing and combining the Indian tribes against the colonists; was taken prisoner near Hagerstown, Md., and remained for nearly two years in the common jail at Philadelphia. In attempting to escape from this confinement, Sir Alan had both his ankles shattered and broken; and he never perfectly recovered from the effects of those injuries. He was subsequently placed upon half-pay as a provincial officer, but in 1793 raised the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders, at his own expense. With this regiment as major, and then colonel commanding, he served in the Netherlands and in the West Indies, and subsequently in the peninsula, where he distinguished himself, particularly at Talavera and Busaco. He was appointed major-general, 25 July, 1810; after the peace, K. C. B.: and on 12 Aug., 1819, lieutenant-general.

CAMERON, Angus, b. in Caledonia, Livingston co., N. Y., 4 July, 1826. He received an academic education, studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated at the national law school in Ballston Spa. He removed to La Crosse, Wis., in 1857, was a member of the state senate in 1863, 1864, 1871, and 1872, and of the assembly in 1866 and 1867, being speaker in the last-named year. He was a delegate to the republican national convention at Baltimore in 1864, and a regent of the university of Wisconsin from 1866 till 1875. In the latter year he was chosen U. S. senator by the votes of

democrats, republicans, and liberals, and re-elected in 1881 to fill the term of Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, deceased, serving until 3 March, 1885.

CAMERON, Hector, Canadian lawyer, b. in Montreal, 3 June, 1833. He is of Scottish descent, and is the only surviving son of the late assistant commissary-general, Kenneth Cameron. He was educated at King's college, London, and at Trinity college, Dublin, where he was graduated in 1851, afterward taking the degree of M. A. at the university of Toronto. He studied law in that city, and was admitted to the bar of Ontario in 1854. Since 1874 he has represented North Victoria in the House of Commons. Mr. Cameron is regarded as one of the best authorities on constitutional law in Canada, and was selected by the Dominion government to argue the question of the boundary of Ontario before the judicial committee of the Imperial privy council.

CAMERON, John, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, in February, 1827. He received his preparatory education at home, and, when sixteen years of age, went to Rome, where he spent ten years fitting himself for the priesthood. In 1853 he was ordained a priest, and at the same time received his degree as doctor of philosophy, and also of divinity. The year following, he returned to Nova Scotia, and was placed in charge of St. François Xavier college at Arichat, and, after the removal of this seminary to Antigonish, he acted as its president and professor of divinity for three years. He returned to Arichat in 1863, and took charge of a large parish, discharging at the same time the duties of vicar-general. In 1870 he was appointed titular bishop of Titopolis, and coadjutor to the bishop of Arichat, and was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Cullen. After attending the sittings of the ecumenical council, he returned to his diocese in the autumn of the same year. Bishop MacKinnon becoming infirm through age, in 1877 Dr. Cameron, his coadjutor, was constituted administrator of the diocese of Arichat, becoming bishop shortly afterward, when Bishop MacKinnon resigned. Immediately after his appointment he removed to Antigonish, and entered with such zeal and energy upon the work before him that he never paused until he freed his diocese of the heavy debt with which it was encumbered when he entered upon his duties as bishop. He is an eloquent preacher and a thorough scholar.

CAMERON, John Hillyard, Canadian statesman, b. in Beaucaire, Languedoc, France, 14 April, 1817; d. in Toronto, 14 Nov., 1876. He was a son of Capt. Angus Cameron, of the 79th Highlanders, was educated at Kilkenny college, Ireland, and at Upper Canada college, Toronto; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1838, and to that of Lower Canada in 1869. He was first elected to parliament in 1846, and appointed solicitor-general the same year. He became a member of the executive council in 1847, and had a seat in parliament from 1846 till 1876, with the exception of four years. While in parliament he introduced and carried the address to the queen, praying for the exemption from the income tax of the property of colonists in Great Britain, which was granted. He was also instrumental in securing increased postal facilities between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada; carried the address to the queen, requesting the removal of the disabilities that prevented synodical action in the church of England in Canada; and he also prepared and carried through two church synod bills. He published a "Digest of Cases determined in the Upper Canada Court" (1840); "Rules of Court relating to Pleading in the Court of Queen's Bench"; and "Reports of Cases determined in the Queen's Bench." He was a bencher of the law society, and treasurer of that body; chancellor of the university of Trinity college (from which he had received the degree of D. C. L.), and a member of the senate of Toronto university. He was a commissioner for revising the statutes of Upper Canada in 1840, and for consolidating the statutes in 1856. He married, in 1843, Elizabeth, third daughter of H. J. Boulton, at one time chief justice of Newfoundland. She died in 1844, and in 1849 he married Ellen Madeleine de Berrier, second daughter of Gen. Mallett, of Fayetteville, N. C.

CAMERON, Malcolm, Canadian statesman, b. in Three Rivers, Canada East, 25 April, 1808; d. in Ottawa, 1 June, 1876. He was the son of the hospital sergeant of a Highland regiment, was entirely self-educated, and served first as a farm-boy, subsequently as a stable-boy in Montreal, then as a clerk in a brewery, which he finally left to open a general store on his own account. In 1836 he began his political career as a representative for the county of Lanark in the old Upper Canada assembly. He who had arisen from poverty and obscurity to a place of honor and importance through his own endeavors, and owed nothing to adventitious circumstances, was not likely to favor oligarchical privileges, a state church, or the irresponsible government of a family compact; consequently he opposed those abuses with all his power, both in parliament and on the hustings, and contributed in no slight degree to a removal of disabilities that now leaves the government of Canada so essentially a government of the people. Under Sir Charles Bagot's *régime*, 1842–'3, he was appointed inspector of revenue, and he held a seat in the cabinet of the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration. He was once president of the council, and afterward commissioner of public works, was also minister of agriculture, as well as postmaster-general, at the Hincks reconstruction in 1851 became again president of the council, and at the time of his death represented South Ontario in the House of Commons.

CAMERON, Matthew Crooks, Canadian statesman, b. in Dundas, Ontario, 2 Oct., 1822. He was educated at Upper Canada college, Toronto, admitted to the bar in 1849, and rapidly distinguished himself in his profession. In 1861 he was elected to the assembly by the conservatives of North Ontario. He was defeated at the general election in 1863, but returned in the following year. After the confederation in 1867 he contested a seat in the House of Commons, but was not successful. He then entered the Sandfield Macdonald cabinet (Ontario) as provincial secretary and registrar, sitting for East Toronto. In July, 1871, he exchanged his portfolio for that of commissioner of crown lands, and after the fall of the government, in December of the same year, led the Ontario opposition for four years. He was appointed puisne judge of the court of queen's bench in 1878, and chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1884.

CAMERON, Robert Alexander, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1828. He was graduated at Indiana medical college in 1850, and practised his profession at Valparaiso, Ind., till 1861. He was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1860–'1. He entered the national service as a captain in the 9th Indiana volunteers in 1861, became lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Indiana the same year, and colonel of the 34th in 1862. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 11 Aug., 1863, and commanded the 13th army corps after Gen. Ran-

som was wounded in Banks's Red river expedition of 1864. After this he commanded the district of La Fourche, La., till the close of the war, receiving the brevet of major-general on 13 March, 1865, and it is said that he and Crawford are the only physicians that have attained the rank of general officer since Dr. Warren fell at Bunker Hill. He was superintendent of the colony that founded the town of Greeley, Col., in 1870, and of the Colorado springs and Manitou colonies in 1871. In 1885 he was made warden of the state penitentiary at Cañon City, Col. Cameron parish, La., Cameron's cone, El Paso co., Col., and Cameron's pass, Laramie co., Col., were named for him.

CAMERON, Sir **Roderick William,** capitalist, b. in Glengarry co., Canada, 25 July, 1825. He was educated at the grammar-schools of Williamstown and Kingston, and came to New York, where he established, in 1852, a line of packet ships to Australia, through the agency of John Ogden, who acted as broker. The line continues to the present day, and the firm of R. W. Cameron & Co. is well and favorably known in this country and in Australia. Sir Roderick was a delegate to Washington from Canada in 1849 and 1850, to advocate a reciprocity treaty, and has been honorary commissioner from Australia to the International exhibitions at Philadelphia in 1876, and Paris in 1878, and from Canada to those of Sydney and Melbourne in 1880 and 1881. His report on the Australian exhibitions, and on Australian statistics, has been published as a blue book by the dominion government. He is a member of the geographical societies of New York and England, and is vice-president of the Canadian club of New York city. Sir Roderick is an advocate of outdoor sports of all kinds, as contributing to improve the physique and health of both sexes, and claims that there is already apparent a great improvement in the habits and appearance of the present generation, resulting from a love of such sports. Sir Roderick has done much, by his judgment and liberality, for the improvement of the thoroughbred horse in this country. He was the importer of Leamington, the sire of Iroquois, winner of the Derby and St. Leger in England, and many other well-known horses.

CAMERON, Simon, statesman, b. in Lancaster co., Pa., 8 March, 1799. He was left an orphan at an early age, but received a fair English education, and began to learn the printer's trade when nine years of age. He worked as a journeyman in Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Washington, and so improved his opportunities that in 1820 he was editing a newspaper in Doylestown, Pa., and in 1822 one in Harrisburg. As soon as he had accumulated sufficient capital he became interested in banking and in railroad construction in the central part of the state. He was for a time adjutant-general of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1845 for the term ending in 1849, and during this period acted with the democrats on important party questions, such as the Missouri compromise bill. This was repealed in 1854, and Mr. Cameron became identified with the "people's party," subsequently merged with the republicans. As its candidate he was re-elected to the senate for the full term of six years beginning in 1857, a period that covered the exciting crisis of secession.

During this time he was so earnest an advocate of peace that his loyalty was suspected. At the republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln he was strongly supported for the presidency, and again for the vice-presidency; but lack of harmony in the Pennsylvania delegation prevented his nomination to the latter office. Mr. Lincoln at once called him to the cabinet as secretary of war, and he proved equal to the arduous duties of the place. He advocated more stringent and aggressive war measures than Mr. Lincoln was prepared to carry out, and when Gen. Butler asked for instructions regarding fugitive slaves, directed him to employ them "under such organizations and in such occupations as exigencies may suggest or require." Similar instructions were given to Gen. Sherman and other officers in the field. In the original draft of his annual report to congress, in December, 1861, he boldly advocated arming fugitive slaves; but this was modified, on consultation with the cabinet. Mr. Cameron resigned the secretaryship 11 Jan., 1862, was at once appointed minister to Russia, and his influence undoubtedly tended in a large measure to secure the friendship of that powerful nation during the civil war. His official conduct in a certain transaction was censured by the house of representatives, 30 April, 1862; but Mr. Lincoln immediately sent a message assuming, with the other heads of departments, an equal share in the responsibility. He resigned as minister to Russia 8 Nov., 1862, and remained at home until 1866, when he was elected U. S. senator, and appointed chairman of the committee on foreign affairs on the retirement of Mr. Sumner in 1872. He was sent to the senate for the fourth time in 1873, but resigned in favor of his son. During the years of his active public life he was a powerful political leader, practically dictating the policy of the republican party in Pennsylvania, and wielding a strong influence over its policy in the nation at large. The accompanying view represents "Lochiel," the residence at Harrisburg of the "Czar of Pennsylvania politics," as Cameron has been called.—His brother, **James,** soldier, b. in Maytown, Lancaster co., Pa., 1 March, 1801; killed 21 July, 1861. At nineteen years of age he entered the printing-office of his brother Simon, at Harrisburg, and in 1827 removed to Lancaster and assumed the editorship of the "Political Sentinel," studying law in the mean time in the office of

James Buchanan. During the Mexican war he accompanied the volunteers of his state as sutler, in January, 1847. When the civil war began he was living in retirement upon his estate on the banks of the Susquehanna, but upon urgent entreaty accepted the appointment of colonel of the 79th (Highland) regiment of New York state militia. He was killed while gallantly leading his men in a charge at Bull Run.—Simon's son, **James Donald,** senator, b. in Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa., 14 May, 1833, was graduated at Princeton, in 1852, entered the Middletown bank as clerk, became cashier, and afterward president. He was also president of the Northern Central railway company of Pennsylvania from 1863 until the road was leased by the Pennsylvania railroad in 1874, and in this place did good service to the national cause during the civil war. The road, although several times cut by the Confederates, was a means of communication between Pennsylvania and Washington, and after the war it was extended, under Mr. Cameron's administration, to Elmira, N. Y., so as to reach from the great lakes to tide-water. Mr. Cameron has since been connected with various coal, iron, and manufacturing industries in his state. He was secretary of war under President Grant from 22 May, 1876, till 3 March, 1877, and was then chosen U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by his father's resignation. He was re-elected in 1879, and again in 1885, for the term ending in 1891. He was a delegate to the Chicago republican conventions of 1868 and 1880, and chairman of the national republican committee in the latter year.

CAMINATZÍN (cah-me-naht-zeen'), also called **Cacamatzin, Cacamazín, Cacumatzín,** and **Cacumazín,** Mexican king, d. in 1521. He was nephew of Montezuma, reigned over Tezcoco, the principal city of Anahuac, and made an official visit to Cortés at Ayotzinco. When Caminatzín suggested a declaration of war against the foreigners, the proposal was received with enthusiasm, and he called upon the Spaniards to leave the country immediately. Cortés was preparing to march against Tezcoco, when the representations of Montezuma concerning the defences of the town and the daring of the population induced him to change his plan and resort to treason. At his instigation Montezuma invited his nephew to Mexico to become reconciled with the Spaniards. Caminatzín answered that he could enter Mexico only to destroy the oppressors of his country. Montezuma then despatched secret agents to Tezcoco to get possession of the young prince. His officers and friends were corrupted, and he was delivered by them to Cortés, imprisoned, and subsequently replaced on the throne by his brother Cuicuitzcatzín. He was released after the expulsion of the Spaniards from the city of Mexico, and is supposed to have perished soon after in the siege.

CAMINHA DE MENESES, Antonio Telles da (cáh-meen'-ya), Marquis de Rezende, Brazilian diplomatist, b. in Torres-vedras, Portugal, 22 Sept., 1790; d. in Lisbon, 8 April, 1875. Being in Brazil during the war of independence, he adhered to the revolutionary party, entered the diplomatic service, and was Brazilian minister plenipotentiary in Paris, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. On his return to Brazil he was appointed to a high office in the imperial household. He was a member of various European scientific societies. His principal works are "Descripças e recordaçoes historicas," "Elogio historico de José de Seabra de Silva," "Memoria historica de dom frei Francisco de S. Luis Saravia," "Titulo de Augusto," "Éclaircissements historiques sur mes négotiations relatives aux affaires de Portugal depuis la mort du roi don Jean VI.," and translations from the French and other languages.

CAMMERHOFF, John Frederick, Moravian bishop, b. near Magdeburg, Germany, 28 July, 1721; d. 28 April, 1751. He was educated at Jena, and when but twenty-five years of age was consecrated a bishop, 25 Sept., 1746, in London, and sent to America as Bishop Spangenberg's assistant. He began his work with enthusiasm, helping to superintend the churches, going out to preach to the settlers of Pennsylvania and New York, and promoting the mission among the Indians. His friendly ways and great zeal made such an impression upon the aborigines that the Iroquois formally adopted him into the Turtle tribe of the Oneida nation, giving him the name of Gallichwio, or "A Good Message." He frequently visited the Indian country, and gained many converts. In 1750 he undertook a visit to Onondaga, the capital of the Six Nations, enduring hardships and dangers with the fortitude of an apostle. His journal of this tour, which occupied three months, and embraced a distance of 1,600 miles, is full of startling incidents and hair-breadth escapes. Cammerhoff's physical frame was too weak to bear the strain of such journeys, and he died at the age of twenty-nine. When the Iroquois heard of his death, they mourned for him as for a brother. "He was," they said, "an honest, upright man, in whose heart no guile was found." Thirty-one years later, Zeisberger, apostle of the western Indians, heard his name mentioned among them with deep respect. He was a fine scholar and a powerful orator.

CAMPBELL, Alexander, merchant, b. in Scotland about 1707; d. there about 1790. Some years before the revolution he emigrated to America and was a merchant in Falmouth, Va. On the breaking out of the war he adhered to the cause of the crown, lost his property, and returned to Scotland in 1776, in a very impoverished condition. He settled in Glasgow, and there his son Thomas, the distinguished poet, was born in 1777. Archibald Campbell, brother of Alexander, an Episcopal minister and a whig, remained in the country and had Washington and Lee among his parishioners. An elder brother of the poet married a daughter of Patrick Henry.

CAMPBELL, Sir **Alexander,** Canadian statesman, b. in Heden, Yorkshire, England, in 1822. He is of Scottish descent, and came with his parents to Canada when two years old. He received his early tuition from a Presbyterian minister at Lachine, where his parents had settled, and subsequently attended the Roman Catholic seminary of St. Hyacinthe in the same place. His education was completed at the royal grammar school of Kingston. He studied law in the office of John A. Macdonald, and in 1843 was admitted as an attorney, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Macdonald. In 1858 he was elected to the legislative council in the liberal conservative interest for the Cataraqui division, in 1862 was chosen speaker of the council, and in 1864 was asked to form a cabinet, but declined. He accepted the portfolio of crown lands commissioner in the Taché-Macdonald ministry in 1864, which he retained until the confederation in 1867, at which date he was called to the senate. On 1 July of the same year he became postmaster-general, and about six months afterward resigned this office to become minister of the interior, which office he held until his party went out of power on 5 Nov., 1873. From that time until the resignation of the Mackenzie ministry he was leader of the opposition in the

senate. In 1878 he was sworn in as receiver-general, in 1879 as postmaster-general, in January, 1880, as minister of militia, and in May, 1881, as minister of justice, an office that he still retains. In 1879 he was knighted.

CAMPBELL, Alexander Augustus, clergyman, b. in Amherst co., Va., 30 Dec., 1789; d. in Jackson, Tenn., 27 May, 1846. After receiving a common-school education, he studied medicine, and was graduated at Philadelphia in 1811. For several years he had been an infidel, but became converted during an attack of yellow fever. After practising medicine in North Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama, he began the study of divinity, was licensed to preach by the North Alabama presbytery, 22 April, 1822, and was ordained 29 Sept., 1823. He was pastor of churches in Tuscumbia, Russellville, and Florence, Ala., was a missionary in west Tennessee, and became pastor at Jackson, Tenn., 3 Oct., 1833, where he also lectured, edited the Jackson "Protestant," and practised medicine, chiefly among the Cherokee and Creek missionaries. He published a treatise on "Scripture Baptism" (1844).

CAMPBELL, Andrew, inventor, b. near Trenton, N. J., 14 June, 1821. He received a common-school education, and at the age of twelve was left an orphan. After a year's experience as a farmer's boy, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carriage-making at Mattawan, N. J., but, as he was only allowed to work on stormy days, he ran away to Trenton, where he learned to make brushes. At this time, early in 1837, he made his first invention, the brush-drawer's vise, which is now universally used. In April, 1837, he started for the west, and after a journey lasting over five months, part of which was made on foot, he reached Alton, Ill., where he again apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker. He went to St. Louis in 1842, and for a time resumed the brush business. During his residence there he aided in the construction of the first omnibus ever used in St. Louis, and also designed and built in 1846 the "Great Western," the largest omnibus ever seen on a common road, which seated easily 50 and often carried 100 at a time. It was the first monitor top vehicle ever built. In 1850 he removed to Paducah, to put into operation some box machinery, but was induced to go into bridge-building, and constructed over Cedar river, Iowa, the longest single-span wooden bridge ever erected, it being 558 feet between abutments. He removed in 1851 to Linneus, Mo. Prior to this time his attention had not been specially devoted to printing-presses, although in 1844, while in St. Louis, he repaired an old press belonging to the "Republican," and later the presses of the "Statesman" in Columbia, Mo., one of which was the first press west of the Mississippi, having been taken originally to St. Louis in 1808. At Linneus, his attention was called to the fact that George Bruce, of New York, offered $1,000 for a press that would print 500 copies an hour, and could be sold for $500. The solution of this problem occupied him for some time, but, on corresponding with Mr. Bruce, he found that the time had expired in which to submit his plans. The world's fair, held in New York in 1853, afforded him the opportunity of visiting the metropolis, and he devised a lathe capable of turning fifty match-boxes a minute, which was disposed of at the exhibition. While in New York he submitted his plans to the leading press-builders, but failed to convince them of their value. He then invented a machine intended to feed forty sheets a minute, which he persuaded A. B. Taylor & Co. to build for him. He entered the employ of this firm as foreman of the printing-press factory, and continued with it until 1858, meanwhile becoming familiar with the details of manufacture and inventing numerous devices, among which was the endless band-fly used on the Bullock press. During these years he built presses for Harper Brothers and Frank Leslie, among which were the first ever produced in this country with table distribution; and the first automatic press ever built he set up for Mr. Leslie in 1857. A year later he began business for himself, and in 1861 brought out his country-newspaper press, which was the first registering power-printing press for color-work ever invented. This press, for simplicity of construction, thorough distribution, clearness and beauty of impression, and perfection of register, was far superior to anything then made. In 1866 he invented his two-revolution book-press, and in 1868 his art-press for fine illustrations. Later he constructed for J. C. Ayer & Co. the first super-imposing press, with which it was possible to print 120 almanacs a minute, and on which 7,000,000 impressions have been taken from one form without perceptible damage to the plates. In 1876 he contracted to build for the Cleveland "Leader" a press from which 12,000 copies could be printed in an hour, and constructed the first press ever built that printed, inserted, pasted, folded, and cut in one continuous operation. He has since made numerous improvements in his presses, and his patents, numbering nearly fifty, are applied to every branch of press-building.

CAMPBELL, Sir Archibald, British soldier, b. in Inverary, Scotland, in 1739; d. in London, England, 31 March, 1791. He was appointed captain in the 42d regiment in October, 1758; major in December, 1760; and lieutenant-colonel of the 71st regiment in 1775. While entering Boston harbor just after Gen. Howe had departed, he was taken prisoner with a portion of his corps, and was made a subject of retaliation for the cruel treatment of captive American officers. Notwithstanding this, he afterward displayed gentleness and humanity toward his foes, when conducting active operations in the south, where he proved himself a brave and skilful commander. He led an expedition against Savannah, Ga., in 1778, starting from Sandy Hook on 27 Nov. with 2,000 troops and a small squadron. He landed his force on 29 Dec., and on the same day defeated Gen. Robert Howe and took the city. He issued orders to commanders in the lower part of the state to treat the people leniently; and in answer to his proclamation, inviting them to join the British standard, several hundred proclaimed their loyalty. Campbell then encouraged the tories of South Carolina to join him in an attack on Augusta, and on 29 Jan., 1779, marched on that city with 2,000 men. He took possession of it, but was obliged to retreat to Savannah on 13 Feb. He became colonel on 7 Dec., 1779, and major-general 20 March, 1782. He was governor of Jamaica from 1781 till 1784, knighted in 1785, and governor of Madras from 1785 till 1789, commanding the forces on the coast of Coromandel, East Indies. He was member of parliament for Sterling from 1774 till 1780, and again in 1789.

CAMPBELL, Bartley, dramatist, b. in Allegheney City, Pa., 12 Aug., 1843. In 1856 he entered a Pittsburg law office, but was declared an unpromising student, and in 1858 became a reporter for the Pittsburg "Leader." During the political campaigns of 1863 and 1864 he made public speeches in the interest of the democratic party. He founded the "Evening Mail" in Pittsburg in

1868, and the "Southern Magazine" in New Orleans the following year, and was the official reporter of the Louisiana house of representatives in 1870. His first play was a sensational drama, "Through Fire," written in 1871, and played for four weeks. His second was "Peril," a comedy laid at Long Branch, brought out in 1872. These were followed by "Fate," which was taken to England by Carlotta Leclerq, "Risks," and "The Virginian," played in England, and afterward bought by Frank Mayo, who changed its name to "Van the Virginian." "Gran Uale" was brought out in 1874, and "On the Rhine," at San Francisco, in 1875. Mr. Campbell adapted the German comedy "Ultimo," under the title of "The Big Bonanza," in 1875, and in four weeks it brought a profit of $16,000 to a theatre in San Francisco. His "Heroine in Rags" and "How Women Love" were written in England in 1876. The latter was reconstructed as "The Vigilantes." In 1877–'8 was written "Clio," and in the following spring "Fairfax, or Life in the Sunny South," brought out in 1879. Earlier the same season was played "My Partner," the first of Mr. Campbell's plays to achieve success in New York. "The Galley Slave" was also produced in 1879, and all three of these were on the metropolitan boards the same season. "Matrimony" was also written in the winter of 1879–'80. Other plays by Mr. Campbell are "The White Slave," "My Geraldine," "Siberia," and "Paquita." Mr. Campbell leased the Fourteenth street theatre in New York city, but was obliged to give it up in 1886 on account of failing health, and on 28 Sept. of that year a sheriff's jury declared him to be insane.

CAMPBELL, Charles, historian, b. in Petersburg, Va., 1 May, 1807; d. in Staunton, Va., 11 July, 1876. He was the son of John Wilson Campbell, a Petersburg bookseller, who published a "History of Virginia to 1781" (Philadelphia, 1813). Charles Campbell was graduated at Princeton in 1825, kept a select classical school in Petersburg from 1842 till 1855, and was subsequently principal of the Anderson seminary in that city. He published "The Bland Papers" (1840–'3); "An Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia" (Richmond, 1849; Philadelphia, 1859); "Some Materials for a Memoir of John Daly Burk" (Albany, 1868); and "Genealogy of the Spotswood Family." He was a member of the Virginia historical society, a contributor to the "Historical Register" and the "Southern Literary Messenger," and edited the "Orderly Book" of Gen. Andrew Lewis in 1776 (Richmond, 1860).

CAMPBELL, Charles Thomas, soldier, b. in Franklin county, Pa., 10 Aug., 1823. He was educated at Marshall college, and on 18 Feb., 1847, became second lieutenant in the 8th U. S. infantry. He served through the Mexican war, becoming captain in August, 1847, and was mustered out in August, 1848. In 1852 he was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery in May, 1861, but resigned in December, and was made colonel of the 57th infantry. He was wounded three times at Fair Oaks, and twice at Fredericksburg, and a horse was killed under him in each of these battles. He was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying back more than 200 of the enemy as captives. His wounds, seven in number, necessitated a long and tedious confinement in the hospital, and prevented him from seeing any more active service. He was promoted to brigadier-general on 13 March, 1863, and after the close of the war removed to Dakota.

CAMPBELL, Cleveland J., soldier, b. in New York city in July, 1836; d. in Castleton, N. Y., 13 June, 1865. He was graduated successively at the free academy, Union college, and the University of Göttingen. Early in the war he enlisted in the 44th N. Y. volunteers, was soon promoted to be a lieutenant on Gen. Palmer's staff, was next adjutant of the 152d N. Y. volunteers, then captain in Upton's 121st N. Y. volunteers, and, after passing a most brilliant examination, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and finally colonel, of the 23d regiment of colored troops. He led his regiment into the hottest of the fight at Petersburg, when the mine exploded, and left in and around the crater nearly 400 of his men, killed or wounded. Col. Campbell himself received injuries from a bursting shell that ultimately caused his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865.

CAMPBELL, Donald, British soldier, b. in Scotland about 1735; d. near Fort Detroit (now Detroit, Mich.), in 1763. He became a lieutenant in the "Royal American" regiment (then the 62d foot) on 4 Jan., 1756. He was promoted to captain-lieutenant in the same regiment, then the 60th foot, and commanded by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, on 14 April, 1759, and on 29 Aug. became captain. He had been acting major and commandant of Fort Detroit, but had been succeeded by Maj. Henry Gladwin. Maj. Campbell had gained the confidence of the Indians by his fairness, and, during the siege of the fort by Pontiac, offered to confer with the latter at his request. Campbell accordingly set out, accompanied by Lieut. McDougal and other Canadians. He had been several times warned of treachery, and after his departure messengers were sent after him by M. Gonin, an old and wealthy settler, urging him to return, but without avail. After haranguing an assemblage of impassable savages, he was about to return to the fort, when Pontiac arose and said: "My father will sleep to-night in the lodges of his red children." The captives were shielded by the chief from the fury of the Indians, who would have killed them, and were protected for some time; but Pontiac refused to give them up at Maj. Gladwin's demand. McDougal finally managed to escape, but Campbell, being able neither to run nor to see plainly, could not get away. Finally Wassin, an Ojibway chief, whose nephew had been killed in a skirmish and scalped by the British, seized Campbell, and he was put to death with torture. The savages are said to have torn out his heart and eaten it, that they might gain courage. Pontiac is said by some to have consented to this outrage, but is exculpated by others. See Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac" (Boston, 1855), and Maj. Rogers's "Diary of the Siege of Detroit," edited by Franklin B. Hough (Albany, 1860).

CAMPBELL, Duncan R., clergyman, b. in Perthshire, Scotland, 14 Aug., 1814; d. in Covington, Ky., 16 Aug., 1865. He was educated for the Presbyterian ministry. Emigrating to the United States in 1842, he settled in Richmond, Va., where he became a Baptist, and accepted a pastorate. He afterward removed to Kentucky, and was elected professor of Hebrew and biblical literature in the theological seminary at Covington. In 1852 he became president of Georgetown college, and ably discharged the duties of that office until his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him.

CAMPBELL, George Washington, statesman, b. in Tennessee in 1768; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 17 Feb., 1848. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794. He took his seat as a representative in congress in 1803, and remained till 1809, serving as

chairman of the ways and means committee during his last term. He was chosen U. S. senator from Tennessee in 1811, but resigned in 1814, on being appointed secretary of the treasury. He was again elected to the senate in 1815, and served till April, 1818, when he was appointed minister to Russia. On his way to his post in June, 1818, he stopped at Copenhagen and endeavored to adjust the Danish spoliation claims. He returned to the United States in July, 1820, and in 1831 was a member of the French claims commission.

CAMPBELL, Helen Stuart, author, b. in Lockport, N. Y., 4 July, 1839. She attended school in Warren, R. I., and from 1850 until 1858 at Mrs. Cook's seminary, Bloomfield, N. J. She began to contribute sketches to the magazines and newspapers at an early age, and devoted her attention largely to housekeeping on a basis of scientific common sense. She has also studied carefully the problem of the poor in great cities and elsewhere, and has contributed valuable papers, drawn from personal experience, to current publications. Her novels are all written in an earnest spirit, and are yet full of touches of wit and pathos. From 1881 till 1884 she was literary editor of "The Continent" (Philadelphia). Her published books are: "The Ainslee Series" (New York, 1864–'7); "His Grandmothers" (1877); "Six Sinners" (1878); "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation" (1880); "The Easiest Way in Housekeeping and Cooking" (1881); "The Problem of the Poor" (1882); "The American Girl's Home-Book of Work and Play" (1883); "Under Green Apple-Boughs" (1883); "The What-to-do Club" (Boston, 1884); "Mrs. Herndon's Income" (1885); and "Miss Melinda's Opportunity" (1886). She began in the New York "Tribune," in October, 1886, a series of articles on the working-women of New York.

CAMPBELL, Hugh George, naval officer, b. in South Carolina in 1760; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Nov., 1820. In 1775 he volunteered on board the first man-of-war commissioned by the council of South Carolina. He was made master commander, 27 July, 1799, and captain, 16 Oct., 1800. He served in the Mediterranean in 1804–'5, and in 1812 commanded some gun-boats in St. Mary's river during an insurrection against the Spanish rule in Florida.

CAMPBELL, Jabez Pitt, A. M. E. bishop, b. in Slaughter's Neck, Delaware, 6 Feb., 1815. He was of African descent, but was born free, and fled to Philadelphia, in 1828, to escape being sold as a slave. He was licensed to preach in 1837, and in 1856 he was elected publisher and editor of the "Christian Recorder," the organ of the African Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected a bishop in 1864, and assigned the task of organizing the church work in Louisiana and California, visiting the last-named state in 1865. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the Conference of the Wesleyan connection of England. He is presiding bishop of the third district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, is president of the board of trustees of Wilberforce university, and also of the educational department of the denomination to which he belongs. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wilberforce university in 1871.

CAMPBELL, James, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1813. He is the son of an Irish emigrant, and, after receiving a thorough education, was admitted, in 1834, to the Philadelphia bar, where he soon took high rank. He was a judge of the court of common pleas from 1842 till 1850, became attorney-general of the state in 1852, and on 4 March, 1853, was made postmaster-general by President Pierce, serving through the entire administration, till 4 March, 1857.

CAMPBELL, James Valentine, jurist, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 25 Feb., 1823. He was taken to Detroit, Mich., in 1826, was graduated at St. Paul's college, College Point, L. I., in 1841, studied law in Detroit, and was admitted to practice in 1844. He was a master of chancery in the state and federal courts, and when a supreme court was established in Michigan, in 1857, was elected one of the associate justices. During nearly thirty years' service on the bench he rendered valuable decisions, some of which were important contributions to the body of the law. In 1859, when the law department in the University of Michigan was instituted, Judge Campbell was given a chair in the law-school, and lectured for twenty-five years. In 1845 he edited Walker's "Chancery Reports." He was politically a whig until the whigs were merged in the republican party in 1854, when he joined the republicans, but has condemned, in some instances, the expansion of executive and judicial powers by the federal authorities under republican administration. He has devoted his leisure to literary and historical studies, and gave special attention to the history of Michigan and the northwest territory. In 1876 he published "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan" (Detroit). Among his contributions to the press are essays on the polity of the Protestant Episcopal church and on questions in jurisprudence, and many poems depicting the life of the Michigan pioneers.

CAMPBELL, Jesse H., clergyman, b. in McIntosh county, Ga., 10 Feb., 1807. He is one of the most laborious and useful preachers in his native state. His chief literary work is "Georgia Baptists—Historical and Biographical."

CAMPBELL, John, publisher, b. in Scotland in 1653; d. in Boston, Mass., in March, 1728. He was a Boston bookseller, and on 24 April, 1704, issued the "Boston News-Letter," the first permanent newspaper published in North America. He was postmaster of Boston for many years, ending with 1718, and was for several years justice of the peace for Suffolk co.

CAMPBELL, John, British author, b. in Edinburgh, 8 March, 1708; d. 28 Dec., 1775. He was intended for the law, but at the age of twenty-eight entered on a literary career that ended only with his life. Those of his books that appeared prior to 1742 were published anonymously. From 1755 until his death he was agent of the British government for the province of Georgia. His works relating to this country are "Concise History of Spanish America" (1741); "Voyages and Travels, from Columbus to Anson" (1744); "New Sugar Islands in the West Indies" and "Trade of Great Britain to America" (1772). He also published "Lives of the English Admirals" (1744); "A Survey of the Present State of Europe" (1750); "A Political Survey of Great Britain" (1774); and numerous other works.

CAMPBELL, John, British soldier, b. in Strachur, Scotland; d. early in 1806. He entered the army in June, 1745, as lieutenant of Loudon's Highlanders, served through the Scotch rebellion, and made the campaign in Flanders in 1747. He was made captain, 1 Oct., 1747, appointed to the 42d Highlanders, 9 April, 1756, and wounded in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. He became major of the 17th foot, 11 July, 1759, lieutenant-colonel in the army, 1 Feb., 1762, and commanded this regiment in the expeditions against Martinico and Havana. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 37th foot, 1 May, 1773, and returned to America

in 1776 with his regiment at the outset of the revolution; was appointed major-general, 19 Feb., 1779; colonel of his regiment, 2 Nov., 1780; and commanded the British forces in west Florida, where, after a gallant defence, he was obliged to surrender Pensacola to the Spaniards, 10 May, 1781. He became lieutenant-general, 28 Sept., 1787, and general in the army, 26 Jan., 1797.

CAMPBELL, John, surgeon, b. in New York state about 1822. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army in December, 1847, served in Mexico, and was stationed successively in Texas, in California, at forts along the western frontier, and at different eastern posts, including the military academy at West Point. He was promoted surgeon in May, 1861, acting through the civil war in that grade, and at its close received brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. A., for faithful and meritorious services. He was advanced to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel, 8 Nov., 1877, colonel, 7 Dec., 1885, and placed on the retired list, 16 Sept., 1885.

CAMPBELL, John, Canadian physician, b. in North Sherbrooke, county Lanark, Ontario, 10 Feb., 1839. He received his early education at the common school in his native place, and when twelve years of age became a clerk. Subsequently he was a teacher, and studied at McGill medical college, Montreal, where he was graduated in 1869. In 1882 he received the degree of the royal college of physicians from Edinburgh medical university. He is the author of "The Land of Burns."

CAMPBELL, John Allen, soldier, b. in Salem, Ohio, 8 Oct., 1835; d. in Washington, D. C., 14 July, 1880. After receiving a common-school education, he learned the printing business, and at the beginning of the war entered the army as second lieutenant of volunteers. He became major and assistant adjutant-general, 27 Oct., 1862, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, "for courage in the field and marked ability and fidelity" at Rich Mountain, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, and through the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out on 1 Sept., 1866, and for a time assistant editor on the Cleveland "Leader." In October, 1867, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 5th artillery, regular army, and at once brevetted first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. He served on Gen. Schofield's staff, but resigned in 1869, and was appointed the first governor of Wyoming territory. He was reappointed in 1873, and in 1875 became third assistant secretary of state at Washington.

CAMPBELL, John Archibald, jurist, b. in Washington, Wilkes co., Ga., 24 June, 1811. His grandfather served in the revolution as aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene. His father, Col. Duncan G. Campbell, was a distinguished Georgia lawyer, and one of the two commissioners appointed by President Monroe, in 1824, to treat with the Creek Indians for the sale of their lands. John A. Campbell was graduated at the university of Georgia in 1826, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829 by special act of legislature, as he had not attained his majority. He then moved to Montgomery, Ala., where he practised law, and was several times a member of the legislature. He was appointed associate justice of the U. S. supreme court by President Pierce, 22 March, 1853, and held this office till 1861, when he resigned. He exerted all his influence to prevent the civil war, but though he opposed secession, he believed it to be right. He was afterward assistant secretary of war of the Confederate states, and was one of the peace commissioners appointed to meet Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward at Fort Monroe in February, 1865. After the war he was arrested and lodged in Fort Pulaski, but was discharged on parole, and afterward resumed his law practice in New Orleans.

CAMPBELL, John Lyle, chemist, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 7 Dec., 1818; d. in Lexington, Va., 2 Feb., 1886. He was graduated at Washington college (now Washington and Lee) in 1843. On leaving college he became assistant in the academy at Staunton, Va., and afterward had charge of a similar institution in Richmond, Ky. In 1851 he was called to the chair of chemistry and geology at Washington college, an office which he continued to occupy until his death. He was a recognized authority on the geology of Virginia, and wrote reports on that subject as well as frequent contributions to the scientific journals. Among his larger works were: "Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley" (1882), and "Campbell's Agriculture; A Manual of Scientific and Practical Agriculture for the School and Farm" (Philadelphia, 1859).

CAMPBELL, John Nicholson, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 March, 1798; d. in Albany, N. Y., 27 March, 1864. He was a pupil of James Ross, a celebrated teacher of Philadelphia, and at an early age entered the University of Pennsylvania, but was never graduated. He studied theology with Rev. Ezra Stiles, and afterward in Virginia, where he was for a few months teacher of languages in Hampden-Sidney college. On 10 May, 1817, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover, Va., and in 1820 was chosen chaplain to congress. After preaching in Petersburg, Va., and Newbern, N. C., he became in 1823 the assistant of Rev. Dr. Balch, of Georgetown, D. C., and in 1825 accepted a call to the pastorate of the New York avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., where his eloquence and ability soon gathered a large congregation. He was at this time one of the most active managers of the American colonization society. He was called to the 1st Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y., in 1831, and remained there until his death. He was also for more than twenty years one of the regents of the university of the state of New York. Dr. Campbell was a man of quick perception, tenacious memory, great decision of character, and of courteous and dignified manners. He possessed great executive ability, was an eloquent preacher, and an able writer. He published sermons and addresses, and wrote reports of the board of regents.

CAMPBELL, John Poage, clergyman, b. in Augusta co., Va., in 1767; d. near Chillicothe, Ohio, 4 Nov., 1814. He removed to Kentucky with his father in 1781. After receiving a good education, he became, when nineteen years old, preceptor of an academy at Williamsburg, N. C. Here he adopted atheistic views, but was converted by reading Jenyns's "Treatise on the Internal Evidence of Christianity," and, giving up the study of medicine, in which he had engaged, resolved to become a clergyman. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney in 1790, was licensed to preach in May, 1792, and settled in Kentucky in 1795, preaching in various places. In 1811 he was chaplain to the legislature. As his salary was insufficient for the support of his family, he was obliged to practise medicine. His death resulted from exposure while he was preaching. Dr. Campbell was a graceful preacher and an accomplished scholar. He published "The Passenger" (1804); "Strictures on Stone's Letters on the Atonement" (1805); "Vindex" (1806); "Letters to the Rev. Mr. Craighead" (1810); "The Pelagian Detected" (1811); "An

Answer to Jones" (1812); and many sermons. He left a manuscript history of the western country.

CAMPBELL, John Wilson, jurist, b. in Augusta county, Va., 23 Feb., 1782; d. in Delaware, Ohio, 24 Sept., 1833. His parents removed to Kentucky, and afterward to Ohio. Young Campbell received a common-school education, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and began practice in West Union, Ohio. He held several local offices, was prosecuting attorney for Adams and Highland cos., and a member of the Ohio legislature. He was chosen to congress as a democrat, served from 1 Dec., 1817, till 3 March, 1827, and was U. S. judge for the district of Ohio from 1829 till his death. See "Biographical Sketch and Literary Remains," by his widow (Columbus, Ohio, 1838).

CAMPBELL, Lewis Davis, diplomatist, b. in Franklin, Ohio, 9 Aug., 1811; d. 26 Nov., 1882. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a printer in 1828, and was afterward assistant editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette." He published a whig newspaper at Hamilton, Ohio, from 1831 till 1836, supporting Henry Clay, and was then admitted to the bar and began to practise at Hamilton. He was elected to congress as a whig, and served from 3 Dec., 1849, till 25 May, 1858, being chairman of the ways and means committee during his last term. He claimed to have been elected again in 1858, but the house gave the seat to C. L. Vallandigham. He served as colonel of an Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry from 1861 till 1862, when he resigned on account of failing health. President Johnson appointed him minister to Mexico in December, 1865; but, before leaving for his post, he was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention and the Cleveland soldiers' convention of 1866. He sailed for Mexico, in company with Gen. Sherman, 11 Nov., 1866, authorized to tender to President Juarez the moral support of the United States, and to offer him the use of our military force to aid in the restoration of law. Mr. Campbell remained in Mexico until 1868, and from 1871 till 1873 was again a member of congress.

CAMPBELL, Richard, soldier, b. in the valley of Virginia; d. in Eutaw Springs, S. C., 8 Sept., 1781. He was commissioned captain in 1776, and subsequently major, served in Gibson's regiment at Pittsburgh, and on McIntosh's expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1778. In June, 1779, he led a relief party to Fort Laurens, and commanded that garrison for a time. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and commanded a Virginia regiment at Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, Ninety-Six, and Eutaw Springs, where he was mortally wounded while leading the charge that drove the British from the field. Some hours after, hearing that the enemy were in full retreat, he died, exclaiming, "I die contented." Many writers have confounded him with Gen. William Campbell, one of the leaders at King's Mountain. See Draper's "King's Mountain and its Heroes."

CAMPBELL, Robert, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1755; d. near Knoxville, Tenn., in February, 1832. He displayed great bravery in many conflicts with the Cherokees, and commanded a regiment at the battle of King's Mountain, 7 Oct., 1780. He was nearly forty years a magistrate of Washington county, Va., and in 1825 emigrated to Tennessee.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Ireland, 1 Feb., 1763; d. in Bethany, Pa., 4 Jan., 1854. He was trained in scholarship at the University of Glasgow, and for the ministry under the Scottish establishment. He was descended from the Campbells of Argyle. Entering the ministry in 1798, he soon became identified with the "seceders," as they were called, and emigrated to the United States in 1807, joined the associate synod of North America at Philadelphia, and ministered to destitute congregations in western Pennsylvania. In 1809 he was joined by his son, Alexander, and thenceforward the histories of father and son were closely identified. On 12 June, 1812, in company with his son and their joint congregation, they were immersed by Elder Luse, of the Baptists, but with a stipulation in writing that no term of union or communion should be required other than the holy Scriptures. The son soon assumed the leadership, which finally resulted in the formation of the sect that is inseparably connected with the family name. Thomas Campbell labored zealously until age, and at last total blindness, compelled him to desist.—His son, **Alexander,** theologian, b. at Shaw's Castle, county Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1786; d. in Bethany, W. Va., 4 March, 1866. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, came to the United States in 1809, and made his home in Washington co., Pa., where he became pastor of a Presbyterian church, within which denomination he had been reared. He soon became dissatisfied with the tenets of the sect, holding that the Bible should be the sole creed. His father joined him in his belief, and in 1810 they founded a new society at Brush Run, Pa. Accepting the doctrine of immersion, they joined in a temporary union with the Baptists, but, persisting in their refusal to accept any human creed, Mr. Campbell and his congregation were disfellowshiped in 1827, and began at once to form a sect of their own. They called themselves "The Disciples of Christ," but are widely known as "Campbellites," or simply as "Disciples." They soon began to gain recruits, and by 1864 numbered 350,000 members, increased in 1880 to 500,000. In 1823 Mr. Campbell began to publish "The Christian Baptist," which was shortly merged in the "Millennial Harbinger," still the official organ of the sect. In 1840–'1 he founded Bethany college and was its first president. Mr. Campbell held that slavery was permissible to Christians under his creed, the Bible. He was a prolific writer for the denominational papers. His published works number fifty-two, all of them bearing directly upon his views of Christian belief. He was a man of remarkable intellectual and moral powers, and a cultivated scholar.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, congressman, b. in Pennsylvania; d. in California, 7 Dec., 1868. He received a public-school education, and studied law. He then removed to Galena, Ill., and became interested in mining. He was elected secretary of state of Illinois by the democratic party in 1843, and served until 1846. In 1850 he was elected a representative in congress from the Galena district, and served from 1851 till 1853; subsequently he was appointed by President Pierce land commissioner in California, for the purpose of adjusting titles under the treaty with Mexico, in accordance with grants made by the Mexican government. He served in the California legislature, and was a supporter of the government during the civil war.

CAMPBELL, Lord **William,** governor of South Carolina, d. 5 Sept., 1778. He was the youngest son of the fourth duke of Argyll, became a captain in the British navy on 20 Aug., 1762, member of parliament in 1764, and was governor of Nova Scotia from 1766 till 1773. He had married, in 1763, Sarah Izard, a wealthy lady of South Carolina, sister of Ralph Izard, a well-known patriot, and in 1774 was appointed royal governor of that province. He entered on his duties in June, 1775, and was cordially welcomed by the people,

for whom he professed great attachment. They soon found, however, that he was active in fomenting insurrectionary movements favorable to the crown among the border population and the red men, and the popular indignation against him increased daily. After he saw that preparations for resistance were going on steadily, and that the public military stores had been secured by the patriots, he took refuge on board a British man-of-war, where he was joined by his wife. In this vessel he threatened the city of Charleston, but the guns of Fort Johnson forced him to retreat. After sailing to Jamaica, he returned in the following year, and was mortally wounded on board the "Bristol" during the attack on Fort Moultrie.

CAMPBELL, William, soldier, b. in Augusta county, Va., in 1745; d. at Rocky Mills, Hanover co., Va., 22 Aug., 1781. After his father's death in 1767 he removed with his mother and four sisters to the Holston valley. In 1773 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and in 1774 a captain of militia. He served in Col. Christian's regiment in the campaign against the Shawnees, which terminated in Lord Dunmore's treaty of peace at Camp Charlotte. In September, 1775, he led a fine company to Williamsburg, joining Patrick Henry's regiment. Under Gen. Lewis he assisted in dislodging Gov. Dunmore from Gwyn's island in July, 1776, and at the close of the year resigned, so that he might better protect his frontier home from the encroachments of the Cherokees. In 1777 he was continued a justice of the peace in the newly formed county of Washington, and made lieutenant-colonel of the militia. He was one of the commissioners in 1778 to run the boundary-line between Virginia and the Cherokee country. In 1779 he aided in driving the tories from his region, having a severe personal rencounter with one of their leaders, Francis Hopkins, in the bed of the Holston; the miscreant was overcome, and hanged with his own halter on the nearest sycamore. Campbell was promoted in 1780 to the full colonelcy of the regiment, and chosen a member of the legislature. After scouring the neighboring country in North Carolina, routing and dispersing the tories, he led his regiment of riflemen in the King's Mountain campaign, and distinguished himself by his valor and good conduct, if the evidence of his own officers and soldiers is to be credited. Washington, Gates, and Greene, together with the Virginia legislature and the continental congress, expressed their high sense of his merits and services. After serving on the frontiers, he responded to Gen. Greene's appeal, and joined him with a corps of riflemen, sharing in the battle of Guilford Court-House, in March, 1781, where he thought he was not properly supported by Lee's cavalry, and soon afterward retired from the service. After a term in the legislature he was made a brigadier-general in the militia, and served under Lafayette in the battle of Jamestown, and shortly afterward sickened and died. Lafayette asserted that his services at King's Mountain and Guilford would "do his memory everlasting honor, and insure him a high rank among the defenders of liberty in the American cause"; and Jefferson feelingly declared that "Gen. Campbell's friends might quietly rest their heads on the pillow of his renown." His wife was a sister of Patrick Henry. —His nephew, **John B.,** soldier, b. in Kentucky; d. 28 Aug., 1814, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 19th infantry, 12 March, 1812, and commanded a detachment against the Mississinewa Indians in December, 1812, for which service he was brevetted colonel. He was made colonel of the 11th infantry on 9 April, 1814, and distinguished himself in the battle of Chippewa, 5 July, 1814, where he commanded the right wing of the army under Scott, and received fatal wounds.

CAMPBELL, Sir **William,** Canadian jurist, b. in Scotland in 1758; d. in Toronto in 1834. He entered the army as a private, came to America as a non-commissioned officer in a Highland regiment, and took part in the revolutionary war, his military career ending with the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, when he became a prisoner with the rest of the command. Having regained his freedom, in 1783 he removed to Nova Scotia and devoted himself to the study of law. After practising for nineteen years, he was appointed attorney-general of Cape Breton, and elected to the assembly of that province. He was promoted to a puisne judgeship in Upper Canada, and became chief justice upon the retirement of William Dummer Powell in 1825. In 1829 he retired in consequence of failing health, and was succeeded by the attorney-general at that time, afterward Sir John Beverley Robinson, bart. On the occasion of his retirement he was knighted.

CAMPBELL, William Bowen, governor of Tennessee, b. in Sumner county, Tenn., 1 Feb., 1807; d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 19 Aug., 1867. He studied law in Abingdon and Winchester, Va., was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, and practised in Carthage. He was chosen district attorney for the fourth district of his state in 1831, and became a member of the legislature in 1835. He raised a cavalry company, and served as its captain in the Creek and Florida wars of 1836, and from 1837 till 1843 was a whig member of congress from Tennessee. He was elected major-general of militia in 1844, and served in the Mexican war as colonel of the 1st Tennessee volunteers, distinguishing himself in the battles of Monterey and Cerro Gordo, where he commanded a brigade after Gen. Pillow was wounded. He was governor of Tennessee in 1851–'3, and in 1857 was chosen, by unanimous vote of the legislature, judge of the state circuit court. He canvassed the state in opposition to secession in 1861, and on 30 June, 1862, without solicitation, was appointed by President Lincoln brigadier-general in the National army. He resigned, 26 Jan., 1863, on account of failing health. At the close of the war he was again chosen to congress, but was not allowed to take his seat until near the end of the first session in 1866. He served until 3 March, 1867, and was a member of the committee on the New Orleans riots.

CAMPBELL, William Henry, educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 14 Sept., 1808. He was graduated at Dickinson college in 1828, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1831, ordained by the Reformed Dutch classis of Cayuga on 1 Sept., 1831, was pastor of the Reformed church in Chittenango, N. Y., in 1831–'2, principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I., in 1833–'9, held several other charges, and was professor of oriental literature in the Reformed Dutch theological seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1851–'63, of moral philosophy at Rutgers in 1862–'3, and president of Rutgers in 1863–'82. During his administration more than $200,000 was raised for the college, six new professorships established, the number of pupils doubled, and several fine buildings erected. His publications include, besides numerous addresses, "Subjects and Modes of Baptism" (1844); "Influence of Christianity in Civil and Religious Liberty" (Proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, 1873); and "System of Catechetical Instruction" (Reformed church centennial discourses, 1876).

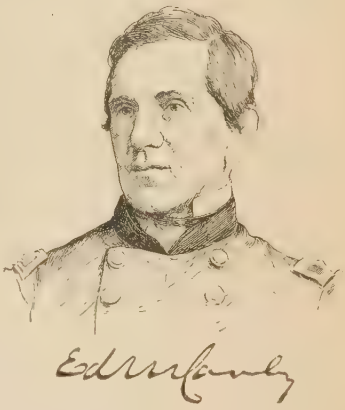
CAMPBELL, William W., jurist, b. in Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., 10 June, 1806; d. there, 7 Sept., 1881. He was graduated at Union in 1827, studied law with Judge Kent, and began practice in New York city in 1831. He was elected to congress by the national American party, and served from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847. After spending a year in Europe he was appointed, in 1849, a justice of the superior court of New York city, served till 1855, and from 1857 till 1865 was a judge of the state supreme court for the sixth district. He published "Annals of Tryon County, N. Y." (New York, 1831; revised ed., entitled "Border Warfare," 1849; 3d ed., Cherry Valley, N. Y., 1880); "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant, Missionary to Persia" (1840); "Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton" (1849); and "Sketches of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd" (1853).

CAMPECHE, José (cam-pay'-che), Porto Rican painter, b. in St. John, Porto Rico, 6 Jan., 1752; d. 7 Nov., 1809. He belonged to an humble family, and received no artistic education, but from early childhood showed extraordinary fondness for drawing, and soon became noted for his compositions and portraits, drawn with charcoal or chalk on the walls and curbstones. Without means of any kind, he learned how to prepare canvas and paints, and how to make brushes, varnishes, and everything else necessary to the use of colors. Only in the second period of his artistic career did he receive some few lessons from the Spanish painter Luis Paredes. Campeche gained great reputation, and King Charles IV., of Spain, appointed him painter to the royal household; but he never left Porto Rico. His paintings numbered over 400, many of them being very large. Their chief qualities are good composition, correctness of drawing, and beauty of color. The most remarkable are "St. Michel fighting Satan," "Our Lady of Mercy," "The Siege of St. John of Porto Rico by the English in 1797," "St. Stephen," "Our Lady of Sorrows," and the "Nativity of the Saviour." Campeche also showed artistic power in sculpture, architecture, and music.

CAMPUZANO, Baltasar, Peruvian monk, b. in Lima, Peru, or in Guadalajara, about the end of the 16th century; d. in Rome, Italy, in 1666. He was prefect of the province of his order, the Augustinian, in Peru. He wrote "El sumo Sacerdote" (Rome, 1655); "Antigüedad de Guadalajara" (Madrid, 1661); "Conversion de la Reina de Suecia"; and "Alma y Cuerpo de las Cualidades de un Nepote de Papa" (Rome, 1666).

CANALES, Servando (cah-nah'-les), Mexican soldier, b. in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, 28 June, 1830; d. 7 Oct., 1883. When the American army passed the Mexican frontier in 1847 he joined the national troops and took part in the battle of Padierna, but left the regular army and became a guerilla. At the end of the war he had reputation and influence in the state of Tamaulipas, where afterward he was a rival of his old friend, Gen. Cortina, in smuggling and similar pursuits. From 1852 till 1857 he served under Gen. Vidaurri as a colonel, and then retired to his ranch of Las Piedras, but in 1861 again organized a guerilla band, joined Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, and accompanied him at the siege of Puebla in May, 1862. Canales escaped from that city, went to the frontier, and assumed command of a volunteer corps of cavalry, continued the warfare against the French, and in 1867 incorporated his troops with those of Gen. Escobedo. He took part in the siege of Querétaro, and was present at the execution of Maximilian and Gens. Miramón and Mejía. Having rebelled with 300 horsemen in favor of Porfirio Diaz in February, 1874, he sustained his operations in the states of Nuevo León and Coahuila until 1876, when the revolutionists completed their triumph. In the following year the new government gave him the military command of that section of Mexico, and in 1879 he was elected governor of Tamaulipas. He visited the forts in Texas, and often prevented serious difficulties on the frontier.

CANBY, Edward Richard Sprigg, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1819; killed in Siskiyou co., Cal., 11 April, 1873. His parents removed to Indiana, where he went to school, and whence he was appointed cadet at the U. S. military academy in 1835. He was graduated in 1839 in the same class with Gens. Halleck, Isaac Stevens, Ord, Paine, of Illinois, and other distinguished officers. After graduation he was at once commissioned second lieutenant, assigned to the 2d infantry, and served in the Florida war as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence from October, 1839 till 1842, and after the close of that war was engaged in the removal of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws to the present Indian territory. He was on garrison duty from 1842 till 1845, and on recruiting service during 1845 and a part of 1846. In March, 1846, he was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and three months later was promoted to a first lieutenancy. The outbreak of the Mexican war called his regiment into active service. Serving under Gen. Riley, he was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, as well as at the attack upon the Belen gate, city of Mexico. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for his services in this campaign, and was promoted to the full rank of captain in June, 1851; but, having been transferred to the adjutant-general's department as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he relinquished his rank in the line. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of the 10th U. S. infantry, a new regiment, with which he was engaged on frontier duty in western Wisconsin and Minnesota for the next three years, and in 1858 was ordered to Fort Bridger, Utah, where his command included portions of the 2d dragoons and 7th and 10th U. S. infantry. He held this post until 1860, when he was appointed commander of the expedition against the Navajo Indians, and was in command of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, at the beginning of the civil war. At that critical period, when officers from the border states were daily sending in their resignations, Maj. Canby did not leave his loyalty in doubt for a moment, and throughout the war was one of the most active and conspicuous defenders of the union. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the 19th regiment, U. S. infantry, and was acting brigadier-general of the forces in New Mexico. In 1862 he repelled the Confederate Gen. Sibley in his daring attempt to



acquire possession of that territory, and had the satisfaction of seeing the invader retreat, "leaving behind him," as he observed in his report, "in dead and wounded, and in sick and prisoners, one half of his original force." He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, 31 March, 1862, and, after transferring the command of the forces in New Mexico, he went to Washington, where he rendered valuable assistance to Sec. Stanton in the war department. He took command of the U. S. troops in New York city and harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863, and, by his energetic measures and resolute bearing, assisted materially in the suppression of the rioters. He remained there until November, 1863, when he resumed his place at the war department. At the opening of the campaign of 1864, Gen. Canby received the rank of major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the military division of west Mississippi, a place that he held until some months after the close of the war. His first act in this field of duty was to take charge of Gen. Banks's retreating forces at the Atchafalaya and conduct them safely to New Orleans, where for want of troops he remained inactive throughout the summer and autumn of 1864. While on a tour of inspection on White river, Ark., 4 Nov., 1864, he was severely wounded by confederate guerillas; but, as soon as he was sufficiently re-enforced, he proceeded, with an army of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, against Mobile, which, with the assistance of the fleet, was captured, 12 April, 1865. On learning of the surrender of the confederate forces in Virginia, Gen. Richard Taylor, who commanded west of the Mississippi, surrendered to Gen. Canby, and hostilities ceased. On 13 March, 1865, Gen. Canby received the brevets of brigadier- and major-general of the regular army. He remained in command of southern military departments until 1866, when he was transferred to Washington, and received, 28 July, 1866, the full rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. After the surrender he was placed in command of the different districts having Richmond as its centre, and assumed the responsibility of permitting the paroled cavalry of Lee's army to reorganize for the suppression of "bushwhacking," which was rife in the neighborhood. The measure was entirely successful, and no bad results followed. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the special commission for deciding claims on the war department, and of the board to prepare plans for a new building for the same department. Afterward he was placed in command of the department of Columbia, and was during the winter of 1872–'3 actively engaged in bringing the Modocs to accept the terms offered them by the government. He was specially adapted for this duty. He had never shared in the bitter hatred of the Indians, so common on the border, but had always leaned to the side of humanity in his dealings with them. Only four days before his death he sent a despatch to Washington, which, read in the tragic light of after-events, shows both his generosity to his slayers and his sagacious doubts of them: "I do not question the right or the power of the general government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper; but I think they should make such as to secure a permanent peace, together with liberal and just treatment of the Indians. In my judgment, permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are now sensible that they cannot live in peace on Lost river, and have abandoned their claim to it, but wish to be left in the lava-beds. This means license to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, and was refused. Their last proposition is to come in and have the opportunity of looking for a new home not far away, and if they are sincere in this the trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their talks that I have hesitated about reporting until some definite result was attained." On 11 April, in company with two other officers, he met "Capt. Jack," the leader of the Modocs, on neutral ground to confer regarding a treaty of peace. At a preconcerted signal the Indians killed all the commissioners before the escort could come to the rescue, and escaped to their stronghold in the lava-beds. Subsequently they were captured, and "Capt. Jack," with two of his subordinates, was tried and executed. Gen. Canby was a remarkable instance of an officer of high rank and universal popularity without enemies in his profession. He was so upright that he was very rarely criticised by his brother officers, save by those who gave him reason for official displeasure. He had little ambition beyond his duty, was always satisfied, or appeared to be, with any position to which he was assigned, and never engaged in any of those squabbles or intrigues for preferment which deface the record of many able soldiers. He had a singular power of inspiring implicit confidence among those who served under his command. His assignment to any department where, through incompetence or lack of zeal on the part of the commander, affairs had drifted into confusion, was the signal for the inauguration of order and discipline. The time-honored but often misapplied phrase, "an officer and a gentleman," admirably describes this soldier of the republic. He was tall and athletic, in manner courteous, but rather reserved and silent, the ideal of a thoughtful, studious soldier.

CANCER, Luis, missionary, b. in Saragossa, Spain (or in Barbastro, Spain, according to other authorities); d. in Florida in 1549. He entered the Dominican order in Spain, and went as a missionary to America. He was first stationed in Vera Paz, but afterward took up his residence in the city of Mexico. While there his thoughts were directed to the conversion of the natives of Florida, and he resolved to seek assistance in Spain for this object. He sailed in 1547 with Las Casas, landed at Seville, and at once repaired to the court at Valladolid. The king ordered the board of trade of Seville to supply him with everything necessary for his mission, and he also obtained a royal decree commanding that all the natives of Florida taken by De Soto, and held as slaves in Chiapa and Guatemala, should be released. He was unable to enforce this decree, as some of the Florida Indians had become mixed with the Mexican tribes, and those he discovered were unwilling to return to Florida. The vessel that was to take Father Cancer and his companions to Florida stopped at Havana, where he found an Indian Christian woman named Magdalena, who consented to accompany the expedition as interpreter. The ship reached the coast of Florida on Ascension day, 1549, and a boat was sent out to reconnoitre. Father Cancer wished to land, but the captain would not permit him, as his destination was the bay of Espiritu Santo. After wasting several days in search of it, the Dominicans insisted on landing. The sailors refused to accompany them unless they were allowed to take their arms with them; but, as this was contrary to the custom of the missionaries, Father Cancer debarked with two companions and Magdalena. He gained the good will of the Indians by presents, and explained his mission through the interpreter. The natives

seemed so friendly that after a few days he embarked for another part of the coast, leaving his companions behind him. On the return of the vessel to the same part of the coast, a canoe put out containing a single Spaniard, a survivor of De Soto's expedition, who assured Father Cancer that his companions had been put to death. The missionary refused to believe this, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of the sailors, got into a boat and rowed to the shore. An Indian met him, kissing a cross that he handed to a woman whom the missionary discovered to be Magdalena. She informed him that the two Spaniards were safe in the tent of the cacique, and he followed her up a hill, when he was immediately surrounded by Indians, who fell on him and killed him. His scalp was hung up in the temple of the sun, and his body eaten by the natives. Father Cancer was one of the most ardent advocates of freedom for the Indians at the special meeting of bishops and theologians held in Mexico in 1546. He wrote a work in the Zapotec language, entitled "Varias canciones en verso zapoteco sobre los Misterios de la Religion para uso de los neófitos de la Vera Paz."

CANDÍA, Pedro de, Greek adventurer, b. in the island of Crete in the latter part of the 14th century; d. in Chupas, Peru, 16 Sept., 1542. He had served in the Spanish royal guard, and fought in Italy against the Turks, and afterward went to America with Gov. Pedro de los Ríos. He then accompanied Diego de Almagro and Francisco Pizarro during their first explorations along the coasts of Peru, and when the landing at Tacamez, north of Guayaquil, was effected, he already had command of the artillery. He was one of the thirteen men that remained in the islands of Gallo and Gorgona or San Cristobal with Pizarro, and during the subsequent explorations of the Peruvian ports he undertook to go in person to the Indian towns and investigate their condition. He then visited Túmbez (afterward called Valencia), and returned to the fleet with a map of that city drawn on canvas. When he accompanied Pizarro to Spain to inform Charles V. of their discoveries, the emperor made Candía a nobleman, mayor of Túmbez, and commander-in-chief of artillery of the fleet sent out to conquer Peru. He was present at the defeat and imprisonment of Atahualpa, and received a large share of the ransom paid by that Inca. While residing at Cuzco, he made arms and ammunition for Pizarro, who was then fighting against Almagro. After the defeat of Almagro at Las Salinas, Candía undertook the conquest of Ambaya beyond the Andes, but was unsuccessful, being finally arrested by order of Hernando Pizarro. Disgusted at his treatment, and deserted by his old friends, he then joined the followers of Almagro and, with the aid of sixteen other Greeks, cast the guns that were taken by young Almagro to the battle of Chupas, where Candía used them so badly that Almagro suspected treason on his part and killed him with his own hand.

CANDIDUS, William, opera-singer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 July, 1840. In 1861 he sang first bass in several musical societies in his native city. In the civil war he served three years in the national artillery, being advanced to the grade of major. During his military service his voice gradually changed from first bass to tenor. After his return from the war he accepted the place of tone-regulator in the piano-forte factory of Steinway & Sons, in New York. He became a member of the Arion and Liederkranz societies, but soon went abroad and studied for the operatic stage under Konapazeck, of Berlin, making his *début* in Weimar as Stradella. Subsequently he studied under Rouchetti, of Milan, and in 1880 became a member of the opera at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he remained until the autumn of 1885, when he joined the American opera company.

CAÑEDO, Juan de Dios (cah-nya'-do), Mexican statesman, b. in Guadalajara, 18 Jan., 1786; d. in the city of Mexico, 28 March, 1850. He received a good education and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He was elected a deputy to the Spanish Cortés in 1813, and soon became prominent as a parliamentary orator. While in Madrid he published a manifesto to the Spanish nation in defence of the colonial interests, which was eagerly read both in Spain and her American possessions. On his return to Mexico in 1824, Cañedo took part in the debate relative to the new republican constitution. He was several times deputy and senator, minister of foreign affairs under Victoria's administration, represented his country as plenipotentiary in Brazil, Peru, and Chili, and was in charge of the foreign office and the department of the interior under Bustamante. Afterward he went to Europe, where he resided for some years, and had just returned to Mexico when he was killed by an unknown assassin.

CANEK, cacique of Itzalan, Mexico; d. about 1532. The capital of his kingdom was on an island at the centre of Lake Itza (Peten), and when Cortés visited the shores of that lake on his way to Hibueras, Canek and his court met him in a most friendly manner, and, after entertaining him for a few days, became a Christian and a subject of the king of Spain. Afterward he made many efforts to suppress idolatry among his people, but did not succeed. On his departure from Peten the Spanish conqueror had left a sick horse under the care of the Indians, who did their best to cure him; but the horse died and the Itznex raised statues to him and worshipped them as the representation of the god of lightning.

CANEK, Yucatec prince of the royal family of Manú, founder of the Itza nation, flourished in the early part of the 15th century. He was one of the tributary princes that declared their independence of the old Yucatec or Maya monarchy nearly 100 years before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Canek did not separate from the old kingdom for political reasons; he fell in love with the betrothed of another prince, and, being unable to prevent her marriage by any other means, gathered some of his followers, attacked the wedding party during the ceremony, and carried away the bride. The disappointed bridegroom led a numerous army against Canek, who took refuge in the mountainous country between Chipas, Yucatan, and Guatamala, and there founded the Itza nation.

CANETTA, Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza (cah-nay'-tah), Marquis of, Spanish statesman, d. in Lima, Peru, in 1560. Charles V. sent him to Peru as viceroy in 1557. Canetta established peace among the different parties that were contending in the kingdom of Peru, and tried to gain the friendship of the last Incas. He sent an expedition to the Amazon river under command of Pedro de Ursúa, who died at the hands of his subordinate officers. Some persons, who had been severely treated by Canetta, sent their complaints to the king, who immediately recalled the viceroy.

CANFIELD, Francesca Anna, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1803; d. 28 May, 1823. She was a daughter of Dr. Felix Pascalis, an Italian physician. Her parents removed to New York while she was a child, and she began at an early age to write verses. Besides many original

poems, both in English and Italian, published in various journals, she made graceful translations from foreign tongues. Many of her verses appeared in a commercial gazette established by her husband, a New York broker, who died in 1833 while preparing her poems for publication.

CANFIELD, Henry Judson, author, b. in Connecticut in 1789; d. in 1856. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, contributed to the "Ohio Cultivator" and the "American Agriculturist," and published a "Treatise on the Breed, Management, Structure, and Diseases of Sheep."

CANNIFF, William, Canadian physician, b. near Belleville, Ontario, in 1830. He was educated at Victoria college, Cobourg, studied medicine at the Toronto school of medicine, and at New York university, and in London, England, and took the degree of M. R. C. S. In 1856 he passed the army medical board, and was on duty for a time during the Crimean war in the royal artillery. Then he returned to Canada, and was called to the chair of general pathology in Victoria college, and afterward became professor of surgery in the same institution. During the civil war in the United States he visited the hospitals at Washington, and was for a time with the Army of the Potomac. After his return to Canada he resumed the practice of his profession at Belleville, but finally removed to Toronto. Dr. Canniff was one of the originators of the "Canada First" movement, has been president of the medical section of the Canadian institute, was invited by the medical faculty of Paris to attend the International medical congress as a delegate to that city in 1867, and, with others, formed the Canadian medical association of Quebec in October, 1867. He has written for medical and other periodicals, and is the author of the "Principles of Surgery" and the "Settlement of Upper Canada."

CANNON, Charles James, author, b. in New York city, 4 Nov., 1800; d. there, 9 Nov., 1860. He was of Irish parentage, and wrote poems, dramas, and novels. Among his publications are "Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous" (New York, 1851); "Ravellings from the Web of Life" (1856); "Dramas" (1857); "Facts, Feelings, and Fancies," "The Poet's Quest," "Mora Carmody," and "Father Felix, a Catholic Story." His dramas include "The Oath of Office," "Tighe Lifford," "The Crowning Hour," "The Sculptor's Daughter," "Better Late than Never," and "Dolores, a Tragedy." Mr. Cannon also compiled a "Practical English Spelling-Book" (New York, 1852) and a series of readers.

CANNON, James Spencer, clergyman, b. on the island of Curaçoa, 28 Jan., 1776; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 25 July, 1852. His father was a sea-captain, who was drowned when James was a boy. He was educated at the academy of Dr. Peter Wilson, in Hackensack, N. J., and subsequently under the care of Rev. Alexander Miller. After studying theology with Dr. Froeligh and Prof. John H. Livingston, he was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick classis in 1796, and soon afterward became pastor of the Dutch Reformed churches of Millstone, and Six-Mile Run, N. J., finally devoting himself entirely to the latter church. He was elected professor of pastoral theology and ecclesiastical history in the Reformed Dutch theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1826, and remained there until his death, holding also the chair of metaphysics at Rutgers. He published, for the use of his students, "Lectures on Chronology" and "Lectures on Pastoral Theology." The latter, with a memoir of the author, was republished after his death (New York, 1853). Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1819. Dr. Cannon was a hard student and a successful teacher. His discussion of the sacraments was considered especially able.

CANNON, Newton, governor of Tennessee, b. in Guilford co., N. C., about 1781; d. in Harpeth, Williamson co., Tenn., 29 Sept., 1842. After receiving a public-school education he removed to Tennessee, and was a member of the legislature in 1811–'2. He was colonel of the Tennessee mounted rifles, composed of three-months' volunteers, from 24 Sept. till 18 Dec., 1813, and commanded the left column in the battle of Tallushatchee, with the Creek Indians, 3 Nov., 1813. He was elected to congress as a democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Felix Grundy, and served from 1814 till 1817, and again from 1819 till 1823. In 1819 he was appointed by President Monroe one of two commissioners to treat with the Chickasaw Indians, and was governor of Tennessee from 1835 till 1839.

CANNON, William, governor of Delaware, b. in Bridgeville, Del., in 1809; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 March, 1865. He united with the Methodist church in 1825, became a class-leader and exhorter before he had reached his twentieth year, and held these offices until his death. He was elected to the legislature in 1845 and 1849, and was afterward treasurer of the state. In 1861 he was a member of the peace congress, where he was "the firm friend of the Crittenden compromise, and of an unbroken union." In 1864 he was elected governor of the state, which office he held until his death. The legislature was against him; but he remained true to the union. When, on one occasion, the legislature forbade compliance with a law of congress, the governor promptly announced, by proclamation, that he would pardon every U. S. officer convicted by a state court for the performance of his duty to the union. In his message to the legislature in 1864 he advised that body to take measures for the emancipation of slaves in Delaware. The illness that caused his death was the result of over-exertion in assisting to extinguish a fire in Bridgeville.

CANONICUS, an Indian chief, b. about 1565; d. 4 June, 1647. He was king of the Narragansett tribe when the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth, and one of the first with whom they had dealings. In 1622 he was inclined to wage war against the colony, which was a serious matter, since he could muster about 3,000 warriors. As an intimation of his mood, he sent to the governor a bundle of arrows tied with a snake-skin. By a happy inspiration, the skin was filled with powder and bullets and returned. Negotiations followed this defiant answer, and peace was established outlasting the life of Canonicus. When Roger Williams and his company felt constrained to withdraw from the colony at Massachusetts bay, they sought refuge at Narragansett, where Canonicus made them welcome, and actually gave them the neck of land where Providence now stands. Fifty years afterward Williams testified to his uniform friendliness and generosity. In 1637 an embassy sent to him from Massachusetts was received in a lodge fifty feet wide, made of poles and covered with mats. Here, seated and surrounded by his savage courtiers, Canonicus received the messengers in royal state, and provided a feast, among the items of which are enumerated boiled chestnuts and boiled Indian pudding stuffed with "black berries, somewhat like currants." During this period Canonicus engaged in warfare with the Pequots and other

neighboring tribes, but studiously maintained peace with the whites, and at last (19 April, 1644) he made a formal treaty acknowledging the sovereignty of Britain. The influence of his wise counsels lasted for many years after his death, and the Narragansett tribe maintained peaceful relations with the English until Philip's war in 1675, when they became hostile, and were exterminated.

CANOT, Theodore, adventurer, b. in Florence, Italy, about 1807. He was the son of a captain and paymaster in the French army. After an ordinary school education he shipped as a seaman in the American ship "Galatea," of Boston, from Leghorn to Calcutta. He made several voyages from Boston, was wrecked near Ostend, and again on the coast of Cuba, where he was captured by pirates. One of these claimed to be his uncle, and sent him to an Italian grocer near Havana, who was secretly engaged in the slave-trade. At Havana he shipped on a slaver, and made his first voyage to Africa in 1826, landing at the slave factory of Bangalang, on the river Pongo, Senegambia. After quelling a mutiny on board, and aiding to stow away 108 slaves in a hold twenty-two inches high, he entered the service of the owner of the factory. In 1827 a friend in Havana consigned to him a slave schooner, which he loaded with 217 negroes, receiving $5,565 commission, while the Cuban owners realized a clear profit of $41,438. Canot then established a slave-station at Kambia, near Bangalang. He became a favorite with the native chiefs, and by their aid soon collected a stock of slaves. Another vessel was sent out to him from Cuba; but, the captain dying, he took command and sailed for Regla, but was soon captured by two British cruisers after a severe fight. He made his escape in a small boat, with one companion, and reached the river Pongo. After the destruction of his factory and goods by fire in May, 1828, he purchased a vessel at Sierra Leone, in which, with a cargo of slaves, he sailed to Cuba. Three more expeditions soon followed; in the first he lost 300 slaves by small-pox; in the last he was taken by the French, and condemned to ten years' confinement in the prison of Brest, but a year after he was pardoned by Louis Philippe. He returned to Africa, and was the pioneer of the slave traffic at New Sestros, and in 1840 shipped 749 slaves from there to Cuba. He established in 1841 a trading and farming settlement, under the name of New Florence, at Cape Mount, where he had obtained a grant of land; but in March, 1847, New Florence was destroyed by the British, who suspected it to be a slave-station, and Canot removed to South America, where he engaged in commerce. He resided for some time in Baltimore, and finally received from Napoleon III. an office in one of the French colonies in Oceania. A narrative of his adventures, compiled by Brantz Mayer from his own notes, and entitled "Captain Canot, or Twenty Years of an African Slaver," has been published (New York, 1854).

CAONABO (cah-o-na'-bo), one of the principal caciques who ruled at Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo) when Columbus discovered and took possession of that island; d. at sea in 1494. He was a brother of the famous Indian queen Anacaona, and determined to drive out the invaders. He attacked a small fort, that of La Natividad, erected by Columbus when he first landed on the island, overpowered those who defended it under the command of Diego de Arana, and slaughtered the whole garrison. Soon afterward he was taken prisoner by Alonso de Ojeda, and sent to Spain, but died during the voyage.

CAPEN, Elmer Hewitt, educator, b. in Stoughton, Norfolk co., Mass., 5 April, 1838. He was graduated at Tufts in 1860, and elected to the legislature in 1859, while still in college. After spending a year in the Harvard law-school he was admitted to the Suffolk co. bar in 1863, practising for a short time in Stoughton, Mass., when he began the study of theology. He was ordained in Gloucester, Mass., in 1865, as pastor of the independent Christian church, and remained there till 1869. After preaching a year in St. Paul, Minn., he became in 1870 pastor of the 1st Universalist church of Providence, R. I. He was chosen president of Tufts college in 1875.

CAPEN, Nahum, author, b. in Canton, Mass., 1 April, 1804; d. in Dorchester, Mass., in 1886. At the age of twenty-one he entered the publishing business in Boston as a member of the firm of Marsh, Capen & Lyon. From 1847 till 1851 he edited the "Massachusetts State Record." He was among the first to memorialize congress on the subject of international copyright, and a letter of his, published by the U. S. senate, led to the organization of the Census board at Washington. From 1857 till 1861 he was postmaster of Boston, and established the custom of collecting letters from street-boxes. He wrote many articles for the press, and published "The Republic of the United States," having special reference to the Mexican war (New York, 1848), and "Reminiscences of Spurzheim and Combe" (1881). For many years he had been engaged upon a "History of Democracy," which at the time of his death was nearly completed.

CAPERS, William, M. E. bishop, b. in St. Thomas parish, S. C., 26 Jan., 1790; d. in Anderson, S. C., 29 Jan., 1855. His father, who was of Huguenot descent, served with distinction in the revolutionary army as a captain under Gen. Marion. After attending Dr. Roberts's academy in Statesburg, Sumter district, from 1801 till 1805, young Capers entered South Carolina college as a sophomore, but in 1808 he left college and began the study of law with Judge Richardson. He joined the Methodist church in August, 1808, and soon afterward, through the influence of William Gassoway, an itinerant preacher, decided to accompany him on his rounds. His scruples against preaching without preparatory study were overcome by his friend, and he was licensed on 25 Nov., 1808. After filling various appointments he settled on a farm in December, 1814, but continued to preach every week, and in 1816 opened a school in Georgetown, S. C. He returned to active ministerial duties in 1818, and in 1819 was stationed at Savannah, Ga., appointed missionary to the Creek Indians in 1821, travelled extensively among them, and superintended the mission until 1825, when he removed to Charleston, and edited there the "Wesleyan Journal" till it was merged in the New York "Christian Advocate" in 1826. He was presiding elder of the Charleston district from 1827 till 1831, and in 1828 visited England as the representative of his church at the British conference. He became in 1829 superintendent of the missions to the plantation slaves, and in November of that year declined the chair of moral philosophy in Franklin college, Georgia. He subsequently declined the presidency of three different southern colleges, and also, in 1835, the chair of evidences of Christianity in South Carolina college. He was chosen by the general conference in May, 1836, to edit a new paper called the "Southern Christian Advocate," the first number of which was issued in June, 1837. He was secretary of the southern missionary district from 1840 till 1844.

In the New York conference of 1844 he made a speech of much power and tact, supporting the southern view of the slavery question, and, in the division of the church that occurred in that year, adhered to the southern branch, which, at its first general conference in 1846, elected him a bishop. He was consecrated on 14 May, 1846, and from that time till his death performed eight successive tours of visitation through the southern and southwestern states. Dr. Capers was a graceful preacher, and sometimes rose to eloquence. His house was one of the homes of Asbury and the early Methodist preachers. He wrote an autobiography, which was published after his death, with a memoir by Rev. Dr. Wightman (Nashville, Tenn., 1858), "Catechisms for Negro Missions," and "Short Sermons and Tales for Children."

CAPERTON, Allen Taylor, senator, b. near Union, Monroe co., Va. (now West Va.), 21 Nov., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 July, 1876. After attending school in Huntsville, Ala., and entering the University of Virginia, he went to Yale, where he was graduated in 1832, and studied law at Staunton, Va. He was a director of the James river and Kanawha canal, and served in both houses of the Virginia legislature, his last term in the senate being in 1859–'60. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and opposed secession until the beginning of hostilities. He was elected to the Confederate states senate in 1863, and served till the fall of the Confederacy in the spring of 1865. He was chosen to represent West Virginia in the U. S. senate for the full term beginning 4 March, 1875, and was a member of the committees on claims, railroads, and the revision of the laws. After the close of the war Senator Caperton took an active part in bringing the coal, timber, and grazing lands of West Virginia to the notice of distant capitalists.

CAPILLANA (cah-peel-yah'-na), Peruvian princess, d. in 1549. While Francisco Pizarro was effecting the conquest of Peru, that princess fell in love with the conqueror, became his mistress, and gave him valuable information and advice. She was converted to the Catholic faith in 1541, and, after her lover had been assassinated, lived a secluded life. There is extant a most interesting manuscript that was written by her, in which are described many of the old monuments and some of the plants of Peru.

CAPPA, Carlo Alberto, band-master, b. in Alessandria, Sardinia, 9 Dec., 1834. At the age of ten he became a pupil of the royal academy at Asti (to which only soldiers' sons are admitted), his father having been a major in the Sardinian army. In 1849 he enlisted in the band of the 6th lancers, and six years later in the U. S. navy, shipping on board the frigate "Congress" at Genoa. He arrived in New York 22 Feb., 1858. In 1860 he entered the 7th regiment band, of which he has been the leader since 1881, playing 1st trombone for seven years during that period, beginning with 1869, in Thomas's orchestra.

CARADORI, Anna, singer, b. in Perth, Scotland, in 1822. She was of Italian parentage, and made her *début* in her native city in "Robert le Diable." She appeared in London as Norma, in September, 1853, and on 27 Dec., 1857, sang at the Academy of Music, New York, in Handel's "Messiah." She made her operatic *début* in New York on 30 Dec., as Leonora in "Fidelio," and appeared in Philadelphia as Norma, on 28 Jan., 1858.—Madame Maria **Caradori-Allan,** b. 1800; died 1865, a famous English singer, appeared in this country in concert about 1830. She was the daughter of Baron Munck, an Alsatian officer, and took the name of Caradori from her mother's family. She married Mr. Allan, who was secretary of the King's theatre, London.

CARBERY, J. J., Canadian bishop, b. in Mullingar, Ireland, in 1823. He entered the Dominican order in 1841, and was elected provincial of Ireland in 1876. In 1880 he became assistant to the father-general of the society. He was elected bishop of Hamilton, Ontario, in 1883, and took possession of his see in 1884.

CARDENAS, Bernardino de (kar'-day-nas), Peruvian bishop, b. in Chuquisaca, Peru, early in the 17th century; d. in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Peru, in 1668. He entered the order of St. Francis when quite young, and soon gained distinction for his talent as a preacher and success as a missionary. He was made bishop of Assumption in Paraguay in 1643. He resented the efforts of the Jesuits to keep Spaniards, as well as other Europeans, out of their missions, and accused them of plotting to free the Indians from their subjection to the king of Spain. The Jesuits defended themselves and succeeded in bringing Cardenas into odium with the Spanish authorities. He was not discouraged, however, but by his writings excited the other South American bishops against the Jesuits. The court of Madrid, to which both parties appealed, sent out commissioners, who had much difficulty in arranging matters. The details of the quarrel may be read in Charlevoix's "History of Paraguay." Cardenas was translated to the bishopric of Popayan, but excused himself on account of his great age. However, in 1666 he consented, from a desire of peace, to accept that of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. His principal works are "Manuel y Relacion de las Cosas del Peru" (Madrid, 1634); "Historia Indiana et Indigenarum"; and a "Memorial presented to the King of Spain for the Defence of D. Bernardino Cardenas against the Jesuits." A hundred years after the death of Cardenas was published his "Documentos tocantes a la Persecucion que los Regulares de la Compañia de Jesus suscitaron contra Don B. de Cardenas, Ebispo del Paraguay" (Madrid, 1768).

CÁRDENAS, Juan de, physician, b. about the middle of the 16th century; d. in Mexico. He was a physician, and practised in Mexico. He wrote "Problemas y Secretos de las Indias" (1591) and "Del Chocolate Mexicano" (1609).

CÁRDENAS, Luis Ignacio Peñalver y, R. C. archbishop, b. in Havana, Cuba, 3 April, 1749; d. there, 17 July, 1810. At an early age he was placed as a student in the college of the Jesuit Fathers in Havana, afterward studied at the university of St. Jerome, and eventually entered the priesthood, proving himself a remarkable man both by his attainments and by his natural gifts. In 1773 he was appointed vicar-general of Santiago de Cuba. This charge embraced Louisiana and Florida, and he personally inspected all parts of his diocese. When the diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas was formed, in 1793, Peñalver was selected as its bishop, was consecrated, and went to New Orleans in 1794, where the existing cathedral had just been completed. Religion was at a very low ebb, and immorality and infidelity were rife. Bishop Cardenas found the task of reformation well nigh hopeless, but labored zealously for seven years, when he was promoted to the see of Guatemala, and left New Orleans, 20 July, 1801. On the voyage his ship narrowly escaped capture by a British man-of-war. In 1806 he obtained leave to resign, and, returning to his native city, devoted the remainder of his life to charitable works.

CÁRDENAS Y RODRÍGUEZ, José M. de, Cuban author, b. in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1812; d. in 1882. He came to New York in 1834 to finish his studies, and returned to Cuba in 1837. He published "Colección de Artículos," sketches of Cuban life and manners, written with grace and humor (Havana, 1847). Some of these sketches have been translated into French, and published in the "Revue des deux mondes." Cárdenas wrote also a good comedy, "Un tio sordo," a collection of fables, and many light and graceful poems. Some of his fables have been translated into English.

CÁRDENAS Y RODRÍGUEZ, Nicolás de, author, b. in Havana in 1814; d. in 1868. He published "Ensayos Poéticos" (New York, 1836); "Escenas de la Vida en Cuba" (Havana, 1841); "Las dos Bodas," a novel (1844); "Apuntes para la Historia de Nuevitas"; and "Diego de Velázquez," a drama. Cárdenas was a constant contributor to the periodical press.

CARDINAL, Joseph Narcisse, Canadian revolutionist, b. in St. Constant, Canada, in 1808; d. in Montreal, 20 Dec., 1838. He was sent to the College of Montreal in 1818, and continued there five years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1829. In 1834 he threw himself into the electoral struggle then going on in Canada, and, as he took the side of his compatriots, he was elected to the legislature. He at once took a leading part and supported vigorously the measures of Papineau. But he did not approve of the insurrectionary attempt of 1837. He was exposed to so much persecution from his political opponents that he left Canada in December of that year and settled in Covington, N. Y. While here he made preparations for a general insurrection with other Canadian exiles, having had promises of support from a large body of Americans. In 1838, at the head of 200 Canadians, he took up a position in a wood a mile from the Indian village of Caughnawauga. Cardinal and a companion named Duquet entered the village, but were attacked by the Indians, and fled to the woods. Meanwhile the 200 Canadians grew weary of waiting for them, and dispersed. Some days later Cardinal and Duquet were captured and surrendered to the British authorities. They were tried for high treason, and on 28 Nov., with Lepailleur, another compatriot, were condemned to die, a sentence which was executed on the two former. The last named was transported to Australia.

CARDOSO, José Joaquín (car-tho'-so), Mexican jurist, b. in the city of Puebla, 19 March, 1802; d. in Mexico, 6 Feb., 1878. He began his studies in Puebla, continued them at the Colegio de San Ildefonso of Mexico, and was graduated as a lawyer in 1828. Having joined the advanced faction of the liberal party, he soon became noted and was one of President Gomez Farias's advisers. During Santa Anna's administration, a powerful secret society called "Los Polkos" was organized by the conservatives, and Cardoso at once founded an antagonistic lodge, "La Escocesa," with a selected membership. When the war with the United States began, he retired from public life, went to Puebla, and devoted himself entirely to his favorite study of botany. He made several scientific excursions to Popocatapetl and Orizaba, and discovered, collected, and classified many plants. From 1851 till 1854 he taught Latin, until his political friends called him to the liberal convention preparing the plan of Ayutla in 1854; and in 1857 they elected him deputy to the 1st congress. Although he was a faithful friend and supporter of President Juárez, and had great influence during his administration, he declined the portfolio of justice offered him many times, and also several high offices that were offered him by Maximilian. He had written and published several works, when the government in 1868 gave him charge of the San Agustin library (now the national library), containing thousands of books collected from the Mexican convents. He classified the books, made the catalogues, and completely organized the library. Cardoso also took great interest in art matters, and left a fine collection of paintings of the old masters. The most important of his works are "La herbolaria mejicana"; "Virgilio bajo el punto de vista de la estética"; "Comentarios sobre la vida de Voltaire"; "Autobiografías mejicanas"; "Propercio y Juvenal"; "El método de Humboldt"; "Linneo el Joven"; "Cuál fué la primera planta medicinal entre los antiguos"; "La Flora entre los Aztecas"; and "Estudios sobre el derecho primitivo."

CARDOZO, Isaac N., journalist, b. in Savannah, Ga., 17 June, 1786; drowned in James river, Va., 26 Aug., 1850. His family moved, about 1794, to Charleston, S. C., where he received an English education. He became editor of the "Southern Patriot" in Charleston in 1816, and its sole proprietor in 1823. He had made himself familiar with the principles of trade and finance, and his paper became a recognized free-trade organ. When a public meeting was held in Charleston, in 1822, to present a memorial to congress against the restrictions on trade with the West Indies, Mr. Cardozo, notwithstanding his free-trade principles, opposed the memorial, holding that the restrictions were right so long as they were intended merely to force Great Britain into reciprocity. He took an active part in 1823 in the establishment of the Charleston chamber of commerce. After the tariff act of 1828 was passed by congress, he brought the matter before the chamber, and was one of a committee that drafted a memorial to congress that was afterward unanimously adopted at a public meeting in Charleston. Although Mr. Cardozo continued to oppose the tariff, he did not support the nullification movement. He sold his paper in 1845, and in the same year established the "Evening News," of which he became the commercial editor. He was a contributor to the "Southern Quarterly Review" and other periodicals, and published "Notes on Political Economy" (Charleston, 1826).

CAREW, Sir **Benjamin Hallowell,** British naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1760; d. in Beddington Park, England, 2 Sept., 1834. He was the son of Benjamin Hallowell, customs commissioner at Boston. Entering the navy at an early age, he became a lieutenant in August, 1781, captain in 1793, rear-admiral in 1811, vice-admiral in 1819, K. C. B. in 1819, and K. G. C. in 1831. He was with Rodney in the engagement with DeGrasse; commanded a ship of the line under Hotham in the action off the Hieres islands; was a volunteer on board the "Victory," in the battle of Cape St. Vincent; and, in command of the "Swiftsure," contributed essentially to the great victory of the Nile. After the battle, Hallowell had a coffin made from part of the main-mast of "L'Orient," and sent it to Nelson, that, when his military career was done, he might be buried in one of his trophies. Southey says the offering was received in the spirit in which it was sent, and Nelson had it set up in his cabin. Hallowell was with Hood at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, and with Nelson in the West Indies. He succeeded to the estates of the Carews in 1828. See Sabine's "Loyalists of the Revolution" (Boston, 1864).

CAREY, Mathew, publisher, b. in Ireland, 28 Jan., 1760; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Sept., 1839. He received a liberal education, and when he was fifteen years old his father gave him a list of twenty-five trades from which to make the choice of his life-work. He selected the business of printer and bookseller, and two years afterward brought out his first pamphlet, a treatise on duelling, followed by an address to Irish Catholics, so inflammatory that young Carey was obliged to avoid prosecution by flight to Paris. During his stay there he became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, then representing the United States at the court of Versailles, who gave him employment. Returning to Ireland after a year's stay, he established a new paper called the "Volunteer's Journal," which, by its bold and able opposition to the government, became a power in politics, and eventually brought about the legislative independence of Ireland. A too violent attack upon parliament and the ministry led to his arraignment before the house of commons for libel in 1784, and he was imprisoned until the dissolution of parliament. After his liberation he sailed for America, reaching Philadelphia, 15 Nov., 1784, and two months afterward began to publish "The Pennsylvania Herald," the first newspaper in the United States that furnished accurate reports of legislative debates, Carey acting as his own reporter. He fought a duel with Col. Oswald, editor of a rival journal, and received a wound that confined him to his house for more than sixteen months. Soon after this he began the publication of "The American Museum," which he conducted for six years. In 1791 he married, and opened a small bookselling shop. During the yellow-fever epidemic two years later he was a member of the committee of health, and tireless in his efforts for the relief of sufferers. The results of his extensive observation were collected and published in his "History of the Yellow Fever of 1793." In the same year he founded the Hibernian society. In 1796 he was one of a few citizens who, under the direction of Bishop White, formed the first American Sunday-school society. With characteristic vigor he engaged in the discussions concerning the United States bank, writing articles for newspapers and publishing pamphlets, which he distributed at his own expense. In 1814 appeared his "Olive Branch, or Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic," designed to harmonize the antagonistic parties of the country pending the war with Great Britain. It passed through ten editions, and is still a recognized authority in regard to the political history of the period. In 1819 he published his "Vindiciæ Hibernicæ," an examination and refutation of the charges against his countrymen in reference to the butcheries alleged to have been committed by them in the rebellion of 1641. From this time he devoted himself almost exclusively to politico-commercial pursuits, publishing in 1820 the "New Olive Branch," in which he endeavored to show how harmonious were the real interests of the various classes of society, and in 1822 "Essays on Political Economy." This was followed by a series of tracts extending to more than 2,000 pages. The object of all these was to demonstrate the necessity of the protective system as the only means of advancing the real interests of all classes in the community. He was active in the promotion of all the public works of the city and state, and advocated the system of internal improvements that led to the construction of the Pennsylvania canals. He interested himself in forwarding education and in establishing the charitable institutions for which Philadelphia is now famous. In 1833–'4 he contributed his autobiography to the "New England Magazine."—His son, **Henry Charles,** political economist, b. in Philadelphia, 15 Dec., 1793; d. there, 13 Oct., 1879. He was educated as a bookseller, entering his father's store at the age of eight, and remaining there, pursuing his elementary studies in literature and learning the business, till 1814, when he became a partner. This association continued till his father retired in 1821. He then became the leading partner in the firm of Carey & Lea, and subsequently in that of Carey, Lea & Carey, in their time the largest publishing-house in the country. In 1824 he established the system of trade sales, as a medium of exchange between booksellers. In 1835, after a successful career, he withdrew from business, to devote himself to political economy. He was originally a zealous advocate of free-trade, but became convinced that real free-trade with foreign countries was impossible in the existing state of American industry, and that a period of protection must precede it. In this view, free-trade is the ideal toward which we ought to tend, and protection the indispensable means of reaching it. He is recognized as the founder of a new school of political economy, opposed to the rent doctrine of Ricardo and the Malthusian theory of population. The leading principles of his system are, briefly, that in the weakness of savage isolation man is subject to nature, and that his moral and social progress are dependent on his subjecting nature to himself; that the land, worthless in itself, gains all its value from human labor; that the primitive man, without tools and without science, of necessity begins his cultivation upon the light, salubrious, and easy soils of sandy elevations, and gradually advances to the subjugation of more fertile and difficult regions; that the real interests of classes and individuals are essentially harmonious; that there is in the normal condition of things a constant tendency to increase in the wages of labor, and to diminution in the rate of profit for capital, this last, however, being balanced by an increase in its aggregate profits; that the well-being and advancement of society correspond to the existing degrees of association and of liberty. His eminence as a writer on political economy was fully recognized the world over; and while his views have not been generally accepted, they have exerted a marked influence on modern thought, and have commanded respectful consideration even from his most strenuous opponents. His first book was an "Essay on the Rate of Wages, with an Examination of the Causes of the Difference of the Condition of the Laboring Population throughout the World" (Philadelphia, 1835). This work was reproduced and expanded in "The Principles of Po-

litical Economy" (3 vols., 1837–'40). His succeeding works are "The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States" (1838); "Answers to the Questions, What constitutes Currency? What are the Causes of its Unsteadiness? and What is the Remedy?" a pamphlet (1840); "The Past, the Present, and the Future" (1848); "The Harmony of Interests" (New York, 1852); "The Slave-Trade, Domestic and Foreign: Why it Exists, and How it may be Extinguished"; "Letters on International Copyright" (Philadelphia, 1853; new ed., 1868); "Letters to the President on the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Union, and its Effects, as exhibited in the Condition of the People and the States" (1858); "Principles of Social Science" (3 vols., 1858–'9); "A Series of Letters on Political Economy" (1860; another series, 1865); "The Way to Outdo England without Fighting her" (1865); "Review of the Decade 1857–'67" (1867); "Review of Wells's Report" (1868); "Shall we have Peace?" (1869). For several years he also contributed the leading papers in "The Plough, Loom, and Anvil," a monthly periodical published in New York, some of which were afterward collected in his "Harmony of Interests." He wrote also frequently for the principal newspapers of the country, on subjects connected with his special study. His "Miscellaneous Works" were published in one volume in 1869. His latest book is "The Unity of Law" (1872). The most important of these works have been translated into German, French, Italian, Russian, and Spanish (the "Principles of Social Science" into German by Adler, Berlin, 1863–'4; others by Dühring, 1865).

CARHART, Henry Smith, physicist, b. in Coeyman's, N. Y., 27 March, 1844. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1869, and since has studied variously at the universities of Yale, Harvard, and Berlin. From 1869 to 1871 he taught Latin in Claverack college, and in 1872 he became instructor of civil engineering and physics in the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. In 1873 he was made full professor of physics, and from 1876 till 1886 was also professor of chemistry. He became in 1886 professor of physics at the University of Michigan. During 1881–'2 he studied in Europe, and was a member of the International jury of award at the electrical exhibition, Paris. Prof. Carhart has contributed to the "Popular Science Monthly," "American Journal of Science," and other scientific periodicals, and is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the American electrical society, to whose proceedings he has frequently contributed.

CARHART, Jeremiah, inventor, b. in Dutchess county, N. Y., in September, 1813; d. in New York city, 16 Aug., 1868. His first years were spent upon a farm; but at the age of fifteen years he learned cabinet-making, and, being a natural mechanic, became a skilful workman, and especially an adept in the use of the lathe. He removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and made several inventions between 1836 and 1846, including the exhaustion-bellows and tubular reed-board now used by all American makers of reed-instruments. He then formed a partnership with E. P. Needham, and began to manufacture melodeons in Buffalo. The firm afterward removed to New York city, and, in addition to making melodeons and organs, manufactured ingenious machinery for making reeds and reed-boards, the invention of Mr. Carhart.

CARHEIL, Etienne de, missionary. He was a Jesuit, who first visited the Huron and Iroquois Indians in 1688, and was still laboring among them in 1721, when Charlevoix left Canada. His converts among the savages were few, although he mastered their language thoroughly, and was regarded by them as a saint and a man of genius.

CARHEIL, Stephen de, missionary, b. in France in the first half of the 17th century; d. in Quebec in 1726. He arrived in Canada in 1666, was sent to Cayuga in 1668, and founded a mission among the Hurons. He wrote a vocabulary of the Cayuga language and published a catechism in several of the kindred dialects. He was plundered and expelled by the Cayugas in 1684, and was then sent to the Ottawa tribes. It was said that he spoke the Iroquois language better than his own, and there was scarcely a dialect in North America with which he had not some acquaintance.

CARLBERG, Gotthold, musician, b. in Berlin, Germany, 13 June, 1838; d. in New York, 27 April, 1881. In 1857 he came to New York city and became the musical editor of the "Staats-Zeitung." In 1861 he returned to Europe and served eight months in the Prussian army, when he was honorably discharged on account of sickness. In 1871 he returned to the United States, having been engaged by Prince George Galitzin to conduct a series of Russian concerts. During the season of 1878–'9 he was the leader of a number of symphony concerts in Chickering hall, New York.

CARLETON, Sir **Guy,** Lord Dorchester, British soldier, b. in Strabane, Ireland, 3 Sept., 1724; d. in Maidenhead, 10 Nov., 1808. He greatly distinguished himself at the sieges of Louisburg, Quebec, and Belle Isle, and was wounded at the siege of Havana in 1762. In 1772 he became governor of Quebec, which he defended against the American army in December, 1775. He commanded the army that invaded New York in 1776, and fought a battle against Arnold on Lake Champlain. In 1777, on the nomination of Burgoyne to the command, he threw up his commission, but was appointed the same year lieutenant-general, and in 1781 appointed commander-in-chief in place of Sir Henry Clinton. When peace was concluded in 1783 he returned to England and was raised to the peerage.—His brother, **Thomas,** British soldier, b. in 1736; d. in Ramsgate, England, 2 Feb., 1817. He was appointed an ensign in Wolfe's regiment in 1755, became a captain in 1759, was brevetted major in 1773, appointed quartermaster-general of the army in Canada in November, 1775, lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment in 1776, and colonel of the 29th on 20 Nov., 1782. He was wounded in the naval conflict with Arnold on Lake Champlain in 1776. When New Brunswick, previously a county of Nova Scotia, was organized as a separate province in 1784, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the new colony, and at the same time governor and commander-in-chief of Nova Scotia and Canada, taking the oath of office on 16 Aug., 1784. In 1786 he was superseded as governor-general of British North America, but retained the office of lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick until his death. He resided in the colony continuously for nineteen years, and then went to England with the intention of returning at the end of two years, but remained there, the government being carried on for fourteen years by eight administrators. He was advanced to the rank of major-general in the army in 1793, lieutenant-general in 1798, and general in 1803.

CARLETON, Henry, jurist, b. in Virginia in 1785; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 March, 1863. He was originally named Henry Carleton Coxe. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, removed to Mississippi, and finally established himself in New Or-

Jeans in 1814. He served as a lieutenant of infantry under Gen. Jackson in the campaign that terminated 8 Jan., 1815, and then actively engaged in the profession of law. Soon afterward, in connection with Mr. L. Moreau, he began the translation of those portions of "Las Siete Partidas," a celebrated Spanish code of laws, that were observed in Louisiana. He became U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana in 1832, and was subsequently appointed a judge of the supreme court of the same state, but resigned in 1839 on account of ill health. After extended travels in Europe and in this country he settled in Philadelphia, where he devoted much attention to biblical, theological, and metaphysical studies. Notwithstanding his early life in the south and the exposure of his property to confiscation by the confederates, he adhered steadfastly to the Union during the civil war. He published "Liberty and Necessity" (Philadelphia, 1857), and read an "Essay on the Will" before the American philosophical society a few days before his death.

CARLETON, James Henry, soldier, b. in Maine in 1814; d. in San Antonio, Texas, 7 Jan., 1873. He was a lieutenant of Maine volunteers during what was known as the Aroostook war, relative to the northeastern boundary of the United States, and in February, 1839, after the conclusion of that controversy, was commissioned second lieutenant of the 1st U. S. dragoons. He was promoted to first lieutenant on 17 March, 1845, and was assistant commissary of subsistence of Kearny's expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1846. He served on Gen. Wool's staff in Mexico, became captain on 16 Feb., 1847, and was brevetted major on the 23d of that month for gallantry at Buena Vista. After the Mexican war he was engaged principally on exploring expeditions and against hostile Indians. On 7 Sept., 1861, he was commissioned major of the 6th cavalry and ordered to southern California. In the spring of 1862 he raised a body of troops known as the "California column," and marched with them across the Yuma and Gila deserts to Mesilla on the Rio Grande. On 28 April he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and ordered to relieve Gen. Canby as commander of the department of New Mexico, where he remained for several years, taking part in several engagements. On 13 March, 1865, he was raised by brevet through all ranks up to brigadier-general in the regular army for his services in New Mexico, and brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for his conduct during the war. On 31 July, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 4th cavalry, and in June, 1868, promoted to colonel of the 2d cavalry and ordered with his regiment soon after to Texas. Gen. Carleton published "The Battle of Buena Vista, with the Operations of the Army of Occupation for one Month" (New York, 1848), and occasionally contributed to military periodicals.

CARLETON, Osgood, mathematician, b. in 1742; d. in Litchfield, N. H., in June, 1816. He served in the French war, and was an officer in the revolutionary army. While residing in Massachusetts he published valuable maps of that state and of the district of Maine. He also published the "American Navigator" (1801); "South American Pilot" (1804); a "Map of the United States" (1806); and "Practice of Arithmetic" (1810).

CARLETON, Will, author, b. in Hudson, Lenawee co., Mich., 21 Oct., 1845. He was graduated at Hillsdale in 1869. In 1878, and again in 1885, he visited Europe, spending most of the time in travel. In literature he is best known by his ballads of domestic life, nearly all of which have earned a wide popularity. Shortly after leaving college he began to lecture before societies and lyceums, visiting Great Britain and Canada for this purpose, besides most of the northern and western states. His published books are "Poems" (Chicago, 1871); "Farm Ballads" (New York, 1873); "Farm Legends" (1875); "Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes" (1876); "Farm Festivals" (1881); and "City Ballads" (1885).

CARLILE, John Snyder, senator, b. in Winchester, Va., 16 Dec., 1817; d. in Clarksburg, W. Va., 24 Oct., 1878. He was educated by his mother until he was fourteen years old, when he became salesman in a store, and at the age of seventeen went into business on his own account. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice in Beverly, Va. He was a state senator from 1847 till 1851, a member of the State constitutional convention of 1850, and in 1855 elected to congress as a unionist, and served one term. Mr. Carlile was a prominent union member of the Virginia convention of 1861, and did all in his power to prevent the secession of his state, opposing any action by which Virginia should place herself in an attitude of hostility to the general government. After the passage of the secession ordinance he was a leader in the union movement in western Virginia. He was one of those that issued a union address to the people of West Virginia on 22 May, and was prominent in the Wheeling convention of June, 1861. He was averse, however, to the formation of a new state, preferring that congress should recognize the unionist government at Wheeling as the true state government of Virginia. He was again chosen to congress in 1861, but kept his seat in the house only from 4 July till 13 July, when he was elected U. S. senator, and served until 1865. In the senate he was uniformly in favor of a strict construction of the constitution, opposing all measures recognizing that there existed a rebellion of states instead of individuals, and denying the right of congress to interfere in any way with the slaves.

CARLIN, John, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 June, 1813. He was a deaf-mute from infancy, and, after graduation at the Pennsylvania institute for the deaf and dumb in 1825, studied drawing and portrait-painting in Philadelphia in 1833–'4. In 1838 he went to London, studying the antique in the National museum, and then to Paris, where he was a pupil of Delaroche. He returned to the United States in 1841, and for many years made a specialty of painting miniatures on ivory. After photography became popular he turned his attention to landscapes and genre pictures. He became a member of the artists' fund society in 1859, and has sent to its annual exhibitions, among other pictures, "The Flight into Egypt," "Dolce far Niente," and "Old Fort, St. Lawrence River." Among his recent contributions to its exhibitions are "The Village Gossips" (1880); "The Admirer of Nature" and "The Twin Grandchildren" (1881); "Old and Young" (1882); "Going after Marshmallows" (1883); "Solid Comfort" (1884); and "The Grandfather's Story" (1885). Mr. Carlin has also written some poetry. Among his contributions to the national academy exhibitions are "Playing at Dominoes" (1870); "A View of Trenton Falls" (1873); "The Toll-Gate" (1875); "After Work" (1878); and "The Orphaned Grandchild" (1886).

CARLIN, Thomas, governor of Illinois, b. in Kentucky in 1791; d. 4 Feb., 1852. He was a pioneer to Illinois in 1813, served under Gen. How-

ard in that and the following year during the war of 1812–'4, and several times volunteered to perform most perilous undertakings against the Indians. He was governor of the state in 1838–'42.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, b. in Rich Woods, Greene co., Ill., 24 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, and, after serving on garrison duty, became first lieutenant in the 6th infantry, 3 March, 1855, and took part in Gen. Harney's Sioux expedition of that year. He commanded a company in Col. Sumner's expedition of 1857 against the Cheyennes, and took part in the Utah expedition of 1858. He was in California from 1858 till 1860, and, having been promoted to captain, 2 March, 1861, served on recruiting duty. On 15 Aug., 1861, he became colonel of the 38th Illinois volunteers, and defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., 21 Oct., 1861. He commanded the district of southeastern Missouri from November, 1861, till March, 1862, led a brigade under Gen. Steele in the Arkansas expedition, and joined Pope's army in season to aid in the pursuit of Beauregard from Corinth. He distinguished himself at Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov. He defeated Wharton's confederate cavalry in the skirmish at Knob Gap, near Nolansville, 26 Dec., 1862, and his brigade bore a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862, as is shown by its heavy losses in that conflict. He was in the Tullahoma campaign, the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 24 Nov., 1863, for his services in the battle of Chattanooga. After a month's leave of absence he became major of the 16th U. S. infantry, 8 Feb., 1864, and took part in the invasion of Georgia, being in the actions at Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, the pursuit of the enemy with almost daily fighting during May and June, 1864, and the siege and capture of Atlanta. He commanded a division in the assault on the intrenchments at Jonesboro', 1 Sept., 1864, and was brevetted colonel in the regular army for his services on that day. He participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Bentonville, N. C., and major-general for services during the war. From 1867 till 1868 he was assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in Tennessee. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 17th infantry, 1 Jan., 1872, commanded at various posts, and became colonel of the 4th infantry, 11 April, 1882. See Wilson's "Sketches of Illinois Officers" (Chicago, 1863).

CARLING, John, Canadian statesman, b. in the township of London, Middlesex, Ontario, 23 Jan., 1828. He was elected as a conservative for the city of London, 18 Dec., 1857, and held the seat for that constituency, in the Canada house of assembly, continuously from his first election until the confederation, when he was re-elected, in August, 1867, for the House of Commons, and held the seat until 1874. He was also returned for the Ontario legislature in 1867, and held the portfolio of agriculture and public works in the Sandfield-Macdonald government from July, 1867, till December, 1871. He was also receiver-general in the old government of Canada in 1872, has been director of several railway companies, and held other offices.

CARLISLE, Frederick Howard, fifth earl of, British statesman, b. 28 May, 1748; d. in Castle Howard, England, 4 Sept., 1825. He first distinguished himself in the house of lords by advocating conciliatory measures toward the American colonists, and was one of the three commissioners sent to America by George III., in 1778, to endeavor to restore peace. He was viceroy of Ireland from 1780 till 1782, and afterward became lord privy seal. He was an opponent of Pitt in 1791 and 1792, but supported the war against the French in the latter year. He opposed the enactment of the corn laws in 1815. Lord Carlisle was the uncle and guardian of Byron, who dedicated to him his "Hours of Idleness." He issued several pamphlets, and numerous tragedies and poems, which he collected and published in one volume (1801).

CARLISLE, John Griffin, statesman, b. in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Ky., 5 Sept., 1835. He was the youngest son in a large family, received a common-school education, studied law, taught for a time in Covington and elsewhere, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1858. He served several terms in the Kentucky house of representatives, acquiring, in the mean time, an extensive and lucrative law practice. During the civil war he was opposed to secession. In 1866 and 1869 he was a member of the state senate. He was a delegate to the National democratic convention held in New York in 1868, was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky from 1871 till 1875, and in 1876 was a presidential elector. The same year he was elected to congress, taking his seat in March, 1877, and has been five times re-elected. He soon became prominent as a Democratic leader, was appointed a member of the committee of ways and means, and attracted attention by an able speech on revenue reform. This and the revival of American shipping he regards as the most important questions before the country. On the organization of congress in December, 1883, he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, to which office he was re-elected in 1885. He is one of the most popular men in his state, politically, and might have had a seat in the U. S. senate had he not preferred to retain the leadership of the house. On the vital question of free-trade he has placed himself on record in the following passage, which is quoted from a speech made while he was on the floor of the house: "In the broad and sweeping sense which the use of the term generally implies, I am not a free-trader. Of course, that is understood. At least, it should be. I will add that, in my judgment, it will be years yet before anything in the nature of free-trade will be wise or practicable for the United States. When we speak of this subject we refer to approximate free-trade, which has no idea of crippling the growth of home industries, but simply of scaling down the iniquities of the tariff schedule, where they are utterly out of proportion to the demands of that growth. After we have calmly stood by and allowed monopolies to grow fat, we should not be asked to make them bloated. Our enormous surplus revenues are illogical and oppressive. It is entirely undemocratic to continue these burdens on the people for years and years after the requirements of protection have been met and the representatives of these indus-

J. G. Carlisle

tries have become incrusted with wealth. This is the general proposition on which I stand. The rest is a mere matter of detail, to be settled with judgment, discretion, and caution."

CARLISLE, Richard Risley, athlete, b. in Salem, N. J., in 1814; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 May, 1874. At an early age he became a gymnast in a circus, afterward trained his two sons to perform with him, and the trio, as the "Risley family," became celebrated. In 1845 they went abroad, performed at Drury lane theatre, London, and before the queen. In St. Petersburg he won sixteen prize rifles by his marksmanship, and excelled all his competitors in skating. Returning to London, he wagered that he could beat any one else in the city at shooting, wrestling, jumping, throwing the hammer, and playing billiards; and he made good his boast on the following day in everything except billiard-playing, in which he was defeated. Piqued at this, he took with him to London the best American billiard-player, wagered $30,000 on his success, and lost. He then bought a country-seat near Chester, Pa., but was afterward unsuccessful in his ventures, and finally died in the lunatic department of the Blockley almshouse. In 1848 he brought the first troupe of Japanese acrobats to this country, at a cost of $100,000.

CARLL, John Franklin, civil engineer, b. in Bushwick (now Brooklyn), N. Y., 7 May, 1828. He received his education at Union Hall academy in Flushing, L. I., and in 1846 assisted his father in farming. From 1849 till 1853 he was associated with his brother-in-law, E. O. Crowell, in the editing and publication of the Newark daily and weekly "Eagle." These interests he disposed of in 1853 and returned to Flushing, where for the ten following years he practised civil engineering and surveying. In October, 1864, he settled in Pleasantville, and became engaged in the development of oil. While so occupied he devised the static pressure sand-pump, removable pump-chamber, and adjustable sleeve for piston-rods, now used in operating oil-wells. In 1874 he became attached to the Geological survey of Pennsylvania, and afterward was assistant in the oil and gas region. The reports of the survey—known as I (1874), I^2 (1877), I^3 (1880), I^4 (1883), and I^5 in the annual report of 1885—were prepared by him, and consist of geological descriptions of those counties containing petroleum.

CARLTON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Londonderry, N. H., 26 July, 1808; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 16 April, 1874. He entered the Genesee conference of the M. E. church in 1829, and was connected with that conference for twenty-three years, preaching in Rochester, Buffalo, and other places in western New York. He was agent of the Genesee Wesleyan seminary for three years, and presiding elder of important districts for seven years. In 1852 he was elected by the general conference senior agent of the Methodist book concern in New York, which post he retained until 1872. He was also for the same period treasurer of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CARMAN, Captain, seaman, d. at sea in December, 1645. He commanded a vessel that sailed from New Haven in December, 1642, for the Canary islands. During the voyage he was attacked by a Turkish pirate, and a severe engagement followed, in which the American vessel was boarded by a force outnumbering his own by five to one; yet he succeeded in driving them off, and escaped with the loss of a single man and several wounded. In November, 1645, he sailed from Boston for Malaga, and, running aground off the coast of Spain, was, with many others, drowned.

CARMAN, Albert, M. E. bishop, b. in Matilda (now Iroquois), Ontario, Canada, 27 June, 1833. He was graduated at Victoria college, Cobourg, in 1854, was head-master of the Matilda grammar-school in 1854–'7, professor of mathematics in Albert college, Belleville, Ontario, in 1858, and president of Albert college and university from 1858 till 1874; ordained an elder of the M. E. church in 1864, and in 1874 elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church of Canada. In 1883 he was chosen general superintendent of the M. E. church. The church school at Belleville he developed from a seminary into a university, and he was also the founder of Alma college for ladies at St. Thomas, and instrumental in forming the union of the four Methodist churches of Canada.

CARMAN, Robert Baldwin, Canadian jurist, b. in Iroquois, county of Dundas, Ontario, 23 Oct., 1843. He was graduated at Albert college, Belleville, in 1867. Subsequently he studied in Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, and on his return to Canada was for four years professor of chemistry in Albert university. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted as a barrister in 1873. He began practice in Cornwall, and was appointed deputy judge of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry in 1879, and junior judge in 1883.

CARMICHAEL, William, diplomatist, b. in Maryland; d. in February, 1795. He was a man of fortune who resided in London at the beginning of the revolution. He was on his way to America in July, 1776, with despatches from Arthur Lee, but was detained in Paris by sickness, and assisted Mr. Deane in his correspondence and transaction of business for more than a year. He communicated to the king of Prussia, at Berlin, intelligence concerning American commerce, and assisted the commissioners at Paris. After his return to America in 1778 he was a delegate to congress from Maryland in 1778–'80. He was secretary of legation during Mr. Jay's mission to Spain, and when the latter left Spain, in June, 1782, he remained as chargé d'affaires. In March, 1792, William Short was joined with him in a commission to negotiate a treaty with Spain in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi river; but they were unable to make a satisfactory arrangement. Carmichael returned to the United States in May, 1794. His letters were published in Sparks's "Diplomatic Correspondence."

CARMIENCKE, John Hermann, artist, b. in Hamburg, Germany, in 1810; d. in Brooklyn, L. I., 15 June, 1867. He studied art in Germany, and came to the United States in 1848, settling in Brooklyn. He was industrious in the pursuit of his art, and his paintings are faithful delineations of the forms of nature. He was a very successful teacher, a member of the Art association, and one of the earliest and most active members of the Brooklyn academy of design, and of the Artists' fund society of New York.

CARMONA, Alonso or **Alfonso** (car-mo'-nah), Spanish soldier, b. in Priego, Spain, flourished in the 16th century. He was one of the companions of Hernando de Soto during his expedition to Florida, and wrote a description of the discovery and conquest of that region, under the title of "Peregrinaciones á la Florida y principales sucesos de su conquista." His manuscripts were useful to the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega when he wrote his "Historia de la Florida."

CARNAHAN, James, educator, b. in Cumberland county, Pa., 15 Nov., 1775; d. in Newark, N. J., 2 March, 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1800, and continued there until 1803 as

tutor. After studying theology under Dr. John McMillan, he was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick at Baskingridge in April, 1804, and preached in the vicinity of Hackettstown, Oxford, and Knowlton, N. J. In January, 1805, he was ordained pastor of the united churches of Whitesboro and Utica, N. Y., and remained there until 1814, when he removed to Georgetown, D. C., where he taught school for nine years. He was then elected president of Princeton college, and, after being inaugurated in August, 1823, remained in that capacity until June, 1854. From 1854 until his death he was one of the trustees of the college, and in 1843 elected president of the board of trustees of the Princeton theological seminary.

CARNEGIE, Andrew, manufacturer, b. in Dunfermline, Scotland, 25 Nov., 1835. His father was a weaver, in humble circumstances, whose ambition to raise himself and family, joined to his ardent republicanism, led to his coming to the United States in 1845. The family settled in Pittsburgh, and two years later Andrew began his career by attending a small stationary engine. This work was unsatisfactory, and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio company, and subsequently an operator. He was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Later he was sent to the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsylvania railroad, as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph-lines. While in this position he met Mr. Woodruff, inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately recognized the great merit of the invention, and readily joined in the effort to have it adopted. The success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to be superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad; and about this time he was one of a syndicate who purchased the Storey farm, on Oil creek, which cost $40,000, and yielded in one year over $1,000,000 in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie was subsequently associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by an individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson steel works, the Pittsburgh Bessemer steel works, the Lucy furnaces, the Union iron mills, the Union mill (Wilson, Walker & Co.), the Keystone bridge works, the Hartman steel works, the Frick coke company, and the Scotia ore mines. The capacity of these works approximates 2,000 tons of pig-metal a day, and he is the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel-rails, and coke in the world. Besides directing these great iron industries, he long owned eighteen English newspapers, which he controlled in the interests of radicalism. He has devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming-baths for the use of the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave $40,000 for the establishment there of a free library, which has since received other large donations. In 1884 he gave $50,000 to Bellevue hospital medical college to found a histological laboratory, now called the Carnegie laboratory; in 1885, $500,000 to Pittsburgh for a public library, and in 1886, $250,000 to Allegheny City for a music hall and library, and $250,000 to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He has also established free libraries at Braddock, Pa., and at other places, for the benefit of his employés. Mr. Carnegie is a frequent contributor to periodicals on the labor question and similar topics, and has published in book-form "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain" (New York, 1883); "Round the World" (1884); and "Triumphant Democracy: or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic" (1886), the last being a review of American progress under popular institutions.—His brother, **Thomas M.,** b. in Dunfermline, Scotland, 2 Oct., 1843; d. in Homewood, Pa., 19 Oct., 1886, was associated with Andrew in his business enterprises.

CARNOCHAN, John Murray, surgeon, b. in Savannah, Ga., 4 July, 1817. He was taken to Scotland in early boyhood, and was graduated at the University of Edinburgh. Returning to New York, he entered the office of Dr. Valentine Mott as a student. Here his natural gifts were developed, and it became apparent that he was destined for eminence in his profession. A second visit to Europe was undertaken, and he attended the lectures of the leading surgeons at the great hospitals in London, Paris, and Edinburgh. In 1847 he began practice in New York city, and in a short time his rare delicacy of touch, steadiness of nerve, and his boldness as an operator, gave him a high reputation. In 1852 a case of exaggerated nutrition (elephantiasis arabrum) was presented to him, and, all milder remedies having failed, Dr. Carnochan severed and tied the femoral artery, effecting a cure by an entirely original operation. The same year he successfully removed a lower jaw entire with both condyles. In 1854 he exsected the whole ulna, and again the whole radius of a patient's forearm, the use of the limb being saved in both cases. In 1856 he performed an original operation that gave him a world-wide reputation. A case of chronic neuralgia was brought to him, and, after careful study of its features, he cut down and removed the entire trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair of cranial nerves. This nerve was cut from the infraorbital foramen to the foramen rotundum at the very base of the skull, and involved an operation through the malar bone. He has several times performed amputation at the hip-joint, once during the battle of Spottsylvania in 1864. For many years he served as professor of surgery at the New York medical college, as surgeon-in-chief to the State immigrant hospital, and in numerous other professional places involving great responsibility. He has written numerous technical monographs, a "Treatise on Congenital Dislocations" (New York, 1850), and "Contributions to Operative Surgery," nine parts published (New York, 1877–'86).

CARO, Miguel Antonio, Colombian author, b. in Bogotá, Colombia, 10 Nov., 1843. While very young he became noted for his knowledge of the Latin classics. He contributed to periodicals, and edited several works. He is the author of "Poesías" (1866); "Estudios sobre el utilitarismo" (1869); "Gramática latina," in collaboration with R. J. Cuervo; "Tratado del participio"; "Horas de amor," and other books. But his reputation is chiefly due to his translation into Spanish verse of Virgil's complete works (3 vols., 1873–'5). He is a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish academy, and one of the founders of the Colombian academy; he has been a representative and senator in the Colombian congress, and is now (1886) national librarian.—His father, José Eusebio Caro, is a man of some note in Colombian literature.

CARON, René Edward, Canadian statesman, b. in the parish of Ste. Anne Côte de Baupré, Lower Canada, in 1800; d. 13 Dec., 1876. He received his education at the seminary of Quebec, and at the College of St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. The following year he was elected mayor of Quebec, retaining that office until 1837. In 1841 he became

a member of the legislative council of Lower Canada, and was speaker of this body from 1843 till 1847, and subsequently from 1848 till 1853. In 1841 he began a correspondence with Mr. Draper, then leading the government of Canada, the object being to bring French Canadians into the cabinet. But this project failed, principally through the opposition of M. Lafontaine, who was then regarded as the real chief of the French Canadians. In 1848 he became a member of the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration, and, on becoming judge of the court of queen's bench in 1853, he abandoned political life. On receiving the appointment of commissioner for codifying the laws of Lower Canada in 1857, he temporarily vacated his office of judge, but returned to his judicial duties as soon as his work as a commissioner was completed. In February, 1873, having been appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, he entered on the duties of that office, which he retained until his death.—His son, Sir **Adolphe** (Joseph Phillippe René Adolphe), Canadian statesman, b. in Quebec in 1843. He was educated at the Quebec seminary, and at Laval and McGill colleges, Montreal, being graduated B. C. L. at McGill in 1865. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada the same year, and appointed queen's counsel in 1879. He entered parliament as a conservative in 1873, was sworn of the privy council, entered the cabinet of Sir John Macdonald as minister of militia, 9 Nov., 1880, and knighted for his services in this capacity during the northwest rebellion of 1885. Sir Adolphe is a director of the Stadacona bank of Quebec, of the Anticosti company, and of the Coldbrooke rolling-mills company.

CARPENDER, Edward William, naval officer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1797; d. in Shrewsbury, N. J., 16 May, 1877. He was appointed midshipman from New York in the U. S. navy on 10 July, 1813, and in 1825 received his commission as lieutenant. He served in the Mediterranean squadron in 1827, on the sloop "Falmouth" in the West India squadron in 1829–'30, at the rendezvous in Boston in 1833–'4, and on the frigate "Constitution" in the Pacific squadron in 1840. He received his commission as commander in 1841, and was stationed at the Norfolk navy-yard in 1845, and at the New York navy-yard in 1852. He was placed on the reserved list in 1855, and became commodore in 1862. During 1864–'5 he was prize commissioner at Key West, Florida, subsequent to which he retired to Shrewsbury, N. J., where he spent the last years of his life.

CARPENTER, Benjamin, patriot, b. in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1726; d. in Guilford, Vt., 29 March, 1823. He was one of the founders of the town of Guilford in 1770, and served during the revolutionary war as a field officer. Later he was a member of the first constitutional convention of Vermont, and also a member of the council. In 1778 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and afterward became one of the council of censors.

CARPENTER, Charles Ketchum, farmer, b. in Hornellsville, N. Y., 23 Jan., 1826; d. in Orion, Mich., 19 Aug., 1884. He settled in Michigan in 1837. In 1858 he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and during the civil war he was an active Union man, had charge of the funds raised in his district, and contributed to the expenses of the war. In 1874 he was nominated as governor by the prohibition party in Michigan, and in 1876 was again nominated for the same office on the first greenback ticket. He was prominent in the development of railroad and insurance interests in his portion of the state. Mr. Carpenter was the author of a series of articles on practical farm life and experience, which were published in the Detroit "Free Press" over the signature of "An Oakland County Farmer."—His son, **Rolla Clarton,** civil engineer, b. in Orion, Mich., 26 June, 1852. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college as B. S. in 1873, and at the University of Michigan as C. E. in 1875. After a short experience in professional work, he accepted, in 1875, the chair of mathematics and civil engineering at the agricultural college. Prof. Carpenter is a member of several scientific societies, and in 1880 became secretary of the Michigan engineering society, whose annual reports he has edited for several years (1881–'3). He has also written a series of articles on drainage for the "Drainage Magazine" (1884–'6), and has contributed papers on "Tile-Making" to the "Michigan Grange Visitor" (1884). He has invented a successful furnace for steam boilers, which produces but little smoke, and yields excellent results; a level for drainage purposes, which is now extensively used; and has designed a number of tools for iron-working.—Another son, **Louis George,** mathematician, b. in Orion, Mich., 28 March, 1861, was graduated at Michigan agricultural college in 1879, and since has followed post-graduate courses at the University of Michigan and at the Johns Hopkins university, receiving the M. S. degree in 1883 at the agricultural college. In 1881 he was made instructor of mathematics at Michigan agricultural college. Prof. Carpenter is a member of the British and of the American associations for the advancement of science, and also of the Michigan engineering society.

CARPENTER, Daniel, police inspector, b. in New York city about 1815; d. in New York city, 15 Nov., 1866. He joined the municipal police of New York in 1847, and was appointed captain and assigned to the 5th ward, which soon became noted, under his management, for order and quiet. His services were retained on the organization of the Metropolitan police district in 1857, and he became deputy superintendent. Through his exertions the force was rapidly organized, and has attained a high state of efficiency. For several months during 1859 he was acting general superintendent, subsequent to the resignation of Frederick A. Tallmadge. In 1860, on the abolition of the deputy superintendentship, he became senior inspector, and continued as such until his death. During the "draft riots" in New York in July, 1863, Supt. John A. Kennedy having been injured, the command of the police again devolved upon Inspector Carpenter, and the suppression of the riots was largely due to the energy and firmness displayed by him at that time.

CARPENTER, Ellen M., artist, b. in Killingly, Conn., 28 Nov., 1830. She was educated at Milford high school, and studied art with Thomas Edwards, an English artist, and at the Lowell institute in Boston, where she has resided principally since 1858. In 1867, 1873, and 1881 she visited Europe and studied under Lefebre and Fleury in Paris, also sketching in England and on the continent. At present (1886) much of her time is devoted to teaching art in Boston. Among her works are "The Yosemite Valley"; "Temples of Pæstum" (1871); "Venice, Grand Canal" (1874), and numerous portraits.

CARPENTER, Francis Bicknell, portrait-painter, b. in Homer, N. Y., in 1830. He is mostly self-taught, his only instruction in art having been received during six months in 1844 in the studio of Sanford Thayer, Syracuse. After painting portraits in Homer, he removed in 1851 to New York,

where he was elected, in the following year, an associate member of the academy. He has had many distinguished sitters, among them being Presidents Fillmore, Lincoln, Tyler, and Pierce, William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell, Henry Ward Beecher, Schuyler Colfax, and John C. Frémont. In 1864 he painted a large historical picture representing President Lincoln signing the proclamation of the emancipation of slaves in the United States, 1 Jan., 1863. After its exhibition in the principal northern cities in 1865, it was purchased by Miss Mary Elizabeth Thompson for $25,000, and presented to the government; and it now hangs on the staircase of the house of representatives in Washington. Mr. Carpenter is the author of "Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln" (New York, 1866).

CARPENTER, George W., scientist, b. in Germantown, Pa., 31 July, 1802; d. there, 7 June, 1860. He was a successful merchant in Philadelphia, and devoted his leisure to the study of sciences. His opinion on subjects in geology was of recognized value. He accumulated a choice collection of minerals, and showed considerable interest in the medical sciences. Mr. Carpenter was a member of numerous scientific societies in this country and Europe, and from 1826 till his death was treasurer of the Academy of natural sciences in Philadelphia. His principal papers are "Experiments and Remarks on Several Species and Varieties of Cinchona Bark" (1825); "Observations and Experiments on Opium" (1828); "Remarks on the Use of Piperine" (1828); "On the Mineralogy of Chester Co., with an Account of some Minerals of Delaware, Maryland, and other Localities" (1828); "Observations on the Inefficiency of the Cathartic Power of Rhubarbarine" (1828); "On the Muriate of Soda or Common Salt, with an Account of the Salt Springs of the United States" (1829); "Observations and Experiments on Peruvian Barks" (1829); "Observations on a New Variety of Peruvian Bark" (1831); "The Vesicating Principle of Cantharides" (1832); and "Notice of New Medical Preparations" (1832), most of which appeared in the "American Journal of Science and Arts."

CARPENTER, Matthew Hale, senator, b. in Moretown, Vt., 22 Dec., 1824; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1881. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1843, and two years later he returned to Vermont and studied law with Paul Dillingham (subsequently governor), whose daughter he married. At the age of sixteen he tried a suit in a justice's court in Moretown, against his grandfather, and gained it. He received a gold ring valued at five dollars as his first fee. In November, 1847, he was admitted to the bar of Vermont, and, attracted by the splendor of Rufus Choate's fame, set out at once for Boston, to enter his office. Early in 1848 he left Boston and settled in Beloit, Wis. He soon became prominent, and first attracted attention by a land suit involving several millions of dollars, which he tried against James R. Doolittle, Daniel Cady, and Abraham Lincoln. His appearance in the quo-warranto proceedings that removed William A. Barstow from the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin, in January, 1856, added materially to his reputation, and he then settled in Milwaukee. At the beginning of the civil war he left his law practice and espoused the cause of the Union as a war democrat, making recruiting speeches throughout the west. He was also appointed judge-advocate-general of Wisconsin. In March, 1868, by invitation of Sec. Stanton, Carpenter represented, with Lyman Trumbull, the government in the McCardle case, brought to try the validity of the reconstruction act of 7 March, 1867, for the government of the states lately in rebellion. This, up to that time, was the most important case, not excepting that of Dred Scott, that had ever come before the U. S. supreme court. Carpenter gained it, though Jeremiah S. Black was on the other side; and, when he completed his argument, Stanton clasped him in his arms and exclaimed, "Carpenter, you have saved us." Later he was spoken of by Judge Black as "the finest constitutional lawyer in the United States." His success in this case led to an appeal to the republicans in Wisconsin by Stanton and Grant, advocating his election to the U. S. senate. The advice was taken, and he served from 4 March, 1869, till 3 March, 1875, during which time he was a member of the committees on judiciary, patents, and revision of laws, also becoming president *pro tem.* At the end of his term he received the caucus nomination for re-election, but was defeated in the legislature by a coalition of a "bolting" minority with the democrats. He then retired to his law practice, which had become very great. Among other important cases, he appeared as counsel for William W. Belknap, then late secretary of war, who was charged by the house of representatives with "high crimes and misdemeanors." Belknap's acquittal was due to Carpenter's masterly management and great ability, as a political campaign was pending and the secretary's sacrifice was demanded to appease the cry of corruption. In February, 1877, he appeared before the electoral commission as counsel for Samuel J. Tilden, although he had been partially engaged by Zachariah Chandler to represent the other side, and would have done so had not the republican managers failed to complete their arrangement within the period agreed upon. In 1879 he was again chosen to the U. S. senate, and served from 4 March until his death. His greatest speeches in the senate are those on the French arms case; his defence of President Grant against the attack of Charles Sumner; on so-called loyal claimants in the south; on the ku-klux act; on Charles Sumner's second civil-rights bill; on Johnson's amnesty proclamation; on the bill to restore Fitz John Porter; on the iron-clad oath; and on consular courts. For logic, that on Porter stands foremost; while for eloquence and passion, that on Grant against Sumner is considered the greatest. Senator Carpenter opposed the fugitive slave-law, and, although a democrat, was an advocate of emancipation in 1861. In 1864 he declared that the slaves must be enfranchised, and up to his death insisted that they must be protected at every cost. As early as 1865 he advocated state and government control of railway and semi-public corporations, and he had the satisfaction of seeing all his theories in that direction finally affirmed by the highest courts and recognized as settled law. He was christened Decatur Merritt Hammond, but, his initials having frequently led to the belief that his name was Matthew Hale, he adopted that form about 1852. See the "Life of Matthew Hale Carpenter," by Frank A. Flower (Madison, Wis., 1883).

CARPENTER, Philip Pearsall, naturalist, b. in Bristol, England, 4 Nov., 1819; d. in Montreal, Canada, 24 May, 1877. He was the youngest son of Dr. Lant Carpenter and brother of William B. Carpenter and Mary Carpenter. His education was obtained at the University of Edinburgh, and in due time he took his B. A. degree at London university. He was fitted for the Unitarian ministry at Manchester new college, after which he held appointments on Strand, near Manchester,

and later in Warrington. Here he became widely known among all classes by his great philanthropy. Among his efforts to give employment to the poor was the establishment of a printing-office from which were issued in rapid succession tracts with startling headings, which were freely distributed. He early attached himself to the study of conchology, under the guidance of Dr. J. Gray, of the British museum, and attained great proficiency in that branch of natural history. Later he made a catalogue of the Mazatlan shells for the British museum, and presented to that institution his own magnificent collection of shells, consisting of 8,873 specimens mounted on 2,530 tablets, all determined and many of them described by himself. In 1859 he visited the United States, and while there was occupied in arranging and determining collections of shells belonging to the Smithsonian and other institutions. The University of New York conferred on him at that time the degree of Ph. D. in recognition of his work. On his return to England he resumed his ministerial duties in Warrington, but in 1865 moved to Montreal, Canada, which thenceforth was his home. For a period he devoted himself entirely to scientific work; but, in consequence of the failure of an English bank, he was compelled to teach. He presented McGill university with his general collection of shells, stipulating that it should be preserved as a special gift. As an authority on conchology and the classification of mollusca, he was among the foremost in America. Besides his elaborate report on the "Mollusca of the West Coast of North America," prepared for the British association for the advancement of science, he published, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, "Check-List of the Shells of North America" (1860); "Lectures on the Shells of the Gulf of California" (1860); "Lectures on Mollusca, or Shellfish and their Allies" (1861); and "The Mollusks of Western North America" (1872).

CARPENTER, Stephen Cutter, author, b. in England; d. about 1820. He was a journalist of ability, who was engaged as reporter of the parliamentary proceedings during the trial of Hastings, and from his personal knowledge doubtless was enabled to make the great speeches of Sheridan on the Begum charge, as found in the "Select Speeches" of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. In 1803 he came to the United States and settled in Charleston, S. C., where, in 1805, he established and published, with John Bristed, the "Monthly Register, Magazine, and Review of the United States." Later he edited the "Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor," four volumes of which were published in Philadelphia during 1810–'1. It contained some very clever sketches of American actors, which were among the earliest productions of the artist Charles Robert Leslie. He was the author of "Memoirs of Jefferson, containing a Concise History of the United States from the Acknowledgment of their Independence, with a View of the Rise and Progress of French Influence and French Principles in that Country" (2 vols., New York, 1809), and "Select American Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, with Prefatory Remarks; a Sequel to Dr. Chapman's Select Speeches" (Philadelphia, 1815). Under the pen-name of Donald Campbell, he wrote "Overland Journey to India" (London, 1795; 2d ed., New York, 1809–'10) and "Letter on the Present Times" (1798).

CARPENTER, Stephen Haskins, educator, b. in Little Falls, N. Y., 7 Aug., 1831; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 7 Dec., 1878. He was graduated at the University of Rochester in 1852. Settling in Madison, Wis., he was for several years tutor in the University of Wisconsin, and then became city clerk of Madison. From 1858 till 1860 he was assistant superintendent of public instruction for Wisconsin, and inaugurated the system that is still in use there. In 1860 he was called to the chair of ancient languages in St. Paul's college, Palmyra, Mo., where he remained until the beginning of the civil war caused the institution to close its doors. Returning to Wisconsin, he taught a select school for a short time, and, failing to find more congenial employment, supported himself by working at the printer's trade, but devoted his spare hours to literary work. From 1864 till 1868 he was again city clerk, after which he became professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Wisconsin; later the title of the chair became logic and English literature. In 1875 he was chosen president of the University of Kansas, an honor which he declined, and in 1871 came within one vote of being elected president of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Carpenter was a close and indefatigable student and a diligent writer. He contributed very largely to the religious and educational press of the country, and published valuable lectures and educational addresses. Among these are "Moral Forces in Education"; twelve lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity"; "The Metaphysical Basis of Science"; and "The Philosophy of Evolution." He was also the author of "English of the Fourteenth Century" (Boston, 1872); "An Introduction to the Study of Anglo-Saxon" (1875); and "The Elements of English Analysis" (1877).

CARPENTER, William Lewis, soldier, b. in Dunkirk, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1844. He received a public-school education in his native city, and in 1864 enlisted as a private in the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. In 1867 he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in the 9th infantry, U. S. army, and in 1873 to the rank of first lieutenant. His attention was directed to natural history, and he became in 1873 naturalist to the U. S. geological survey, and two years later was called to a similar office on the geographical survey. In connection with this work he furnished valuable reports, which were published by the government in the annual reports of the surveys during the years mentioned. In 1877 he was elected a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science.

CARPIO, Manuel, Mexican physician, b. in Cosamaloapám, Vera Cruz, 1 May, 1791; d. in the city of Mexico, 11 Feb., 1860. He studied philosophy, theology, and law in Puebla, but ended by devoting himself to medicine, the bishop of Puebla giving him a pension to finish his studies in the city of Mexico. Before going to the capital, he had associated with others in Puebla for the study of medicine, and founded a medical academy, of which he was elected president. He was graduated in Mexico in 1832, appointed professor of physiology and hygiene in 1833, secretary, and afterward president, of the Academy of medicine, member of the general commission of studies, vice-president of the health council, and professor of history of medical sciences. Carpio was a remarkable classic scholar, possessing a profound knowledge of ancient history, and made Palestine his favorite study. He was a deputy to congress in 1824, and then became its president; was again elected deputy in 1846 and 1848, senator in 1851, and member of the state council in 1858. But he is best known in Mexico by his poems, the first of which appeared, when he was over forty years old, in 1832. From that time many others of his poet-

ical compositions were published, and finally collected in one volume (1849). Besides his poems he left several works, among them "La Tierra Santa," "Medicina Doméstica," and some translations from Latin and French medical books.

CARPMAEL, Charles, Canadian meteorologist, b. at Streatham Hill, Surrey, England, 19 Sept., 1846. He was educated at Clapham grammar-school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, of which institution he was elected a fellow in November, 1870. In December of that year Mr. Carpmael, whose studies had peculiarly fitted him for such a service, was a member of the British "Eclipse" expedition to Spain. In October, 1872, he was appointed deputy superintendent of the meteorological service of Canada, and director of the magnetic observatory and superintendent of the meteorological service in February, 1880. He is attached to the observatory at Toronto.

CARR, Dabney, patriot, b. in Virginia in 1744; d. in Charlottesville, Va., 16 May, 1773. He moved and eloquently advocated a resolution to appoint inter-colonial committees of correspondence in resistance to British encroachments, which was adopted on 3 March, 1773. He married a sister of Thomas Jefferson.—His son, **Dabney,** b. in April, 1773; d. in Richmond, Va., 8 Jan., 1837, practised law, was chancellor of Winchester district from 1811 till 1824, and judge of the court of appeals from 1824 till 1837.—Another son, **Samuel,** commanded the U. S. cavalry at Norfolk in 1812–'5.—His grandson, **Dabney S.,** b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1803; d. in Charlottesville, Va., 24 March, 1854, was for several years naval officer at Baltimore, and U. S. minister to Turkey from 1843 till 1849.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, b. in Erie county, N. Y., 20 March, 1830. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, and entered the mounted rifles. In 1852–'3 he accompanied expeditions to the Rocky mountains. In a skirmish with the Mescalero Apaches, near Diablo mountain, 10 Oct., 1854, he was severely wounded, and for his gallantry was promoted first lieutenant. He took part in the Sioux expedition of 1855, was engaged in suppressing the Kansas border disturbances in 1856, and was in the Utah expedition of 1858, receiving promotion as captain on 11 June, 1858. In 1860 he took part in skirmishes with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and in May, 1861, marched from Fort Washita to Fort Leavenworth, and at once entered upon active service in the field in Gen. Lyon's campaign in southwestern Missouri. He was engaged at Dug Springs and in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where he won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry. In September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Illinois volunteer cavalry, was an acting brigadier-general in Frémont's hundred days' campaign, served under Hunter, Halleck, and Curtis, was assigned, February, 1862, to the command of the fourth division of the Army of the Southwest, and participated in the pursuit of the enemy into Arkansas, holding the rank of brigadier-general, having received his commission on 7 March, 1862. At Pea Ridge he deployed his division on the extreme right in the second day's battle, and, though thrice wounded, held his position for seven hours, contributing, in a large measure, to the victory of the day. For his gallantry he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, dating from 7 March, and was assigned a command under Gen. Curtis. He participated in the operations against Little Rock, and in the march to Helena during the summer of 1862, was promoted major in the regular army 17 July, and during the autumn of 1682 commanded the Army of the Southwest. During the Vicksburg campaign of 1863 he commanded a division and led the attack at Magnolia Church and at Port Gibson. At Big Black River his division led the column, and opened and closed the engagement, for which he was brevetted colonel, U. S. army. He led the assault on Vicksburg on 18 May, and on the 22d his division was the first to effect a lodgment in the enemy's works. During the autumn of 1863 he commanded at Corinth the left wing of the 16th corps, was transferred in December to the Army of Arkansas, was engaged in the expedition against Camden and in the action at the Little Red River, was in command at Poison Spring and took part in the engagements at Prairie D'Ane and Jenkins's Ferry. He was engaged at Clarendon, 20 June, 1865, and distinguished himself at the siege of Spanish Fort. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army for gallantry at Little Rock, and major-general for services during the war. He took the field against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes in October, 1868, and on 18 Oct. defeated a large party of Cheyennes on Beaver Creek, Kansas; routed them on Solomon River on 25 Oct., and drove them out of Kansas; commanded an expedition to the Canadian River in the winter of 1868–'9, and one to Republican River in June and July, 1869, defeating Tall Bull at Summit Springs, Col., on 11 July, 1869, and securing a lasting peace to the frontier. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 17 June, 1873, participated in a campaign against the Sioux in 1876, afterward commanded the Black Hills district, and was chief officer of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition in the autumn of that year. He was promoted colonel of the 6th cavalry, to date from 29 April, 1879, directed the field operations against the hostile Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico in 1880, and commanded the expedition to Old Mexico during the Victoria campaign. In August, 1881, he conducted with great skill the defence of his command against an attempted massacre by the White mountain Apaches at Cibicu Creek.

CARR, Joseph B., soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 16 Aug., 1828. He was educated in the public schools, was apprenticed to a tobacconist, entered the militia in 1849, and rose to be colonel. In April, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and in May colonel, of the 2d New York volunteers. His regiment was the first to encamp on the soil of Virginia, participated in the battle of Big Bethel, and in May, 1862, went to the front and fought through McClellan's peninsula campaign, being attached to Gen. Hooker's command. Col. Carr was acting brigadier-general in the engagements of the Orchards, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, 7 Sept., 1862, for services in the field, especially at Malvern Hill on 2 July. He fought with conspicuous gallantry at Bristow Station and Chantilly, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he commanded an expedition that severed the communications of the enemy at Rappahannock Bridge. At Chancellorsville, 3 May, 1863, he took command of the division after the fall of Gen. Berry, and acted as division commander till 1 June. At Gettysburg his horse was killed under him and he was injured by the fall, but refused to leave the field and held his troops together, though two thirds of them were killed or wounded. On 4 Oct., 1863, he was assigned to the command of the 3d division of the 4th corps, participated in the actions at Brandy Station, Locust Grove, and Mine Run, and was then transferred to the 4th division in the 2d (Han-

cock's) corps. On 2 May, owing to a resolution of the senate that caused him to rank below some of the brigade commanders of his division, he was ordered to report to Gen. Butler, and was placed by him in the outer line of defence of the peninsula. He afterward commanded divisions in the 1st corps, had charge of the defences of James river, and on 1 June, 1865, was brevetted major-general for gallantry and meritorious services during the war. Before he was mustered out, on 24 Aug., 1865, he was nominated as secretary of state of New York by the republican party. He took a prominent part in the politics of New York, being elected secretary of state in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1885 he was the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor.

CARR, Sir **Robert,** British commissioner in New England, b. in Northumberland, England; d. in Bristol, England, 1 June, 1667. He was appointed commissioner by Charles II. in 1664, in conjunction with Nicolls, Cartwright, and Maverick. The New Englanders took measures for resisting any infraction of their liberties by the commissioners, who were nominated by the duke of York and given extensive powers for regulating the affairs of New England. The commissioners arrived with a fleet, which was equipped for reducing the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. On 27 Aug., 1664, Nicolls and Carr captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch and called it New York in honor of the duke, afterward James II. The garrison at Fort Orange capitulated on 24 Sept., and the place was renamed Albany. Carr forced the Swedes and Dutch on the Delaware into a capitulation, 1 Oct., 1664, went to Boston in February, 1665, and with his coadjutors attempted to supersede the constituted authorities of the colony; but the colonists refused to recognize their commission. They then went to the north and endeavored to restore proprietary government. The towns of New Hampshire obeyed the instructions of the governor of Massachusetts, and refused to hold intercourse with the commissioners. In Maine the people welcomed the commissioners, preferring direct dependence on the king to incorporation in Massachusetts. A court was held at Casco in July, 1666, and a new government under the commissioners was constituted and maintained until 1668. In the mean time Carr returned to England and died the day after his arrival.

CARRALL, Robert William Weir, Canadian physician, b. in Carrall's Grove, near Woodstock, Ontario, in 1839. He was educated at Trinity college, Toronto, and was graduated in medicine at McGill college, Montreal, in 1859. He was elected and represented Cariboo in the legislative council of British Columbia from 1868 until the colony was admitted into the Canadian Dominion in 1871. He was one of the three delegates who went to Ottawa in that year to arrange the terms of union. He was called to the senate on 3 Dec., 1871.

CARRATALÁ, José (car-rah-ta-lah'), Spanish soldier, b. in Alicante in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Spain about 1845. He had just finished his studies when Napoleon's army invaded Spain in 1808, and at once enrolled himself in a Spanish regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Tudela and the second siege of Saragossa, won several promotions, and at the close of the war was lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1815, he went to Peru as colonel of his regiment, and took part in battles at Jujuy and Salta, occupied Arequipa in 1820, burned several towns in the province of Jauja, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and joined Canterac, with whom he won the battle of Macacona, and continued the campaign to the end. He wrote the capitulation after the battle of Ayacucho, when the royalists were finally defeated in South America. On his return to Spain, he again took part in military operations, in 1827 was appointed lieutenant-general, and then captain-general of several provinces, and became minister of war and senator in 1841.

CARRELL, Columba, mother superior, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810; d. in Louisville, Ky., in 1878. She went to Louisville at an early age, and entered a convent in 1826. She was directress of studies up to 1862, when she was elected mother superior. She founded the hospital of SS. Mary and Elizabeth in Louisville.

CARRELL, George Aloysius, R. C. bishop, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1803; d. in Covington, Ky., in 1868. At ten years of age he began his studies at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, where he remained three years. He studied in Georgetown college for four years and then entered the novitiate of the Jesuits at White Marsh, Md. He returned to St. Mary's to complete his theological studies, and was ordained in 1829. During the next six years he performed missionary duty in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and founded an academy for young ladies, which had more than 300 pupils, as well as a boys' school. After six years of missionary experience he entered the Society of Jesus, was appointed professor in St. Louis university, and was rector of this institution from 1845 till 1848. Between 1851 and 1853 he was president of Purcell mansion college, Cincinnati. On the erection of the eastern portion of Kentucky into the see of Covington in 1853, Dr. Carrell was proposed for the office of bishop by the first national council of Baltimore, and, the recommendation having been sanctioned by the pope, he was consecrated the same year. One of his first undertakings was the erection of the cathedral of St. Mary's, and this he accomplished in less than two years after his installation. His diocese contained only ten churches and seven priests for 7,000 Catholics, scattered over some hundred miles of territory, at the beginning of his episcopate, while there was not an ecclesiastical institution in the diocese. During the fifteen years that followed his consecration there was marked progress, the number of churches increasing to thirty-eight and the priests to thirty-three. He established a hospital for the care of the sick and an asylum for orphan children, and also founded a priory of the order of St. Benedict, a convent of Benedictine nuns, and one of the nuns of the visitation. Academies and parochial schools were erected in every part of his diocese, and he did much to promote education both in Kentucky and Ohio.

CARRERA, José Miguel (car-ray'-rah), Chilian soldier, b. in Santiago de Chili, 19 July, 1782; d. in Mendoza, Argentine Republic, 1 Sept., 1815. He studied in Madrid, entered the Spanish cavalry, served with distinction during the war of independence against the French, was promoted to the rank of major and given the command of a squadron in 1810, and escaped from Cádiz when he heard of the revolutionary movement in Chili. Soon after his arrival he was appointed colonel in the revolutionary army by dictator Rosas, fought against the Spaniards, won great reputation among the military chiefs, which enabled him to depose Rosas (16 Nov., 1811) and to establish a new government under his own authority. He then quelled an insurrection, and dissolved the congress, reorganizing the government on military principles. On 19 July, 1812, he was proclaimed

dictator and general of the revolutionary army, and in 1813 the constitution of the new republic was promulgated. More Spanish troops having been sent to Chili from Peru to continue the war, Carrera ordered every one in communication with the enemy to be sentenced to death, banished many royalists, and subjected all others remaining in the country to a compulsory loan. On 30 April, 1813, he defeated 5,000 Spaniards under Pareja on the banks of the Maule. A few days afterward he took the city of Concepción, and laid siege to Chillán, attacking it several times unsuccessfully. He met with reverses in October, and public opinion turned against him and the monarchical constitution he had established. Then both the people and the army deposed Carrera, giving O'Higgins the supreme command, 27 Nov., 1813. On 23 July, 1814, he raised a rebellion that caused the fall of Lastra, and again assumed power. A division of the royalist troops under Osorio having just arrived near Concepción, Carrera and O'Higgins fought a battle in the Rancagua valley (2 Oct.), were disastrously routed by the Spaniards, and rook refuge in Mendoza. In the following year he joined in a plot against O'Higgins and San Martín, and these two leaders caused him to be imprisoned, court-martialed, and executed.

CARRERA, Rafael, president of Guatemala, b. in the city of Guatemala in 1814; d. 14 April, 1865. He was of Indian and negro parentage, and became a drummer-boy and herder in 1829, when Morazán was president of Guatemala. Subsequently he retired to the small town of Metaguascuintla, where he married a woman of singularly energetic character, his constant companion throughout his public career. Early in January, 1838, the city of Guatemala revolted against the president, and appointed a provisional government; and on the 14th of the same month the city was attacked by troops from Sacatepequez and Mita. Carrera commanded 6,000 Indian mountaineers, and, after resisting four days, the garrison surrendered. Carrera's men indulged in many acts of vandalism, and their leader only succeeded in restraining them after they had murdered the vice-president of the republic, José Gregorio Salazar, and other citizens. Carrera was sent to Mita, a neighboring district of the interior, in an official capacity, but not till Gen. Salazar had defeated him at Villanueva, 11 Sept., 1838. In the following year, 13 April, Carrera, being favored by the so-called aristocrats and the clerical party, again occupied the capital and reinstated Rivera Paz as ruler of the nation. Carrera remained as general-in-chief of the army, defeated Gen. Agustin Guzman at Los Altos in February, 1840, reincorporated the towns of this state with that of Guatemala, again took the same city from Morazán, who had entered it with 1,300 Salvadorians on 18 March, went to Quezaltenango, and shot its aldermen because the city had recognized Morazán. Carrera was elected to the presidency, 21 March, 1847, and at once began a policy that put an end to the federation of the Central American republics. Late in 1847 another revolution broke out at Los Altos, but was quelled by Carrera, who with a large army routed the insurgents at Patzún, in July, 1848. He tendered his resignation in the following August, and went to Mexico, where he resided for a year, President Paredes having appointed him major-general. The republics of Honduras and Salvador declared war on Guatemala, and sent against it 4,000 men under Vasconcelos, president of Salvador, in December, 1850; but Carrera, with only 1,500 men, defeated the invaders at "La Arada," Chiquimula, 2 Feb., 1851. A few months later, 22 Oct., he was re-elected president, and, having won several victories against the Hondurans, he was elected once more, this time president for life, 21 Oct., 1854. In 1861 he intervened in the contest that had arisen between the ecclesiastical authorities of Honduras and President Guardiola, and in the following year opposed a plan for a confederation of the Central American nations. Having declared war on San Salvador in 1863, he took its capital, 26 Oct., and shot Trungaray and other prominent persons. Guatemala enjoyed peace for the rest of his life. He was regarded as the enemy of order, progress, and civilization. His government was absolute. When first elected to the presidency he could not read or write, but subsequently learned to write his name.

CARRIER, Thomas, centenarian, b. in the west of England in 1626; d. in Colchester, Conn., 16 May, 1735. He settled in Andover, Mass., and in 1664 married Martha Allen, who, 19 Aug, 1692, was hanged as a witch at Salem, on testimony charging her with appearing before her daughter in the shape of a black cat. He passed the last twenty years of his life at Colchester, and, shortly before his death, walked six miles to see a sick friend. Notwithstanding his extraordinary age, his head was not bald nor his hair gray.

CARRIGAIN, Philip, lawyer, b. in Concord, N. H., 20 Feb., 1772; d. there, 16 March, 1842. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1794, studied law, and practised successively at Concord, Epsom, Chichester, and again at Concord. He was secretary of state of New Hampshire four years, and also clerk of the senate. He surveyed a great part of the state, of which he published an excellent map in 1816, and was the first to apply to New Hampshire the name of the "granite state."—His father, **Philip,** b. in New York city in 1746; d. in August, 1806, was the son of a Scotch physician, who died in New York, and became himself an eminent physician and surgeon, having the largest practice in the state.

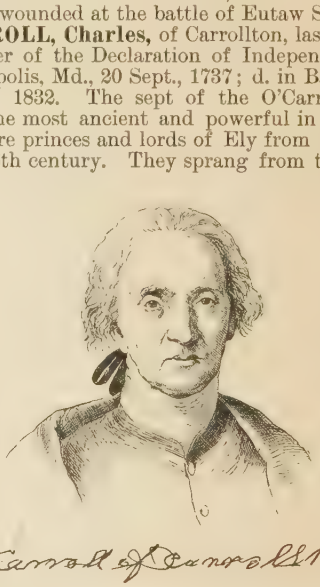
CARRILLO, Braulio (kar-reel'-yo), dictator of Costa Rica, b. in Cartago in 1800; assassinated in 1845. He was a member of the federal congress of Central America, was afterward elected governor of Costa Rica, and was dictator from 1838 till 1842. While he repressed all revolutionary tendencies, he devoted his energies also to the promotion of the material interests of the state. He adjusted its foreign debt, built roads and bridges, and introduced the culture of coffee, now the great staple of the country, which became from the poorest the richest state of Central America. He transacted all public affairs aided only by his wife.

CARRINGTON, Edward, revolutionary soldier, b. in Virginia, 11 Feb., 1749; d. in Richmond, Va., 28 Oct., 1810. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of Harrison's artillery, 30 Nov., 1776, was detached with a portion of this regiment to the south, and made prisoner at Charleston. Carrington was afterward employed by Gates and by Greene, who made him his quartermaster-general. Aided by Capt. Smith, of the Maryland line, he explored the river Dan, and made every preparation for Greene to cross it with his army; then joined him near the Yadkin, and was an active and efficient officer in the memorable retreat to the Dan. He commanded the artillery and did good service at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, 24 April, 1781, and also at Yorktown. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress in 1785–'6, and was foreman of the jury in Aaron Burr's trial for treason in 1807.

CARRINGTON, Henry Beebee, soldier, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 2 March, 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1845, was a teacher of chemistry and Greek in Irving institute, New York, in 1846–'7, studied in the law-school at New Haven, and was for some time a teacher in the New Haven ladies' collegiate institute. In 1848 he began the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio, and was active in the anti-slavery agitation. He was a member of the convention that organized the republican party on 13 July, 1854, and chairman of the committee appointed to correspond with other states and make the movement national. As judge-advocate-general, on the staff of Gov. Chase, he aided in the organization of the state militia in 1857, in anticipation of a civil war. He was afterward appointed inspector-general, and was adjutant-general of Ohio when the war began. When President Lincoln issued the first call for troops he organized and placed in western Virginia nine regiments of militia before the muster of the three-months' volunteers. On 14 May, 1861, he received an appointment in the regular army as colonel of the 18th infantry. He commanded the camp of instruction at Camp Thomas, Ohio, took a brigade into the field at Lebanon, Ky., served as chief mustering-officer in Indiana in 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and on the occasion of Morgan's raid returned to Indiana, commanded the militia of that state, aided in raising the siege of Frankfort, Ky., and afterward exposed the "Sons of liberty." He was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1865, and in November was president of a military commission to try guerillas at Louisville, Ky. Joining his regiment on the plains, he commanded Fort Kearny, Neb., and in May, 1866, opened a road to Montana, amid harassing attacks from the hostile Sioux. He conducted military operations in Colorado till the close of 1869, and on 11 Dec., 1870, was retired from active service on account of wounds and exposure in the line of duty. From the beginning of 1870 till 1873 he was professor of military science and tactics at Wabash college, Ind., and after that devoted himself to literary labor. He published, in 1849, "Russia as a Nation" and "American Classics, or Incidents of Revolutionary Suffering." Before the assault on Fort Sumter he delivered an address on "The Hour, the Peril, and the Duty," which was published, with two other orations on the war, in a volume entitled "Crisis Thoughts" (Philadelphia, 1878). He published, in 1868, "Ab-sa-ra-ka, Land of Massacre," embodying his wife's experience on the plains, extended in later editions so as to embrace an account of Indian wars and treaties between 1865 and 1879, and in 1876 published a work on the "Battles of the American Revolution" (New York). The forty large maps accompanying the work were drawn by the author, who, in 1881, published separately "Battle-Maps and Charts of the American Revolution." Gen. Carrington has given much time to a work that will appear under the title "Battles of the Bible."

CARRINGTON, Paul, statesman, b. in Virginia, 24 Feb., 1733; d. at his seat in Charlotte county, Va., 22 June, 1818. His maternal grandfather and his father, who came from England to Virginia, by way of Barbadoes, were both engaged in the expedition of Col. Byrd, in 1736, to fix the boundary-line between Virginia and North Carolina. He was graduated at William and Mary college, studied law in the office of Col. Clement Read, clerk of the county of Lunnenburg, about 1748, married the daughter of his preceptor, began practice at the age of twenty-one, and soon rose to eminence. From 1765 till 1775 he was a member of the house of burgesses, and voted against the stamp-act resolutions of Patrick Henry. He was a member of various conventions in 1775–'6, and of the committee that reported the declaration of rights and the state constitution. He then took his seat in the house of delegates, from which he passed to the bench of the general court in May, 1779, and to the court of appeals in 1789, in which last he remained until 1811. He was a member of the committee of safety during the whole of its existence, and, in the Virginia convention, voted for the adoption of the constitution, and was a member of the committee to report amendments.—His son, **Paul,** b. in 1764; d. 8 Jan., 1816, served with his two brothers in the revolutionary army, and was distinguished in the battles of Guilford Court-House and Green Spring. After the peace he completed his studies at William and Mary college, became a lawyer, and served in both houses of the legislature and afterward on the bench of the superior court. His brother, Col. Clement, was severely wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

CARROLL, Charles, of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Annapolis, Md., 20 Sept., 1737; d. in Baltimore, 14 Nov., 1832. The sept of the O'Carrolls was one of the most ancient and powerful in Ireland. They were princes and lords of Ely from the 12th to the 16th century. They sprang from the kings



Ch Carroll of Carrollton

of Munster, and intermarried with the great houses of Ormond and Desmond in Ireland, and Argyll in Scotland. Charles Carroll, grandfather of Carroll of Carrollton, was a clerk in the office of Lord Powis in the reign of James II., and emigrated to Maryland upon the accession of William and Mary in 1689. In 1691 he was appointed judge and register of the land-office, and agent and receiver for Lord Baltimore's rents. His son Charles was born in 1702, and died in 1782, leaving his son Charles, the signer, whose mother was Elizabeth Brook. Carroll of Carrollton, at the age of eight years, was sent to France to be educated under the care of the Society of Jesus, which had controlled the Roman Catholics of Maryland since its foundation. He remained six years in the Jesuit college at St. Omer's, one year in their college at Rheims, and two years in the college of Louis Le Grand. Thence he went for a year to Bourges to study civil law, and from there he returned to college at Paris. In 1757 he entered the Middle Temple, London, for the study of the common law, and returned to Maryland in 1765. In June, 1768, he married

Mary Darrall, daughter of Col. Henry Darrall, a young lady of beauty, fortune, and ancient family. Carroll found the public mind in a ferment over many fundamental principles of government and of civil liberty. In a province founded by Roman Catholics on the basis of religious toleration, the education of Catholics in their own schools had been prohibited by law, and Carroll himself had just returned from a foreign land, whither he had been driven by the intolerance of his home authorities to seek a liberal education. Not only were Roman Catholics under the ban of disfranchisement, but all persons of every faith and no faith were taxed to support the established church, which

was the church of England. The discussion as to the right of taxation for the support of religion soon extended from the legislature to the public press. Carroll, over the signature "The First Citizen," in a series of articles in the "Maryland Gazette," attacked the validity of the law imposing the tax. The church establishment was defended by Daniel Dulany, leader of the colonial bar, whose ability and learning were so generally acknowledged that his opinions were quoted as authority on colonial law in Westminster hall, and are published to this day, as such, in the Maryland law reports. In this discussion Carroll acquitted himself with such ability that he received the thanks of public meetings all over the province, and at once became one of the "first citizens." In December, 1774, he was appointed one of the committee of correspondence for the province, as one of the initial steps of the revolution in Maryland, and in 1775 was elected one of the council of safety. He was elected delegate to the revolutionary convention from Anne Arundel co., which met at Annapolis, 7 Dec., 1775. In January, 1776, he was appointed by the Continental congress one of the commissioners to go to Canada and induce those colonies to unite with the rest in resistance to Great Britain. On 4 July, 1776, he, with Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, and Robert Alexander, was elected deputy from Maryland to the Continental congress. On 12 Jan., 1776, Maryland had instructed her deputies in congress not to consent to a declaration of independence without the knowledge and approbation of the convention. Mainly owing to the zealous efforts of Carroll and his subsequent colleagues, the Maryland convention, on 28 June, 1776, had rescinded this instruction, and unanimously directed its representatives in congress to unite in declaring "the united colonies free and independent states," and on 6 July declared Maryland a free, sovereign, and independent state. Armed with this authority, Carroll took his seat in congress at Philadelphia, 18 July, 1776, and on 2 Aug., 1776, with the rest of the deputies of the thirteen states, signed the Declaration of Independence. It is said that he affixed the addition "of Carrollton" to his signature in order to distinguish him from his kinsman, Charles Carroll, barrister, and to assume the certain responsibility himself of his act. He was made a member of the board of war, and served in congress until 10 Nov., 1776. In December, 1776, he was chosen a member of the first senate of Maryland, in 1777 again sent to congress, serving on the committee that visited Valley Forge to investigate complaints against Gen. Washington, and in 1788 elected the first senator from the state of Maryland under the constitution of the United States. He drew the short term of two years in the federal senate in 1791, and was again elected to the state senate, remaining there till 1801. In 1797 he was one of the commissioners to settle the boundary-line between Maryland and Virginia. On 23 April, 1827, he was elected one of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and on 4 July, 1828, laid the foundation-stone of the beginning of that undertaking. His biographer, John H. B. Latrobe, writes to the senior editor of this Cyclopædia: "After I had finished my work I took it to Mr. Carroll, whom I knew very well indeed, and read it to him, as he was seated in an arm-chair in his own room in his son-in-law's house in Baltimore. He listened with marked attention and without a comment until I had ceased to read, when, after a pause, he said: 'Why, Latrobe, you have made a much greater man of me than I ever thought I was; and yet really you have said nothing in what you have written that is not true.' . . . In my mind's eye I see Mr. Carroll now—a small, attenuated old man, with a prominent nose and somewhat receding chin, small eyes that sparkled when he was interested in conversation. His head was small and his hair white, rather long and silky, while his face and forehead were seamed with wrinkles. But, old and feeble as he seemed to be, his manner and speech were those of a refined and courteous gentleman, and you saw at a glance whence came by inheritance the charm of manner that so eminently distinguished his son, Charles Carroll of Homewood, and his daughters, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Caton." The accompanying view represents his spacious mansion, known as Carrollton, still owned and occupied by his descendants.—His son, **Charles,** married Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, who, as well as her sister, Mrs. Philips, was a great favorite of Gen. Washington. In 1796, when Gilbert Stuart painted his portrait for Mrs. William Bingham, she frequently accompanied the general to the artist's house, "as her conversation," said Washington, "will give to my countenance its most agreeable expression." Her portrait, as Harriet Chew, was executed by Col. John Trumbull, who also painted portraits of her sister Sophia, Cornelia Schuyler, Julia Seymour, and many other celebrated beauties of that period. See Griswold's "Republican Court" (New York, 1879).—The granddaughters of Charles Car-

roll of Carrollton became respectively Marchioness Wellesley, Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford.—A grandson, **John Lee**, governor of Maryland, b. at Homewood, near Baltimore, Md., in 1830, was educated in the Roman Catholic colleges at Georgetown, D. C., at Emmettsburg, Md., and at Harvard law school, was admitted to the bar in 1851, removed to New York in 1859, where he served as U. S. commissioner, returned to Baltimore in 1862, was elected to the state senate in 1867 and again in 1871, and in 1875 elected governor. He married a daughter of Royal Phelps, of New York.

CARROLL, Daniel, patriot, b. in Maryland; d. in Washington, D. C., in 1829, at a great age. He was a member of the old congress, in 1780–'4 a delegate to the convention that framed the U. S. constitution, a representative in congress in 1789–'91, and was in the latter year appointed commissioner for surveying the District of Columbia. His farm formed the site of the present city of Washington. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll.

CARROLL, John, R. C. archbishop, b. in Upper Marlborough, Md., in 1735; d. in Georgetown, D. C., in 1817. He was descended from the first family of Carrolls, whose representatives emigrated to Maryland about 1689, and whose members became possessed of vast landed estates in that province prior to the revolution. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and sympathized with him in his patriotic resistance to the British crown. At the time of his birth, as the laws of Maryland prohibited Roman Catholics from maintaining schools for the education of their youth in the province, young Carroll, who had attached himself to the Society of Jesus, was sent to the Jesuit college of St. Omer's in French Flanders, and thence to Liege for his training under the severe regimen of that order. He was ordained priest at Liege in 1759, having first surrendered his property to his brother and sisters. Up to 1771 he was professor of moral philosophy in St. Omer's and Liege, and in the same year admitted as a professed father into that society. The next two years were occupied in a tour through Europe, in company with the son of Lord Stourton, to whom he was appointed tutor. Father Carroll filled the office of prefect to the Jesuit college at Bruges in 1773, having been obliged to leave France by reason of the decree of the parliament of Paris expelling the Jesuits. The society having been suppressed by the pope in the same year, he was forced to abandon the continent, and, in company with the English Jesuits of Flanders, took refuge in England, whence he conducted important negotiations with the French government in reference to the property held by the society in France. He was appointed chaplain to his kinsman Lord Arundel, and performed missionary duties in the neighborhood of Wardour Castle up to the middle of June, 1774. The agitation in Maryland and America for resistance to the crown enlisted his earliest sympathies. The condition of the Roman Catholics of Maryland was so unhappy that their leaders, the Carrolls, were looking for some other place of refuge. The celebration of the mass was forbidden by law, Roman Catholic schools for the education of their youth were prohibited, and they were denied the right to bear arms, at that time the insignium of social position and gentle breeding. This, in a province founded by Roman Catholics, under the patronage of the Society of Jesus, on the principle of religious toleration, and as a refuge for their co-religionists from all the world, was unbearable, and consequently Charles Carroll, who represented great wealth, and John Carroll, who represented the church, applied to the king of France for a grant of land beyond the Mississippi, in the territory of Louisiana, where they might found a new Roman Catholic and Jesuit refuge and lead a second exodus as Cæcilius Calvert had done to Maryland. The issue between the crown and the colonies opened another way of relief, and John Carroll returned at once to his native country, where he threw himself with his whole heart into the patriotic cause, which was at the same time to his people the cause of liberty of conscience and freedom of thought. He was pious, learned, eloquent, and patriotic, and represented a powerful family in Ireland and in Maryland, the great order which was strongly intrenched in landed estates and in the affections of the people. No greater power of combined wealth, intellect, and enthusiasm existed anywhere in America than the union of the Carrolls and the Jesuits in Maryland in the person of John Carroll. He quitted England 26 June, 1774, and, on his arrival in America, devoted himself to missionary duty in Maryland and Virginia. In February, 1776, he was appointed by the Continental congress commissioner, with Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, and Benjamin Franklin, to go to Canada and endeavor to secure the co-operation of the French Roman Catholics of that province with their friends and co-religionists in Maryland, in the common cause. But he was not successful in this mission. The health of Dr. Franklin having become enfeebled by the journey, Father Carroll returned with him, nursing him with a care that laid the foundation of their life-long friendship. During the struggle for independence he rendered important services to his country by his letters to friends in every part of Europe, explaining the situation. At the close of the war the Roman Catholics of the United States were anxious to be freed from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the vicar-apostolic of London, and the clergy petitioned the pope to appoint a superior over them who would owe allegiance to the government of their country alone. The papal nuncio at Paris consulted with Dr. Franklin, and, at the latter's request, Father Carroll was appointed superior of the clergy of the United States in 1784. The bishopric of Baltimore was established in 1788 in accordance with a second petition of the clergy, and, Dr. Carroll being their choice for bishop, he was consecrated in England in 1790. The diocese of Baltimore remained for years the only Roman Catholic diocese in the United States, and embraced all the states and territories of the union. The first care of the new bishop was to visit all the towns of his diocese that contained Roman Catholic congregations, and he also gave attention to the French settlements in the west, which had heretofore depended on the bishop of Quebec. His efforts

were at first impeded by the want of priests; but the French revolution resulted in the emigration of several French priests, among them a considerable body of Sulpicians, by whose aid he was enabled to provide for the Indians and the French inhabitants of the northwest. The arrival of a colony of English Dominicans supplied him with priests for such stations as were most in need of them, and he also received a community of Carmelite nuns, and another of Poor Clares. Georgetown college, of which he had laid the foundation in 1788, was completed in 1791, principally through the aid he received from his English friends. He established a theological seminary in connection with it, which in 1792 was merged in that of St. Mary's, Baltimore. Bishop Carroll was appointed one of the three commissioners charged by the state of Maryland to establish St. John's college at Annapolis, from whose faculty he afterward received the degree of LL. D. On 7 Nov., 1791, the first synod of the Catholic clergy of the United States was held under his presidency; and the statutes of this assembly and the pastoral letter of Bishop Carroll explaining them have made a permanent impression on the legislation of the American church. But the enormous extent of his diocese, as well as the turbulence and scandalous lives of some of his clergy, was a serious obstacle to the spread of religion, and Dr. Carroll solicited the pope either to divide his see into several dioceses, or appoint a coadjutor-bishop of Baltimore; and, in compliance with this request, the Rev. Leonard Veale was appointed his coadjutor in 1800. Congress unanimously selected Bishop Carroll to deliver a panegyric on Washington on 22 Feb., 1800. In 1803 he performed the marriage ceremony between Prince Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson. By his aid and encouragement, Mrs. Seton founded an institution of the Sisters of Charity at Emmettsburg in 1803. In 1805 he transferred Georgetown college to the Jesuits, and restored to them their former missions in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1806 he laid the foundation of the present cathedral of Baltimore, which he was enabled to dedicate before his death. The number of Catholics had increased so much that it became impossible for a single bishop to attend to their wants, and, owing to his representation, Pope Pius VII. erected Baltimore into an archiepiscopal see in 1808, with four episcopal sees as suffragans. Dr. Carroll was created archbishop in the same year, consecrated the newly appointed prelates at Baltimore, and, in conjunction with them, framed additional rules for the government of the growing church. The remainder of his life was devoted to the interests of his diocese, which now embraced Maryland, Virginia, and the southern states as far as the gulf and the Mississippi. Although not taking an active part in politics, Archbishop Carroll was an ardent federalist, and always voted with his party. His writings are mostly controversial. Among them are "An Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America," "A Concise View of the Principal Points of Controversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches," "A Review of the Important Controversy between Dr. Carroll and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hawkins," and "A Discourse on General Washington."

CARROLL, Samuel Sprigg, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 Sept., 1832. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856. Entering the 10th infantry, he became captain on 1 Nov., 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 8th Ohio volunteers on 15 Dec., 1861, and served in the operations in western Virginia from 7 Dec., 1861, till 23 May, 1862. From 24 May till 14 Aug., 1862, he commanded a brigade of Gen. Shields's division, taking part in the pursuit of the Confederate forces up the Shenandoah in May and June, 1862, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain on 9 Aug. On 14 Aug. he was wounded in a skirmish on the Rapidan. He took part in the Maryland campaign, and in the Rappahannock campaign from December, 1862, till June, 1863, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and receiving the brevet of major for bravery in the latter action. In the Pennsylvania campaign he was present at the battle of Gettysburg, where he earned the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In the battle of the Wilderness he won the brevet of colonel, and in the engagements near Spottsylvania was twice wounded and disabled for service in the field during the rest of the war. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 May, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. A., for gallantry at Spottsylvania, and that of major-general for services during the rebellion. On 22 Jan., 1867, he became a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. In 1868 he was acting inspector-general of the division of the Atlantic, and on 9 June, 1869, retired as major-general for disability from wounds received in battle.—His father, **William Thomas,** d. in Washington, 1863, was appointed clerk of the supreme court of the United States on 20 Jan., 1827, and held that office thirty-five years, until the year before his death. He was a grand-nephew of Charles Carroll. His second daughter was twice married, first to Gen. Griffin, U. S. A., and after his death to Count Esterhazy.

CARROLL, William, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1788; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 22 March, 1844. He was engaged in the hardware business in Pittsburg, whence, in 1810, he went to Nashville, and attracted the attention of Jackson, by whom he was made a captain and brigade inspector in his division, 20 Feb., 1813, and advanced to colonel and inspector-general in September, 1813. In 1813 he fought a duel with Jesse, brother of Thomas H. Benton. He distinguished himself at Enotochopco, and was wounded in the battle of the Horse-shoe Bend of Tallapoosa river, 27 March, 1814. He became major-general of Tennessee militia on 13 Nov., 1814, and won distinction in the defence of New Orleans, especially in the battle of 8 Jan., 1815. He was governor of Tennessee from 1821 till 1827, and again from 1829 till 1835.

CARROLL, William H., soldier, b. about 1820. He commanded a brigade in Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's Confederate army, and was stationed at Memphis when Gen. Zollicoffer was repelled at Wild Cat. Anticipating a general revolt against the Confederacy in Tennessee, Gen. Johnston ordered Carroll to march with his brigade into the eastern part of the state to the support of Zollicoffer. The Unionists rose in scattered bands, but dispersed at the approach of the southern troops. On 14 Nov., 1862, Gen. Carroll, commanding at Knoxville, proclaimed martial law, but on the 24th rescinded the order. In the rout at Fishing Creek, otherwise called the battle of Logan's Cross-Roads, or of Mill Spring, where Zollicoffer fell, Carroll's brigade formed the Confederate rear, and retreated with comparatively slight losses, but abandoned its guns and supplies. He resigned in February, 1863.

CARRUTH, James Harrison, botanist, b. in Phillipstown, Mass., 10 Feb., 1807. He studied at Amherst academy and college, and was graduated at Yale in 1832. After teaching for several years,

he studied at the Auburn theological seminary in 1837, and at the Yale theological seminary in 1838. He then had charge of various churches until 1842, when he again became a teacher. In 1855 he removed to Kansas, and was made professor of natural sciences at Baker university, Baldwin City, from 1863 till 1866, after which he again entered the ministry. He was appointed state botanist of Kansas in 1873, and in that capacity has contributed "Reports on Progress of Botanical Discovery in Kansas" to the Kansas academy of sciences in 1879 and 1880. Prof. Carruth has lectured on "Spiritualism," and on "A Plea for Man in Opposition to the Woman's Rights Movement," and has been a frequent contributor to current literature.

CARRUTHERS, William A., novelist, b. in Virginia about 1800; d. in Savannah, Ga., about 1850. He was a student at Washington college, Va., in 1818, and was educated as a physician. He wrote spirited romances, founded on American history, and, removing to Savannah, practised medicine there, and contributed to the "Magnolia" and other southern magazines. In 1838 he gave an account, in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," of a hazardous ascent of the natural bridge in Virginia. His published works are "The Cavaliers of Virginia, or the Recluse of Jamestown, an Historical Romance of the Old Dominion," depicting the scenes of Bacon's rebellion and the conflict between royalists and Cromwellians in Virginia (New York, 1832); "The Kentuckian in New York, or the Adventures of Three Southerners," a volume of descriptive sketches with romantic incidents; "The Knights of the Horse-Shoe, a Traditionary Tale of the Cocked Hat Gentry in the Old Dominion," the scene of which is laid in Virginia in the time of Gov. Spotswood (Wetumpka, Ala., 1845); and a "Life of Dr. Caldwell."

CARSON, Christopher, better known as "Kit Carson," soldier, b. in Madison co., Ky., 24 Dec., 1809; d. at Fort Lynn, Col., 23 May, 1868. While he was an infant his parents emigrated to what is now Howard co., Mo., but was then a wilderness. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a saddler, with whom he continued two years, and then he joined a hunting expedition, thus beginning the adventurous life that made him one of the most picturesque figures of western history. For eight years he was on the plains, leading the life of a trapper, until he was appointed hunter for the garrison at Bent's Fort, where he remained eight years more. After a short visit to his family he met, for the first time, General (then Lieutenant) John C. Frémont, by whom his experience in the backwoods was at once appreciated, and by whom, also, he was engaged as guide in his subsequent explorations. In this capacity he was eminently useful, and to him is probably due much of the success of those explorations. He was perhaps better known to a larger number of Indian tribes than any other white man, and from his long life among them learned their habits and customs, understood their mode of warfare, and spoke their language as his mother tongue. No one man did more than he in furthering the settlement of the northwestern wilderness. In 1847 Carson was sent to Washington as bearer of despatches, and was then appointed second lieutenant in the mounted rifles, U. S. army. This appointment, however, was negatived by the senate. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, a hazardous undertaking at that time, and, on his return to Laos, was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. Under this appointment he was largely instrumental in bringing about the treaties between the United States and the Indians. He was an instinctive judge of character, and, knowing the Indians so thoroughly, his cool judgment and wisdom in dealing with them, even under the most trying circumstances, enabled him to render important services to the U. S. government. During the civil war he repeatedly rendered great service to the government in New Mexico, Colorado, and the Indian territory, and was brevetted brigadier-general for his meritorious conduct. At its close, he resumed his duties as Indian agent. In this relation to the Indians he visited Washington, in the winter and early spring of 1868, in company with a deputation of the red men, and made a tour of several of the northern and eastern states. Unlike most of the trappers and guides, Gen. Carson was a man of remarkable modesty, and in conversation never boasted of his own achievements. See "Life of Kit Carson, the Great Western Hunter," by Charles Burdett (Philadelphia, 1869).

CARTER, Charles Ignatius Hardman, clergyman, b. in Lebanon, Ky., in 1803; d. in Philadelphia in 1879. He studied at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, and at St. Mary's, Baltimore. He was stationed at St. Mary's, Philadelphia, where he built the church of the Assumption in 1849, and also erected a convent and free schools. He afterward founded a convent and academy of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus at Sharon Hill.

CARTER, D. M., artist, b. in Ireland in 1827. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1839, and, having received a little instruction in art, began his career as a portrait-painter and travelled over a large part of the country in the pursuit of his profession. He afterward settled in New York and produced historical pictures. He was one of the original members of the artists' fund society, established in 1859. About 1850 he painted a series of pictures illustrating Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Among his most successful works are "Decatur's Attack on Tripoli," "Moll Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth," "Legend of St. Michael," "Death of the Virgin," and portraits of Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and other distinguished persons.

CARTER, Franklin, educator, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 30 Sept., 1837. He studied at Phillips Andover academy and at Yale and Williams, was graduated in 1862 at the latter, and afterward studied at the university of Berlin. From 1865 till 1868 he was professor of Latin and of French at Williams, then of Latin alone till 1872, and then of German at Yale till 1881, when he became president of Williams. He received the degree of LL. D. from Union in 1881. He has published a translation of Goethe's "Iphigenie auf Tauris" (1879).

CARTER, James Coolidge, lawyer, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 14 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at Harvard in 1850, and at the law-school in 1853. Mr. Carter was a member of the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden, of New York, in 1875 to devise a form of municipal government for the cities of the state. He ranks among the leading lawyers of New York. He has published a monograph entitled "The Codification of our Common Law," in which he opposes the scheme of codification (New York, 1883).

CARTER, James Gordon, educational reformer, b. in Leominster, Mass., 7 Sept., 1795; d. in Chicago, Ill., 22 July, 1849. He was graduated at Harvard in 1820, and taught school at Leominster until 1830. In 1823 he contributed to the "Boston Patriot" a series of papers, subsequently published under the title of "Essays on Popular Education."

In 1823 his "Letters to William Prescott on the Free Schools of New England, with Remarks on the Principles of Instruction," first developed the idea of a normal school or seminary for teachers. In 1824 he edited the "United States Review" at Boston. In 1830 he assisted in organizing the American institute of instruction, of which he was long an active member and officer. His lectures before that body in 1830–'1 were valuable contributions to its transactions. From 1835 till 1840 he was a member either of the house or senate of Massachusetts, was chairman of the legislative committee on education, and in 1837 drafted the bill establishing the board of education. Gov. Everett appointed him the first member of the board. He was the author of a work on the "Geography of Massachusetts," one on Middlesex and Worcester counties (1830), and one on the "Geography of New Hampshire" (1831).

CARTER, John, pioneer of Tennessee. When the district of Washington (now the state of Tennessee) was annexed to North Carolina during the revolution, he was elected, with John Sevier and Charles Robertson, to the convention that assembled at Halifax, N. C., in 1785, and framed a constitution for the state of Frankland, which was reunited with North Carolina in 1788.

CARTER, John C., naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1805; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Nov., 1870. He was appointed to the naval service from Kentucky, 1 March, 1825, served on the sloop "Lexington" in 1827, and on the frigate "Delaware," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1829–'30, was promoted passed midshipman, 4 June, 1831, and commissioned as lieutenant, 9 Feb., 1837. He served on the steamer "Mississippi," of the home squadron, during the Mexican war. On 14 Sept., 1855, he was made commander. In 1862 he commanded the steamer "Michigan" on the lakes. After the war he was placed in command of the receiving-ship "Vermont" and of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. He was commissioned as commodore on the retired list on 4 April, 1867.

CARTER, Josiah Mason, lawyer, b. in New Canaan, Conn., 19 June, 1813; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 22 March, 1868. He was graduated at Yale in 1836, studied in the law-school at New Haven, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He practised in New York city from 1840 till 1847, and afterward in Norwalk, and served three terms in the Connecticut legislature, during the last of which he was speaker of the house. From 1862 till his death he filled the office of state attorney for Fairfield co.

CARTER, Lorenzo, pioneer, b. in Rutland, Vt., in 1767; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 7 Feb., 1814. He emigrated in 1796 to the western reserve, and settled in Cleveland in the spring of 1797. He was a man of great strength and an expert hunter, and supported his family by ferrying people across the river, by trading with the Indians, and by hunting. Through his skill and courage he acquired an ascendency over the red men. He kept a hotel and a store for the sale of hunting-supplies in the early days of Cleveland, and built the first frame house, the first warehouse, and the first vessel constructed in that town. In 1804 he was elected a major in the militia. In later life he purchased and improved a farm, which is now a part of the city and covered with buildings.

CARTER, Nathaniel Hazletine, author, b. in Concord, N. H., 17 Sept., 1787; d. in Marseilles, France, 2 Jan., 1830. He was educated at Phillips Exeter academy and at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1811, after which he studied law and taught school in Salisbury, N. H., and Portland, Me. In 1817 he was appointed professor of languages at Dartmouth, which was made a university at that time by the legislature, but lost his chair through the decision of the supreme court in the Dartmouth college case. He then removed to New York state, and in 1819 became editor and proprietor of the Albany "Register," afterward the "New York Statesman," an organ of the Clinton faction. In 1822 he established himself in New York city, uniting his paper with another and forming a copartnership with G. W. Prentiss. He delivered a poem on the "Pains of the Imagination" before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Dartmouth in 1824, and the following year travelled in Europe and wrote descriptive letters, published in the "Statesman" and widely reproduced in other papers. After his return he issued the same letters, revised and enlarged, comprising the journal of his tour in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Switzerland, and Italy, in two volumes (New York, 1827). His health failing, he spent a winter in Florida, and after his return withdrew from the editorship of the "Statesman." In the autumn of 1829 he accompanied a friend on a voyage to Marseilles, and died of consumption a few days after his arrival. He produced many occasional reflective poems.

CARTER, Peter, publisher, b. in Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland, 19 July, 1825. He came with his parents to the United States in May, 1832, and received a common-school education in Galway, Saratoga co., N. Y. After spending eight years on a farm, he entered a book-store as a boy in 1840, and in November, 1848, became a partner in the publishing-house of Robert Carter & Brothers, New York city. He was superintendent of a colored Sabbath-school in New York for thirty years, beginning in September, 1856, became chairman of the publication committee of the National temperance society, New York, in 1865, was chosen secretary of the board of directors of the New York juvenile asylum in 1874, and became one of the council of New York university in 1882. He published a book of travels in Scotland, entitled "Crumbs from the Land o' Cakes" (Boston, 1851); selections from Scottish poets, with biographical sketches, under the title "Scotia's Bards" (New York, 1853); "Bertie Lee" (1862); "Donald Frazer" (1867); and "Little Effie's Home" (1869). The last three are for children, and have been reprinted in Great Britain.

CARTER, Robert, editor, b. in Albany, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1819; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 15 Feb., 1879. He received a common-school education, and passed one term in the Jesuit college of Chambly, Canada. In his fifteenth year he was appointed assistant librarian in the state library at Albany, where he remained till 1838. At this time he began to publish poems and sketches in the daily papers, his first contribution being a long poem, which he dropped stealthily into the editor's letter-box, and which appeared the next day with flattering comments, but so frightfully misprinted that he hardly knew it. This experience and a natural aptitude led him to acquire proof-reading as an accomplishment, at which he became very expert. In 1841 he went to Boston, where he formed a life-long friendship with James Russell Lowell, and together they began "The Pioneer," a literary monthly magazine, which Duyckinck says was "of too fine a cast to be successful." Nevertheless, its want of success was due, not to the editors, but to the publisher, who mismanaged it and failed when but three numbers had been issued. Among the contributors were Poe, Hawthorne,

Whittier, Neal, Miss Barrett (afterward Mrs. Browning), and the sculptor Story. Mr. Carter began in its pages a serial novel entitled "The Armenian's Daughter." He next spent two years in editing statistical and geographical works, and writing for periodicals. His story, "The Great Tower of Tarudant," ran through several numbers of the "Broadway Journal," then edited by Poe. In 1845 he became a clerk in the post-office at Cambridge, and in 1847–'8 was private secretary to Prescott the historian. His elaborate article on the character and habits of Prescott, written for the New York "Tribune" just after the historian's death in 1859, was re-published in the memorial volume issued by the Massachusetts historical society. Mr. Carter joined the free-soil party in 1848, and in 1850 wrote for the Boston "Atlas" a series of brilliant articles in reply to Francis Bowen's attack on the Hungarian revolutionists. These articles were re-published in a pamphlet, "The Hungarian Controversy" (Boston, 1852), and are said to have caused the rejection of Mr. Bowen's nomination as professor of history at Harvard. At the same time Carter edited, with Kossuth's approval, a large volume entitled "Kossuth in New England" (Boston, 1852). In 1851–'2 he edited, at first as assistant of John G. Palfrey and afterward alone, the Boston "Commonwealth," the chief exponent of the free-soilers. For two years he was secretary of the state committee of the free-soil party, and in the summer of 1854 he obtained the consent of the committee to call a convention, which he did without assistance, sending out thousands of circulars to men whose names were on the committee's books. The convention met in Worcester, 20 July, was so large that no hall could contain it, and held its session in the open air. A short platform drawn up by him was adopted, together with the name "Republican," and on his motion a committee of six was appointed to organize the new party, John A. Andrew being made its chairman. In 1855 Carter edited the Boston "Telegraph," in conjunction with W. S. Robinson and Hildreth the historian; in 1856 he edited the "Atlas"; and in 1857–'9 he was Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune." His next work was with Messrs. Ripley and Dana on the first edition of the "American Cyclopædia" (1859–'63), in which many important articles were from his pen, including "Egypt," "Hindostan," "Mormons," and the history of the United States. In January, 1864, he was appointed private secretary of the treasury agent whose headquarters were at Beaufort, S. C.; and from July of that year till October, 1869, he edited the Rochester, N. Y., "Democrat," doing such work for it as was seldom done on any but metropolitan journals. When news came of the assassination of President Lincoln, he wrote, without consulting any book or memoranda, an article giving a brief but circumstantial account, with dates, of every celebrated case of regicide. He was editor of "Appletons' Journal" in 1870–'3, and then became associate editor for the revision of the "American Cyclopædia." But in 1874 impaired health compelled him to discontinue his literary work, and in the next three years he made three tours in Europe. He was the author of "A Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England" (Boston, 1864), which passed through several editions; and he left unpublished memoirs, of which only the first volume was complete in manuscript.—His first wife, Ann Augusta Gray, was a successful writer of poems and tales for the young.—His second wife, Susan Nichols, is principal of the female art school in Cooper institute, New York, and has published hand-books of art and contributed largely to periodicals.

Robert Carter

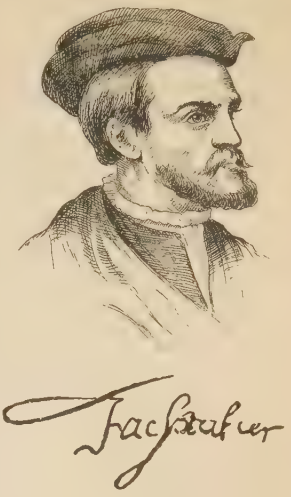
CARTER, Russel Kelso, educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Nov., 1849. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania military academy, Chester, in 1867, and became instructor there in 1869, professor of chemistry and natural sciences in 1872, and professor of civil engineering and higher mathematics in 1881. Prof. Carter has contributed numerous original investigations to the "Microcosm" (New York) during 1881–'3, and has become widely known in connection with the "Holiness" movement in the Methodist church. His religious publications include "Miracles of Healing" (Boston, 1880); "Pastor Blumhardt" (1882); and numerous tracts on "Faith-healing." In 1886 he began the publication of "The Kingdom" at Chester.

CARTER, Samuel Powhatan, naval officer and soldier, b. in Elizabethtown, Carter co., Tenn., 6 Aug., 1819. He was educated at Princeton, but was never graduated, and on 14 Feb., 1840, became a midshipman in the navy. He was promoted to passed midshipman, 11 July, 1846, assigned to the "Ohio," and served on the eastern coast of Mexico during the Mexican war, being present at the capture of Vera Cruz. From 1851 till 1853 he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the naval academy. He was made lieutenant 18 April, 1855, assisted in the capture of the Barrier forts near Canton, China, in 1856, and was complimented for gallantry on that occasion. He was ordered again to the Annapolis naval school as assistant instructor of seamanship in 1857. On 11 July, 1861, he was temporarily transferred to the war department, for the special duty of organizing troops from east Tennessee. He was appointed colonel of the 2d Tennessee volunteers, was given the appointment of acting brigadier-general of volunteers in September, and received his full commission 1 May, 1862. He was at Zollicoffer's repulse at Wild Cat, Ky., in October, 1861, at Mill Spring in January, 1862, commanded in the operations against Cumberland Gap, and was at its capture, on 17 June, 1862. In December, 1862, he commanded a cavalry expedition which cut the east Tennessee railroad, destroying nearly 100 miles of the track, besides inflicting other damage, and received the thanks of the general-in-chief of the army. He commanded the division of central Kentucky in March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the cavalry division, 23d army corps, in July, 1863, and had the advance when Burnside occupied east Tennessee. He defeated Morgan, 28 Aug., 1863, and Smith, 29 Aug., and was present at the siege of Knoxville, December, 1863. He commanded a division under Schofield in the North Carolina campaign of 1865, and was brevetted major-general on 13 March. He was mustered out of the army in January, 1866, and returned to the navy, becoming commander 23 June, 1865; served

as commandant of the naval academy at Annapolis from 1869 till 1872, being promoted to captain 28 Oct., 1870; was a member of the light-house board from 1876 till 1880; was commissioned commodore 13 Nov., 1878, and retired 6 Aug., 1881. On 16 May, 1882, he was made a rear-admiral.

CARTIER, Sir **George Etienne,** Bart., Canadian statesman, b. in St. Antoine, Quebec, 6 Sept., 1814; d. in England, 20 May, 1873. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, Montreal, and admitted to the bar in 1835. He took part in the Lower Canada rebellion of 1837, and was under arms at the battle of St. Denis. He escaped to the United States, but shortly afterward was permitted to return to Canada without molestation. He entered parliament in 1848 as member for Verchères, in the conservative interest, and in 1855 became provincial secretary in the McNab-Taché government. On the resignation of Sir Allan McNab, in 1856, Mr. Cartier became attorney-general for Lower Canada in the Taché-Macdonald ministry, and in this capacity effected the codification of the civil laws of Lower Canada and accomplished great improvements in the system of administering the criminal law. In 1857 he proposed to leave the solution of the question of a permanent seat of government to her majesty. At this time the legislative assembly had decided upon Quebec, and had authorized the erection of government buildings in that city; but the legislative council had refused to vote the supplies. The queen decided that Ottawa should be the permanent seat of government. On 26 Nov., 1857, the cabinet was reorganized, John A. Macdonald becoming premier and Mr. Cartier being the only Lower Canada minister retained. On 29 July, 1858, the Macdonald-Cartier ministry resigned, in consequence of the assembly's having passed a resolution that Ottawa ought not to be the seat of government. George Brown having formed a ministry, and resigned after an administration of two days, the so-called "double shuffle" was performed. Taking advantage of a clause of the independence of parliament act, which provided that a cabinet minister resigning one office might accept another within one month without forfeiting his seat in parliament, the Macdonald-Cartier ministry became the Cartier-Macdonald ministry. Cartier, who had resigned the portfolio of attorney-general on 29 July, became inspector-general on 6 Aug. On 7 Aug. he was again sworn in as attorney-general. In the interests of Lower Canada, Cartier was a determined opponent of the principle of representation by population demanded by Upper Canada, which had a population of 285,427 more than the sister province. The Cartier-Macdonald ministry fell in attempting to pass a militia bill in May, 1862. Cartier was one of the active promoters of confederation, and became minister of militia in the first Dominion cabinet in July, 1867. In August of the following year he was created a baronet.

CARTIER, Jacques, explorer, b. in St. Malo, France, in December, 1494; d. about 1555. He had led a seafaring life, and made fishing voyages to the grand banks of Labrador, when he entered, about 1534, upon his voyage of discovery. Steering for Newfoundland, he passed through the straits of Belle Isle into the gulf of Chaleurs, and planted a cross at Gaspé, decorated with the arms of France, and bearing the inscription, "Vive le Roi de France!" The native Indians, who surmised no good from its erection, he deceived by saying that it "was only set up to be as a light and leader which ways to enter into the port." He also caused two young Indians to be kidnapped, whom he carried away with him to France, after ascending the St. Lawrence, past the shores of Anticosti, not doubting that he had discovered the road to Cathay. In the year ensuing, 19 May, 1535, he began his second voyage with three small vessels, and, steering westward along the coast of Labrador, entered a small bay opposite the island of Anticosti, which he called the bay of St. Lawrence. He proceeded cautiously up the river, past the Saguenay and Cape Tourmente, and anchored off a wooded and vine-clad island; he called it, on account of the rich clusters of grapes, the island of Bacchus (the island of Orleans), and, after friendly converse with the Indians, notably with Donnacona, their chief, descried the majestic site of the modern Quebec, then called Stadaconé, went in a boat up the St. Croix river (now the St. Charles), and, understanding that many days' journey up the river Hochelaga (for by that name the Indians called the St. Lawrence) there was a large town of the same name, he resolved to go thither. The Indians were averse to his going, and tried to frighten him by sending three of their number, disguised as devils, with blackened faces and "horns on their heads more than a yard long." But Cartier was not dissuaded from his purpose, and on 2 Oct., 1535, his vessels lay in the stream off Hochelaga, the modern Montreal. The Indians there received the French with demonstrations of great joy, and on the following day introduced them into their rudely fortified city, containing fifty log houses about 150 feet in length and from 12 to 15 feet in width; they set before Cartier their paralyzed chief, that he should touch and heal him; a crowd of afflicted people came for the same purpose, "as if a god had come down to cure them." He read, in default of other or better medicine, a portion of St. John's gospel over them, made the sign of the cross, and, after a prayer, concluded with reading to them, either in Latin or French (whereof they did not understand a word), the story of the passion, and distributed among them knives, hatchets, beads, pewter rings, etc. A blast of trumpets terminated the visit. Delighted with the country, Cartier returned to Stadaconé, and in a fort, which he had built on the St. Charles, passed a terrible winter; and, after treacherously possessing himself of the person of Donnacona and his chiefs, returned, with marvellous stories of his discoveries, to St. Malo, 16 July, 1536. The said chiefs received baptism, but died in the land of their captivity. Cartier, in the capacity of captain-general, joined the expedition of Roberval, who was made lieutenant-governor and viceroy of the numerous American territories, and preceded the latter, leaving St. Malo, 23 May, 1541. On his return to Stadaconé, Cartier announced the death of Donnacona, and spread the false report that the other chiefs had married in France and lived in great affluence.



At Cape Rouge he and his companions landed, gathered imaginary diamonds in the shape of quartz, and carried off some yellow glittering mineral, which they fancied to be gold. They built two forts; Cartier explored the rapids above Hochelaga, and, owing to the discontent occasioned by the non-arrival of Roberval, or from other causes not yet ascertained, soon after his return to the forts, appears to have abandoned the prosecution of the enterprise, and reached the harbor of St. John simultaneously with the arrival of Roberval in June, 1542. The viceroy was indignant, and ordered him to return; but Cartier succeeded, under cover of night, in abandoning the expedition, and, instead of proceeding to the St. Lawrence, bade adieu to New France on his way to the old, steered eastward, and returned to St. Malo. Of his subsequent fortunes very little is known. His merits as a discoverer were rewarded by a patent of nobility; he owned a house at St. Malo, and the seigniorial mansion of Limoilou. It is said that Cartier, at the king's request, set out to fetch Roberval home, and we may infer that he did so, if it is true that he lived for many years at St. Malo, where Thevet, the cosmographer, the personal friend of Cartier and Roberval, spent five months with him. He also says that Roberval died at Paris. Cartier called the St. Lawrence the "River of Hochelaga," or "the great river of Canada," limits the designation of "Canada" to a stretch of country from the Isle des Coudres to a point above Quebec, and says that the Indians called the country above Quebec "Hochelaga," and that below the city "Saguenay." "Canada," according to him, is an Indian word, and signifies a town. "Ils appellent une ville, Canada," and in the Indian origin of the word he is sustained by other early French authorities, one of whom, however, renders it "terre," that is, "land," while another calls it an Indian proper name of unknown meaning.

CARTTER, David K., jurist, b. in New York about 1815. After an English education, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Masillon, Ohio. He was elected to congress as a democrat, and served two terms, from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1853. On 27 March, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln minister to Bolivia, and remained there till 10 March, 1862. In 1863 he became chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

CARTWRIGHT, George, English traveller, b. in Marnham, Nottinghamshire, in 1739; d. in 1819. He served in Germany in the seven years' war, and attained the rank of captain. Subsequently he made several voyages to Labrador, and in 1792 published a "Journal of nearly Sixteen Years' Residence on the Coast of Labrador" (3 vols., Newark, England, 1792). Coleridge, the poet, says, relative to this narrative of travels and adventures, that the annals of his campaigns among the foxes and beavers interested him more than the accounts of the exploits of Marlborough or Frederick.—His brother, **John,** English author, b. in Marnham, Nottinghamshire, 28 Sept., 1740; d. in London, 23 Sept., 1824. He entered the royal navy in 1758, and served under Sir Hugh Palliser and Admiral Byron on the Newfoundland station. He acted as chief magistrate of the settlement for five years, and during this period explored the interior of the island, made the acquaintance of the aborigines, and discovered Lieutenant's lake. In 1771 failing health rendered his temporary retirement from the navy necessary. In 1774 he attracted attention by advocating the freedom of the colonies, and in 1775 published a tract entitled "American Independence the Glory and Interest of Great Britain." The tract advocated a union between the mother country and the colonies under separate legislatures. Its publication led to a rupture of his friendly relations with Lord Howe, and completed the estrangement that had begun with his refusal to accept a commission in the army to war against the Americans. On 2 April, 1777, he presented an address to the king, in which he recommended peace with the United States, and reiterated his proposal of a union, as suggested in his tract on American independence. He joined with Dr. Jebb and Granville Sharpe, in 1780, in forming the society for constitutional information. His zealous advocacy of the removal of parliamentary abuses, and the bestowal of the franchise upon all male adults, together with his active efforts in securing the election of a delegate designated as legislatorial attorney for Birmingham, subjected him to arrest, trial, and the payment of a fine. He published several political tracts, and in his "Letters on the Slave-Trade" favored making the traffic equally criminal with piracy. Charles James Fox regarded him as "one whose enlightened mind and profound constitutional knowledge placed him in the highest rank of public character." His niece, Frances D. Cartwright, published his life and correspondence (2 vols., London, 1826). The work also contains a map of his discoveries and explorations in the interior of Newfoundland.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, clergyman, b. in Amherst co., Va., 1 Sept., 1785; d. near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon co., Ill., 25 Sept., 1872. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and about 1790 removed with his family to Logan co., Ky. At that time, according to his own account, there was not a newspaper printed south of Green river, no schools worth the name, and no mills within forty miles. Clothing was home-made from the cotton and flax, and imported tea, coffee, and sugar were unknown. Methodist preachers had just begun to ride "circuits" in that section, and the Rev. John Lurton obtained permission to hold public services in Mr. Cartwright's cabin when in the neighborhood. After a few years a conference was formed, known as the western conference, the seventh then in the United States. In 1801 a camp-meeting was held at Cane Ridge, at which nearly 2,000 persons were converted. Peter was then a wild boy of sixteen, fond of horse-racing, card-playing, and dancing. He was soon awakened to a sense of his sinfulness, but fought against his convictions for some time, plunging more recklessly than ever into his dissipations, until, after a night's dance and debauch at a wedding some miles from his father's house, he fell under conviction of sin, and began to pray. He sold a favorite race-horse, burned his cards, gave up gambling, to which he was greatly addicted, and, after three months' earnest seeking,

was converted. He immediately began to preach as a "local," but in 1803 was received into the regular ministry, and ordained an elder in 1806 by Bishop Asbury. In 1823 Mr. Cartwright removed from the Cumberland district and sought a home in Illinois, settling the year following in Sangamon co., then peopled only by a few hardy and enterprising pioneers. After a few years he was elected to the legislature, wherein his rough-and-ready wit and his unflinching courage made him the victor in many debates. He attended annual conferences with almost unfailing regularity for a series of years, and was always a conspicuous member. Year after year he attended camp-meetings, finding his greatest happiness in them. He was a delegate to numerous general conferences, and retained his interest in religion to the last. From a very early period he was a zealous opponent of slavery, and was rejoiced when the Methodist Episcopal church was rid of all complicity with it by the division in 1844. Nevertheless, he retained his allegiance to the democratic party, and was its candidate for congress in 1846, in opposition to Abraham Lincoln, who defeated him by a majority of 1,500. For more than fifty years he was presiding elder in the church, which he saw rise, from 72,874 members when he joined it, to about 1,750,000 when he was called away. He was a powerful preacher and a tireless worker. His quaint and eccentric habits, and his exhaustless fund of stories, drawn largely from personal experience, gained favor and popularity wherever he went. Numerous stories are told of his personal prowess in dealing with the rough characters of the frontier, who often sought to interrupt his meetings, and whom, if report be true, he invariably vanquished by moral suasion if possible, or, failing that, by the arm of flesh. In conference meetings he was loved, revered, and dreaded, for he hesitated not to arraign the house of bishops to their face; but his influence was powerful, and his strong good sense often shaped the policy of the whole denomination. He published several pamphlets, of which his "Controversy with the Devil" (1853) was perhaps the most famous. "The Autobiography of the Rev. Peter Cartwright" (New York, 1856) was edited by William P. Strickland. See also Dr. Abel Stevens' "Observations on Dr. Cartwright," and his many books treating of the history of Methodism, and "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1869).

CARTWRIGHT, Sir **Richard John,** Canadian statesman, b. in Kingston, 4 Dec., 1835. He was educated in his native city, and in Trinity college, Dublin, and entered parliament as a conservative in 1863, but in 1870 formally severed his connection with the conservative party. Sir Francis Hincks, minister of finance, brought forward a banking act, which Mr. Cartwright, who was president of the commercial bank of Canada and at the head of other important financial institutions, denounced as calculated to undermine the security of the Canadian banks. He voted against his old party on several questions, but was re-elected in 1872. He then identified himself thoroughly with the reform party, and in 1873 accepted office in Mr. Mackenzie's administration as minister of finance, and was sworn of the privy council. In 1878 he carried an important bill that makes the auditor-general removable only on an address by both houses of parliament, and not, as formerly, at the pleasure of the government of the day. At the general election of 1878, when the country adopted the "national policy" (i. e., protection), Mr. Cartwright's free-trade principles brought about his defeat at the polls. A constituency was subsequently found for him in Centre Huron. On 24 May, 1879, he was knighted. Sir Richard is a leader of the liberal party, and a keen critic of the financial policy of his political opponents.

CARTWRIGHT, Samuel A., physician, b. in Virginia in 1793; d. about 1862. He studied medicine under Dr. Rush, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and began practice in Huntsville, Ala. He removed soon afterward to Natchez, Miss., where he labored for more than a quarter of a century, and served at one time under Gen. Jackson as surgeon. Dr. Cartwright removed to New Orleans in 1848, and in 1862 was appointed to improve the sanitary condition of the confederate soldiers near Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and while discharging this duty he contracted the disease that caused his death. He contributed largely to medical literature, and received several medals and prizes for his investigations, especially those on yellow fever, cholera infantum, and Asiatic cholera. Some of his methods of treatment are now in use in the army and in hospitals.

CARVAJAL, Ciriaco González (car-va-hal'), Spanish jurist, b. in the latter part of the 18th century. After serving in the Manila audiencia, he was sent to fill a similar office in Mexico. There he distinguished himself in many important commissions, was director of the Academia de jurisprudencia, inspector of the Royal college of San Ildefonso, and president of the Junta de memorias históricas y antigüedades de Nueva España. He returned to Spain, was appointed a member of the supreme council of the Indies, and then of the supreme council of justice, and was also minister for the colonies in 1812. His principal works are "La Hacienda," "La industria en las islas Filipinas," "Reglamentos políticos para el mejor gobierno de los indios," "Principios de Derecho," "Instrucciones y ordenanzas para la siembra y administración del tabaco," and "Memorias."

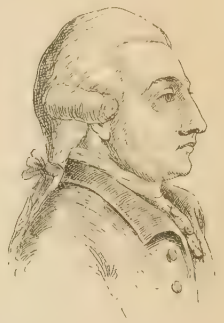
CARVAJAL, Francisco de (car-va-hal'), Spanish soldier, b. about 1464; d. in 1548. He distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia, and at the sack of Rome in 1527; then served in America, whither avarice had led him, and contributed to the victory of Chupas, which Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, obtained over young Diego de Almagro, and in 1542 became a general. Ranging himself on the side of Gonzalo Pizarro, he became the soul of his party. He was made prisoner with Pizarro in 1548, at the battle of Cuzco, and soon afterward taken and killed by the populace, who dragged him through the streets of Cuzco and cut his body to pieces. Carvajal resembled the other conquerors of the new world, both in valor and cruelty. More than 20,000 Indians whom he had enslaved are said to have died under the weight of the labor he had heaped upon them.

CARVAJAL, Gaspar de, missionary, b. in Extramadura, Spain, early in the 16th century; d. in Lima, Peru, in 1584. He entered the Dominican order in Spain, went to Peru in 1533, and devoted himself to the conversion of the natives. In 1538 he accompanied the expedition of Gonzalo Pizarro to the countries east of Quito as chaplain. The army, deceived by Indians, was drawn into a country destitute of provisions, and reduced to great suffering. Gonzalo Pizarro ordered Francis Orellana, one of his best officers, to descend the Napo with Father Carvajal and fifty men, to find the place where that river enters a larger one, and to return with whatever provisions they could get on board their little vessel. Orellana reached the junction of the Napo and the Marañon, but found no provisions. He then resolved to abandon him-

self to the course of the river, and, as Father Carvajal protested against his treachery, he put him ashore and sailed away. Here the missionary was reduced to the last extremity, when Gonzalo, impatient at the delay of Orellana, set out in search of his vessel and discovered him. The expedition then returned to Quito, having suffered a loss of 320 out of 400 men. Father Carvajal was elected sub-prior of the convent of San Rosario in Lima, and while in this place he was chosen to arbitrate between the viceroy, Blasco de Nuñez, and the auditors of the royal audience in 1554, but was unsuccessful. After the pacification of the country, he was sent by his superiors to the mission of Tucuman, and appointed protector of the Indians in this country. He labored for years in this immense territory and converted most of the natives to Christianity. In 1553 he was instituted preacher-general of the convent of Huamanga, and vicar-national of the province of Tucuman. He introduced several bodies of Dominicans into his province, and by their aid founded Indian towns and nine Spanish colonies. He was elected provincial of Peru in 1557, and devoted the next two years to the organization of his province, and the two following to the visitation of remote districts and the founding of new convents. In 1565 he was selected to represent his province at Rome and at the court of Spain, but it is probable he did not make the journey, as he held a chapter at Lima in 1569.

CARVER, John, governor of Plymouth colony, b. in England about 1590; d. in Plymouth, Mass., in April, 1661. He joined the Puritan colony at Leyden, and was evidently a person of some prominence, for about September, 1617, he was sent with Cushman to England as an agent to secure from the Virginia company permission to found a colony on their territory. They took with them the declaration of their allegiance to the church and state of England, "either active, if the thing commanded be not against God's word; or passive, if it be." To the same agents was eventually intrusted the selection of a ship and preparations for the voyage. Carver was probably elected governor for the ensuing year in the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., where the "Mayflower" temporarily anchored, 11 Nov., 1620. This choice was the result of long deliberation on the part of his fellow-pilgrims. He was re-elected 25 March, 1621, the beginning of a new civil year, but died suddenly a month afterward. His sword is preserved in the collection of the Massachusetts historical society, and a chair, with other relics, is in private collections. He managed the affairs of the infant colony with great discretion during the first trying winter, when nearly half of the colony died, and his negotiations with the Indians laid the foundation for the generally peaceful relations that were maintained for many years.

CARVER, Jonathan, traveller, b. in Stillwater, N. Y., in 1732; d. in London, 31 Jan., 1780. In the French war he commanded a company of provincials in the expedition against Canada, and in 1763 he undertook to explore the vast territory claimed by Great Britain in North America. He left Boston in 1766, and, having reached Michilimackinac, the remotest English post, applied to Mr. Rogers, the governor, for a supply of goods as presents for the Indians on the route he intended to follow. Having received a part of the required supply, with the promise that the remainder should be sent after him to the falls of St. Anthony, he continued his journey; but, as the expected goods did not reach him, he was under the necessity of returning to Prairie du Chien. Thence, in the beginning of 1767, he set out northward, with a view of finding a communication between the head-waters of the Mississippi and Lake Superior. He reached Lake Superior, and returned, after spending several months on its northern and eastern borders, and exploring the bays and rivers that flow into the lake. Soon after his arrival at Boston, in October 1768, at which date he had travelled nearly 7,000 miles, he set out for England "to announce his discoveries." On his arrival, he presented a petition to the king, praying for a re-imbursement of the sums he had expended; and, after undergoing an examination by the board of trade, which ordered him to surrender his papers, he received permission to publish his journal. But the profits he derived from the sale were insufficient to relieve his necessities, and in the winter of 1779 he obtained a subsistence by acting as clerk in a lottery-office. Having sold his name to a historical compilation, which was published in a large folio volume, entitled "The New Universal Traveller" (London, 1779), containing an account of all the empires, kingdoms, and states in the known world, he was abandoned by those whose duty it was to support him. In the early part of 1780 he was reduced to poverty, and died in a state of destitution. The circumstances were made known to the public by the benevolent Dr. Lettsom, who brought out a new edition of his travels for the benefit of his widow and children, and made such a representation of the author's sufferings as finally led to the institution of the literary fund. The titles of his books are "Travels through the Interior Parts of North America" (London, 1778) and "Treatise on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant" (1779).



CARY, Albigence Waldo, inventor, b. in Coventry, Kent co., R. I., 23 May, 1801; d. in Brockport, N. Y., 30 Aug., 1862. He was the inventor of Cary's rotary force-pump, which was used on the first steam fire-engine in the United States, in reconstructing the southern railway after the civil war, and in the mines of California.—His son, **Joseph Clinton,** b. in Alexander, Genesee co., N. Y., 12 Oct., 1828; d. in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 7 Aug., 1884. built two steam fire-engines about 1860, to which his father's pump was applied, for use in New York city. These engines propelled themselves through the streets by steam-power, and were capable, with ten men, of doing the work of five hundred with the hand-engines at that time in use. They proved to be very efficient at several large fires, and helped to save many millions of property. About 1864 Mr. Cary became a speculator in Wall street. He was the originator of the cross-town railroad running from Christopher-street ferry to the East river at Twenty-third street.

CARY, Alice, author, b. near Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 April, 1820; d. in New York city, 12 Feb., 1871. Her parents were people of good education and training, but, from the privations incident to a newly settled country, her early advantages of education were very moderate. So far as regards the

actual necessities of life, she was in comfortable circumstances. Her mother died in 1835, and two years afterward her father married again. The stepmother was wholly unsympathetic regarding the literary aspirations of Alice and her younger sister Phœbe; but while they were ready and willing to aid to the full extent of their strength in household labor, they persisted in a determination to study and write when the day's work was done. Sometimes they were refused the use of candles to the extent of their wishes, and the device of a saucer of lard with a bit of rag for a wick was their only light after the rest of the family had retired. Of the best current periodical literature they saw little, and the few newspapers that reached them were for the most part very unsatisfying. The household library, according to a list cited by Phœbe from memory, included only the Bible, a hymn-book, "History of the Jews," "Lewis and Clarke's Travels," "Pope's Essays," "Charlotte Temple," and a novel called "The Black Penitents." This last was grievously tantalyzing to the young authors, for its concluding pages were missing, and they never learned the ultimate fate of the "Penitents." Alice began to write verses at the age of eighteen, and wrote largely and acceptably for the press in prose and verse for the next ten years without compensation. In 1852, with her sister Phœbe, Alice came to New York city, and the two devoted themselves thenceforth to a literary life. The sisters had some property, a fair literary reputation, and habits of industry and frugality, which enabled them to content themselves with a moderate income, and they had just made their first successful literary venture, a volume of poems, when they decided to remove to New York. They prospered in their city career, with a gradual growth of income that eventually secured a competence. Alice was an indefatigable worker. She wrote for the "Atlantic Monthly," for "Harper's," for "Putnam," for the "New York Ledger," the "Independent," and other literary periodicals; and her articles, whether prose or poetry, were gathered subsequently into volumes, which had a warm welcome both in this country and abroad. She also wrote novels and poems, which did not make their first appearance in periodicals. Her verses are marked by a rare delicacy and finish, and easily entitle her to a place very near the head of American female poets. Her prose is remarkable for its fresh grace and realistic character. Her descriptions of domestic life are delightful, and her plots well sustained and interesting. It is said that in the series of stories entitled "Clovernook" she depicted many passages in her own home-life; that in Mary Milford she sketched herself. "A Relic of Ancient Days," "How Uncle Dale was Troubled," and "The Old Man's Wing," are episodes in the life of her paternal grandfather. John Dale represents the father of Alice, and Joseph Dale her uncle. With "The Sisters" she begins her own story, and it is continued to the end of the book. Ella is herself, Rebecca is her older sister Rhoda, and Zoe her sister Phœbe. The sisters lived a dual life: that of their New York home, and that of the farm where they naturally resumed the habits of their girlhood during their occasional visits. After the sisters had attained eminence in the literary world, their house became a centre of attraction for many of the brightest people in America. It was understood that on Sunday evenings they were "at home," and their weekly receptions were for fifteen years among the most delightful known to the literary guild in New York. They were quite informal, and afforded small satisfaction to the merely fashionable people who now and then attended them. The biographer of the Cary sisters, Mrs. Ames, tells the following anecdote, which illustrates the character of the guests at these receptions: "A young man, poor, without friends, unattractive in speech and manner, had found his way to the house. One evening a friend hinted to Phœbe Cary that a certain somewhat fastidious lady was astonished that he was received at all. "He is so pushing and presumptuous, and his family is very common." "Tell her," replied Miss Cary, with a touch of indignation, "that we like him very much; that he is just as welcome here as she is, and we are always glad to see *her*." Of course receptions conducted on such liberal principles as this could be exclusive only by a process of natural selection. In point of fact, however, the atmosphere of the place was agreeable only to persons of natural refinement, and if others occasionally drifted in, they rarely repeated the visit. Among the more distinguished of the frequenters of the Cary home were Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and his wife, Richard and Elizabeth Stoddard, Robert Dale Owen, Oliver Johnson, John Greenleaf Whittier, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Victor, the Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, D. D., Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., and Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., Samuel Bowles, Thomas B. Aldrich, Anna E. Dickinson, George Ripley, Madame Le Vert, Henry Wilson, Justin McCarthy, Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In short, all the noted contemporary names in the different departments of literature and art might fairly be added to the list. Probably New York has never seen assemblies so comprehensive in their elements and so harmonious in their disposition. Alice's last illness was protracted for several years, and attended by much suffering, but was borne with wonderful patience and resignation, and she was tenderly cared for by her stronger sister. Her published works are "Clovernook Papers" (two series, Boston, 1851–'3); "Hagar, a Story of To-day" (1852); "The Clovernook Children" (1854); "Lyra, and other Poems" (1853; enlarged ed., including "The Maiden of Tlascala," 1855); "Married, Not Mated" (1856); "Pictures of Country Life" (New York, 1859); "Lyrics and Hymns" (Boston, 1866); "The Bishop's Son" (New York, 1867); "The Lover's Diary" (Boston, 1867); "Snow-Berries: a Book for Young Folks" (1869).

—Her sister, **Phœbe,** b. near Cincinnati, 24 Sept., 1824; d. in Newport, R. I., 31 July, 1871. Her advantages for early education were somewhat better than her sister's, whose almost inseparable companion she became at an early age. They were very different in temperament, in person, and in mental constitution. Phœbe began to write verse at the age of seventeen—crudely and imperfectly, she herself said; and yet one of her earliest poems, written in 1842, has literally won a world-wide reputation. Its title is "Nearer Home," and its first line, "One sweetly solemn thought." In the joint housekeeping in New York, she took, from choice (Alice being for many years an invalid), the larger share of the household duties, and hence found less leisure for literary labor. She wrote very little prose, and her poetry was so different in style, so much more buoyant in tone and independent in manner, that the verses of one sister were rarely ascribed to the other. To most readers Phœbe's poems are, perhaps, more attractive than those of Alice. In society she was brilliant and witty, but always kindly and genial. She wrote a beautiful and touching tribute to her sister's memory, pub-

lished in the "Ladies' Repository," a few days before her own death. She had seemingly enjoyed robust health till her sister's death; but her constitution, weakened by intense sorrow, was shattered by exposure to malarial influences, and she did not rally from the intensity of the attack, though removed to Newport in the hope that a change of air and cheerful surroundings might prove beneficent. Of the volume of "Poems of Alice and Phœbe Cary" (Philadelphia, 1850), only about one third were written by Phœbe. Her independently published books are "Poems and Parodies" (Boston, 1854); "Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love" (1868); and a large share of the "Hymns for all Christians," edited by Charles F. Deems (1869). See "Memorial of Alice and Phœbe Cary," by Mary Clemmer Ames (New York, 1873).

CARY, Annie Louise, singer, b. in Wayne, Kennebec co., Me., 22 Oct., 1842. She is a daughter of Dr. Nelson Howard Cary and his wife, Maria Stockbridge. After an early education in the common schools, she attended the female seminary at Gorham, Me., and was graduated in 1862. In 1866, her natural gifts as a singer becoming evident, she went to Italy and studied in Milan with Giovanni Corsi until January, 1868. Thence she went to Copenhagen, and, under the direction of Achille Lorini, made her first appearance in Italian opera as a profundo contralto singer. During the succeeding winter and spring she continued to sing in Copenhagen and in Gothenburg and Christiania. The following summer was spent at Baden-Baden in study with Madame Viardot-Garcia, and in the autumn she began an engagement for Italian opera at Stockholm under the direction of Ferdinand Strakosch. After two months she engaged to sing at the Royal Swedish opera, and sang her part in Italian to the Swedish of the other artists.

Annie Louise Cary.

The following summer she spent in Paris, studying with Signor Bottesini, the famous contra-bassist. In the autumn she went to Brussels to sing in Italian opera, and there made a contract with Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for three years in the United States. In the winter of 1869–'70 she studied in Paris, and during the spring in London with Mr. Henry C. Deacon, and sang at Drury Lane theatre under the direction of Manager Wood. She returned to America in September, 1870, to make her *début* in concert at Steinway hall, New York, with Nilsson, Vieuxtemps, and Brignoli. For twelve years from that time she was constantly engaged for opera or concerts, appearing with Carlotta Patti, Mario, Albani, and others in America, until the winter of 1875–'6, when she visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, and repeated the tour in the following winter. Returning to America for the seasons of 1877–'8 and 1878–'9, she sang in opera with Clara Louise Kellogg and Marie Rose, under the management of director Strakosch. The three seasons following were given to opera with the Mapleson company, and to concerts and festivals in great variety. During the most active part of her professional career she sang at all the festivals given in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Worcester. She also sang frequently in oratorio, and regularly participated in the concerts of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) philharmonic society. Miss Cary was always a favorite with the American public, and, though she harvested abundant honors wherever she went in foreign lands, she always seemed especially to value the plaudits of her own people. On 29 June, 1882, she married Charles Monson Raymond, of New York city. Since then she has sung only in private and for charity, though she occasionally assists the choir at the church where, with her husband, she is a regular attendant.

CARY, Archibald, patriot, b. in Virginia about 1730; d. at Ampthill, in September, 1786. He early became a member of the house of burgesses. Prior to 1760 he undertook to revive the iron-works on Falling creek, Va., established by Col. William Byrd, and operated them with pig-iron imported from Maryland; but the enterprise was abandoned as unprofitable. In 1764 he served on the committee that reported the address to the king, lords, and commons. In 1773 he was one of the committee of correspondence, and he was a member of the convention of 1776. As chairman of the committee of the whole he reported the resolutions instructing the Virginia delegates in congress to propose independence. On the organization of the state government he was returned to the senate, where he presided until his death. He was descended from Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and at the time of his death was heir-apparent of the barony. He was a man of singular courage and intrepidity, short in stature, but of remarkably prepossessing appearance. The title of "colonel" is commonly prefixed to his name.

CARY, John, colored servant of Gen. Washington, b. in Westmoreland co., Va., in August, 1729; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 June, 1843. He was with his master in the old French war at Braddock's defeat, and accompanied him through the revolutionary struggle.

CARY, Lott, negro slave, b. in Charles City co., Va., in 1780; d. in Monrovia, Africa, 8 Nov., 1828. In 1804 he was sent to Richmond, and hired out as a common laborer. Gifted with a high order of native intelligence, he soon taught himself, with slight assistance, to read and write, and, having a remarkable memory and sense of order, he became one of the best shipping-clerks in the Richmond tobacco warehouses. Until 1807 he was an unbeliever, but during that year became converted to Christianity, and was ever afterward a leader among the Baptists of his own color. In 1813 he purchased his own freedom and that of his two children for $850. As a freeman he maintained his habits of industry and economy, and when the colonization scheme was organized had accumulated a sum sufficiently large to enable him to pay his own expenses as a member of the colony sent out to the African coast in 1822. He was with the colony during its early wars with the barbarous natives, and rendered invaluable services as a counsellor, physician, and pastor. He was elected vice-agent of the colonization society in 1826, and during the absence of Mr. Ashmun, the agent, acted in his place. On the evening of 8 Nov., 1828, he was making cartridges in anticipation of an attack from slave-traders, when an accidental explosion fatally injured him and seven of his companions.

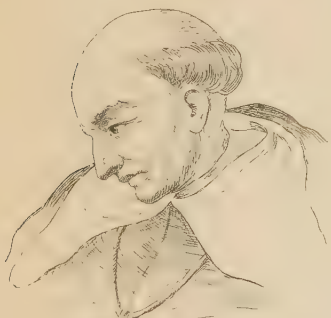
CARY, Samuel Fenton, congressman, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 18 Feb., 1814. He was graduated at Miami university in 1835, at the Cincinnati law-school in 1837, and began practice, but retired in 1845 and became a farmer. He was elected to

congress as an independent republican, and served one term, 1867–'9. He was the only republican in the house that voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. On 18 May, 1876, he was nominated for vice-president of the United States, with Peter Cooper as the candidate for president, by the independent party, commonly known as the national greenback party. He has been interested in the temperance and labor reform movements.

CASAL, or **CAZAL, Manuel Ayres de,** Portuguese geographer, b. after 1750; d. in Lisbon, before 1850. He received a good education, and took holy orders, but afterward devoted himself to the exploration of Brazil, and has been called the "father of Brazilian geography." His "Corografia Brasilica" (2 vols., Rio de Janeiro, 1817) was much admired by Humboldt.

CASANATE, Pedro Porter de (cah-sah-nah'-tay), Spanish naval officer, flourished in the 17th century. In 1635 he explored the coasts of South America, in order to rectify the charts, and in 1640 was given the exclusive right to navigate the gulf of California and make discoveries on its coasts. After he had held the office of governor of Sinaloa, and finished his explorations in California, he was sent to Chili as governor and re-establishhd order in the region. Casanate left several geographical and nautical works which are highly esteemed, including "Diccionario Náutico," "Reparo á los Errores de la Navegación Española," "Relaciones y Cartas de viajes á California," "Relación de la Campaña de Chile," and "Sentencias notables de la Perfecta Razón de Estado."

CASAS, Bartolomé de las (bar-tol-o-may'), missionary, b. in Seville, Spain, in 1474; d. in Madrid in 1566. His father was one of the adventurous spirits that accompanied Columbus on his principal voyages. Bartolomé was a student at the University of Salamanca until he was nineteen years old, and had distinguished himself by his brilliant gifts. He accompanied his father on all but the first of his voyages with Columbus, and, on his return to Spain, became a Dominican, with a view to devoting his life to the conversion of the American Indians. He was ordained at Santo Domingo in 1510, and appointed to a parish in Cuba, where he acquired such notable influence over the natives that he attracted the attention of the governor. In 1516 he went to Spain to obtain safeguards for the natives against their European oppressors. Cardinal Ximenez, then regent, sent out a commission, which proved ineffectual, and Las Casas went again to Spain on the same errand. But his efforts produced no lasting result. After this he essayed an independent colony, receiving a grant of 250 leagues of land from Charles V.; but this too failed, and he retired in despair to a Dominican convent, where his energetic spirit would not long suffer him to remain. He found his true vocation as a missionary preacher, travelling through Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, and Mexico, and making many alleged converts, and earning the title of "the apostle to the Indians." Charles V., wishing to reward his zeal, appointed him to the rich bishopric of Cuzco, in Peru, but Las Casas, possessed by the spirit of self-abnegation, refused a life of luxury, and accepted the poverty-stricken see of Chiapa, Mexico. He assumed this charge at the age of seventy, and, by his zeal in behalf of the natives, provoked hostility from court officers and from colonists, to whom he refused the sacrament if they enslaved the Indians. His enemies proved too strong for him, and in 1551 he returned to Spain and retired to a cloister, where he devoted himself to writing accounts of his experiences. As a statistician, Las Casas is untrustworthy. His estimates of the native population of the West Indies, and of the number of lives destroyed by the tyranny of the Spaniards, are evident exaggerations, prompted, as the historian Prescott suggests, by the author's heart rather than by his head. His untrustworthiness seems, however, to be confined mainly to this department of his work. His first book, "Sumario," descriptive of the West Indies, appeared in 1526. In 1535 he began to publish his "Historia general de las Indias," continued through a large number of volumes, and never finished. These were published in nearly all the European languages as well as in Latin. In 1552 the series of nine tracts began, usually known as "The Brief Relation of the Destruction of the Indies" (the title properly belongs only to the first tract). This work, and especially the statistics contained in it, are considered to be apocriphal by Montalvo, Nuix, Beristain, and other authorities. Complete sets of these are very rare and command fabulous prices. The original manuscript of the "Historia" is still preserved in the academy of history at Madrid. See Sir Arthur Help's "Spanish Conquest of America" and "Life of Las Casas," Hubert Howe Bancroft's "Central America" and "Mexico," and Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884).



CASAS Y ARAGORRI, Luis de las, governor-general of Cuba, b. in Sopuerta, Spain, in 1745; d. in 1800. He entered the army, and in 1769 came to Louisiana under the Spanish Gen. O'Reilly, where he remained six years as commander of the garrison. In 1774 he returned to Spain, took part in several wars, and was appointed in 1790 governor-general of Cuba. During his administration the prosperity and welfare of the island had a great development. To him was due the creation of the first newspaper ever published in Cuba, the "Papel Periódico," the first number of which appeared 31 Oct., 1791. Casas himself was one of the most constant contributors. Under his administration were established the charity asylum, the patriotic society for intellectual, industrial, and agricultural development, the first public library in Cuba, and the first census was taken. He caused to be constructed many public roads and bridges, and founded public schools, contributing with his own purse toward their support. He was the first to recommend to the Madrid government the wise policy of opening the ports of the island of Cuba to foreign commerce. Casas returned to Spain in 1796 as poor as when he had first arrived at Havana, and died in absolute poverty.

CASE, Augustus Ludlow, naval officer, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 3 Feb., 1813. He entered the

navy as midshipman, 1 April, 1828, and became passed midshipman, 14 June, 1834. From 1837 till 1842 he was engaged in the South sea surveying and exploring expedition, and was promoted to lieutenant, 25 Feb., 1841. He served in the gulf of Mexico from 1846 till 1848 during the Mexican war, and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and Tabasco, superintending the landing of men, ordnance, and stores for the siege of Vera Cruz. After the capture of Laguna he was sent with twenty-five men up the Palisada river to capture the town of the same name in the hope of intercepting Gen. Santa Anna. The town was taken and held for two weeks against a large body of cavalry. Lieut. Case commanded the sloop-of-war "Warren" in 1852–'3, and was light-house inspector at New York from 1853 till 1857. He was promoted, 14 Sept., 1855, and commanded the steamer "Caledonia" on the Paraguay expedition in 1859. At the beginning of the civil war Commander Case was appointed fleet-captain of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, took part in the capture of Forts Clarke and Hatteras, 28 and 29 Aug., 1861, and was specially named by flag-officer Stringham in his report of 2 Sept. At Hampton Roads he rendered valuable assistance to Flag-Officer Goldsborough in manning and equipping the many vessels sent to him in an unprepared condition, and was commended in a report, together with Commander Rowan, for "marked ability and sound sense." He took part in all the operations of the North Atlantic fleet till January, 1863, when he was assigned to the "Iroquois," which was fitted to look after the "Alabama." He had charge of the blockade of New Inlet, N. C., in 1863, and in August of that year, aided by the steamers "James Adger" and "Mount Vernon," cut out the steamer "Kate" from under Fort Fisher and the other batteries at New Inlet. He became captain, 2 Jan., 1863, and in 1865–'6 was fleet-captain of the European squadron. He was made commodore, 8 Dec., 1867, was chief of the ordnance bureau from 1869 till 1873, and promoted to rear-admiral, 24 May, 1872. In 1874 he commanded the combined European, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic fleets assembled at Key West at the time of the "Virginius" difficulties with Spain. On 3 Feb., 1875, he was placed on the retired list, and has since resided in Newport, R. I.

CASE, Theodore Spencer, physician, b. in Jackson, Butts co., Ga., 26 Jan., 1832. He was graduated at Marietta in 1852, and at the Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1856. In 1883 he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Kansas. Subsequent to the receipt of his medical degree he settled in Kansas City, and from 1860 till 1861 edited the "Medical Review" there, also holding the office of alderman during 1860. He became second lieutenant of the 25th Missouri infantry in June, 1861, and later captain and assistant quartermaster. In February, 1865, he was made colonel and quartermaster-general of Missouri, and from 1866 till 1868 was curator of the University of Missouri. From 1873 till 1885 he was postmaster of Kansas City, and in 1885 became professor of chemistry in Kansas City medical college. He edited the "Kansas City Review of Science and Industry" from 1877 till 1885, and in 1886 became president of the Kansas City real estate and stock exchange.

CASE, William, missionary, b. in Swansea, Mass., 27 Aug., 1780; d. at Alnwick mission-house, Canada, 19 Oct., 1855. Of his youth and early manhood but little is known. He was converted in 1803, began to prepare himself for the ministry, and was received on trial in the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first regular appointment was at the bay of Quinte, Canada. In 1809 he was a missionary at Detroit, and from 1810 till 1827 presiding elder in northern and western New York and in Canada. In 1828 the Canadian Methodists became independent of the church in the United States, and he was made superintendent of Indian missions and schools. From 1830 till 1833 he was general superintendent, without episcopal powers, of the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada. In 1837 he was placed in charge of the native Wesleyan industrial school at Alnwick, where he remained until 1851. On the completion of the fiftieth year of his itinerancy he pronounced a commemorative discourse before the conference in London, Canada, which was received with great favor alike at the time of its delivery and in its published form. His chief successes were with the Indians, and he appeared to be inspired with a personal power that gave him wonderful influence over them. He died suddenly, in consequence of a fall from his horse. See "Case and his Contemporaries" (Toronto, 1856).

CASEAU, Charles Felix, clergyman, b. in Quebec in 1807; d. there in 1881. At the age of seventeen years he was chosen secretary by Bishop Plessis. He was ordained priest in 1830, and appointed secretary to Bishop Planet. He showed great courage and devotion during the cholera epidemic of 1832–'3, and during the fever epidemic of 1847 among the Irish immigrants he found homes for more than 400 orphans. In 1854 he was appointed chaplain to the convent of the Good Shepherd, and the rest of his life was devoted to the reclaiming of fallen women. On account of his successful exertions in this respect he was made domestic prelate of the pope. He was also vicar-general of the diocese of Quebec.

CASEY, Levi, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1749; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Feb., 1807. He was an active partisan officer in South Carolina during the revolutionary war, and became brigadier-general of militia. He commanded a company, with which he assisted in the assault on Savannah, and distinguished himself at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Musgrove's, King's Mountain, Fishing Creek, Blackstocks, and the Cowpens, where he performed services of great importance to Gen. Morgan. He represented the Newbury district in the state legislature, and also served in congress from 17 Oct., 1803, till his death.

CASEY, Silas, soldier, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 12 July, 1807; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, and, entering the 2d infantry, served on frontier and garrison duty till 1836, becoming first lieutenant on 28 June of that year. He distinguished himself under Worth in the Seminole war of 1837–'42, and was made captain 1 July, 1839. In the Mexican war he was brevetted major, 20 Aug., 1847, for his gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and was at Molino del Rey and the storming of Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded while leading the assaulting column. For his conduct here he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 Sept., 1847, and he was thanked by the Rhode Island legislature for his services during the war. After this he was engaged on frontier and recruiting service most of the time till the civil war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th infantry, 3 March, 1855, was a member of the board for examining breech-loading arms in 1854–'5, and commanded Puget sound district, Washington territory, from 1856 till 1857. He

was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 31 Aug., 1861, and charged with organizing and disciplining the volunteers in and near the capital. He was afterward assigned a division in Gen. Keyes's corps of the Army of the Potomac, and, occupying with it the extreme advance before Richmond, received the first attack of the enemy at Fair Oaks, 31 May, 1862, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, and made major-general of volunteers. From 1863 till 1865 he was president of the board for the examination of candidates for officers of colored troops, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general in the regular army. In 1867 he again received the thanks of the Rhode Island legislature for his services in the rebellion, and especially for his bravery, skill, and energy at the battle of Fair Oaks. In 1862 the southern papers published a letter from Gen. Casey to Sec. Stanton, said to have been found in the former's tent at Fair Oaks, and proposing a plan for the permanent military occupation of the south by an army of 160,000 men after the rebellion should be over. He was retired from active service on 8 July, 1868, and served on the retiring board, New York city, till 26 April, 1869. He published "System of Infantry Tactics" (2 vols., New York, 1861) and "Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops" (1863).—His son, **Silas,** b. in Rhode Island, 11 Sept., 1841, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, in 1860, became master in 1861, lieutenant in 1862, lieutenant-commander in 1866, and commander in 1874. He was attached to the steamer "Wissahickon" in 1861, and was in the first attack on Fort Sumter and various engagements with the batteries in Charleston harbor. He was equipment officer at the Washington navy-yard in 1882–'4, light-house inspector in 1885, and in 1886 commanded the receiving-ship "Dale."

CASGRAIN, Abbé **Henry Raymond,** Canadian author, b. at Rivière Ouelle, Quebec, 16 Dec., 1831. He pursued a course of classical studies at Ste. Anne's college, and studied medicine for a short time, but finally took a course in theology in the seminary of Quebec, and was ordained a priest on 5 Oct., 1856. He was successively professor at Ste. Anne's college until 1859, vicar of Beaufort, and afterward at Quebec cathedral from 1860 till 1873. He visited Europe in 1858, 1867, and 1873, in quest of historical material. In 1874, in consequence of a serious affection of the eyes, he was compelled to retire from active ministerial work. His "Legends Canadien" (Quebec, 1861) was favorably received, and followed by "L'histoire de la Marie de l'incarnation" (1864), which was translated into German by the Abbe Geiger, of Munich (Ratisbon, 1873). The most important of his other writings are "Histoire d'Hôtel Dieu de Quebec" and "Ma paroisse Canadienne au xviième siècle." A complete edition of his works was published in Montreal in 1886.

CASILEAR, John W., painter, b. in New York, 25 June, 1811. When fifteen years old he began the study of engraving under Peter Maverick, after whose death he became a bank-note engraver. He interested himself in oil-painting, and visited Europe in 1840, and again in 1857, for study. In 1835 he was elected an associate of the National academy, and in 1851 a full academician. His studio is in New York. His principal works are "Swiss Lake" (1868); "Genesee Meadows" (1871); "September Afternoon" (1874); "Trout Brook" (1875); "Autumn" (1876); "Scene in New Hampshire" (1877); "View on Chemung River" (1878); "View of the Rocky Mountains" (1881); "Scene on Long Island" (1883); "Early Autumn" (1884); "Genesee Valley" (1885); and "Early Summer, Long Island Sound" (1886).

CASS, George N., artist. He studied with Innes, and has painted landscapes in oil- and water-colors, exhibiting at the Boston art club and elsewhere. Among his works, which are specially popular in New England, are "Evening on the Kennebec River" and "View in Medway, Mass." (1878).—His wife is also an artist, and has painted fruit, flowers, and still-life, in oil.

CASS, Lewis, statesman, b. in Exeter, N. H., 9 Oct., 1782; d. in Detroit, Mich., 17 June, 1866. He was the eldest son of Jonathan Cass, who at the age of nineteen entered the Continental army, and served throughout the revolution, attaining the rank of captain. After the conclusion of peace he received a commission in the army as major, and was assigned to duty under Gen. Wayne in the territory northwest of the Ohio, his family remaining at Exeter. During this time Lewis was attending the academy in his native town. In 1799 the family removed to Wilmington, Del., where Maj. Cass was temporarily stationed, and where Lewis became a school-teacher. The next year the family migrated westward, travelling partly on foot and partly by boat, and reaching Marietta, the pioneer town of southern Ohio, in October. Maj. Cass settled upon a tract of land, granted him by the government for his military services, on Muskingum river, near Zanesville, while Lewis remained at Marietta to study law in the office of Gov. Meigs. In 1803 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Zanesville. His abilities as a jurist and pleader were speedily manifest, and soon secured him a lucrative business and a wide reputation in the thinly settled district north of the Ohio. Becoming well established in his profession, in 1806 he married Elizabeth Spencer, of Virginia, and shortly afterward entered upon his public career as a member of the Ohio legislature. Being placed on the committee instituted to inquire into the supposed treasonable movements of Aaron Burr, he framed the law that enabled the authorities to arrest the men and boats provided for the expedition down the river. He also drew up the official communication to the president embodying the views of the Ohio legislature on the subject. The marked ability of this document attracted Mr. Jefferson's attention, and in 1807 Mr. Cass was appointed marshal of the state, a place which he filled until 1813. At the beginning of the second war with England he joined the forces at Dayton under Gen. Hull, and was made colonel of the 3d Ohio volunteers. He commanded the advanced guard when the army crossed from Detroit into Canada, drew up the proclamation addressed by the general to the inhabitants, and commanded the detachment that drove in the British outposts at the bridge of Aux Canards. Shortly after this Col. Cass was included in the capitulation known as Hull's surrender, and, being paroled, hastened to Washington, full of indignation against

Lewis Cass

Hull, and made the first report of the affair to the U. S. government. After being exchanged he was appointed to the 27th regiment of infantry, and was shortly promoted to brigadier-general. He took part in the defeat of the British under Gen. Proctor, at the battle of the Thames in Canada, 5 Oct., 1813. At the close of the campaign he was left in command of Michigan, with his headquarters at Detroit, and almost immediately was appointed civil governor of the territory. In 1814 he was associated with Gen. Harrison in a commission to treat with the Indians, who had been hostile to the United States during the war. The number of white inhabitants in the territory was scarcely 6,000; no land had been sold by the United States, and the interior was a vast wilderness, the abode, it was estimated, of 40,000 savages. Settlers could not obtain sure titles to their locations, no surveys had been made, no roads opened inland, and the savages were relentless in their hostility to the whites. Under these discouraging circumstances Cass assumed the responsibilities of governor, and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, his jurisdiction extending over the whole territory. During eighteen years his management of Indian affairs was governed by remarkable wisdom and prudence. He negotiated twenty-two distinct treaties, securing the cession to the United States, by the various tribes, of the immense regions of the northwest, instituted surveys, constructed roads, established military works, built light-houses along the lake shore, organized counties and townships, and, in short, created and set in motion all the machinery of civilized government. In the administration of the extensive financial trusts incident to his position, Gov. Cass displayed the most scrupulous honesty, never permitting even the small sum allowed him by the government for contingent expenses to be transferred to his private account until the vouchers had been formally signed and transmitted to Washington. As yet the northwestern territory was imperfectly known, and at his suggestion an expedition was planned in 1820, in which he himself bore a conspicuous part. Accompanied by the ethnologist, Schoolcraft, and six other gentlemen, with Indian guides, they left Detroit in three canoes, for the exploration of the upper lakes and the head-waters of the Mississippi, and traversed 5,000 miles before their return. The results of this and subsequent expeditions were published in the "North American Review" in 1828–'9, and added not a little to the fame of the author. In 1831, when President Jackson reconstructed his cabinet, Cass was appointed secretary of war, and cordially approved all the distinctive features of that administration. During his incumbency the Black Hawk war occurred, and was vigorously suppressed. The Indian question, too, passed through a dangerous crisis in the removal of the Cherokees from their hereditary lands in Georgia and Mississippi. In the nullification troubles of 1832, the nullifiers derived no benefit from his presence in the war department. In 1836 Gen. Cass submitted a celebrated report to congress upon the military and naval defences of the United States, embracing an elaborate summary of existing resources, both offensive and defensive. He recommended the erection of a strong chain of coast fortifications, and the maintenance of a powerful navy. Shortly after this, finding his health impaired, he resigned his secretaryship, and was appointed U. S. minister to France. The diplomatic relations between the two countries were at that time in a critical condition, owing to complications regarding the spoliation claims. Gen. Cass temporarily settled the matter by payment of interest. His most important act as minister was his vigorous protest against the quintuple treaty, whereby Britain sought to maintain the right of search on the high seas. Mainly owing to his representations, France refused to ratify the treaty. The protest, in pamphlet form, had an enormous circulation, and the English were greatly incensed. Lord Brougham assailed him in parliament, and Cass replied very effectively in the senate. During an interval of his diplomatic duties he made a long voyage in the U. S. frigate "Constitution," visiting Constantinople and the Mediterranean ports. Resigning his mission to France, he returned home in 1842, and was given a public welcome at New York and Philadelphia. The country was greatly excited over the annexation of Texas. He had been talked of as a democratic candidate for the presidency, and his opinions upon the important questions of the day were eagerly sought. In the democratic national convention of 1844, James K. Polk received the nomination, and was elected to the presidency in the following November, Mr. Cass cordially supporting him throughout the canvass. In January, 1845, he was elected to the U. S. senate, which place he resigned on his nomination, in May, 1848, as democratic candidate for the presidency. After the election of his opponent, Gen. Taylor, he was, in 1849, re-elected to the senate for the unexpired portion of his original term of six years. Here he wielded a powerful influence. He was a strong advocate of compromise, became the chief ally of Henry Clay, and opposed both the southern-rights dogmas and the Wilmot proviso. The latter of these he had been instructed by the legislature to support; but he declared in the senate that he should resign his seat in case of a direct conflict between his duty and his principles. Originally Gen. Cass was the most prominent candidate for the chairmanship of the committee of thirteen, but himself urged the appointment of Mr. Clay to that place. The passage of the resolution constituting that committee was, by the testimony of its mover, Henry S. Foote, chiefly due to his prompting and assistance. He supported the various measures that it originated, save the fugitive-slave law, on the passage of which, in the senate, he declined to vote, though present in his seat. Being re-elected a senator from Michigan for a second term of six years from March, 1851, he still continued a prominent democratic candidate for the presidency, but, in 1852, as in 1844, he was unsuccessful. This defeat terminated Gen. Cass's aspirations for the chief magistracy, and he remained a member of the senate until the expiration of his term. In 1857, when Mr. Buchanan entered upon his administration, Gen. Cass accepted the office of secretary of state. In the secession movements that followed Mr. Lincoln's election, he was, as in 1850, a friend of compromise, sustaining what were then known as the Crittenden resolutions. President Buchanan's message, denying the existence of any power in the constitution by which the general government can coerce a state, was not openly disapproved by Mr. Cass in the cabinet meeting where it was first read. Eight days afterward, however, he re-asserted the Jacksonian principles of 1832–'3, and, when Mr. Buchanan refused to re-enforce Maj. Anderson and reprovision Fort Sumter, he promptly resigned. His resignation terminated a public career of fifty-six years' duration. After that period he mingled little in society, save in the exercise of the hospitalities of his own home. During the civil war his sympathies were with the national arms,

and it was a great satisfaction to him that his life was spared to see the ultimate triumph of the government over a rebellion that for a time threatened its existence. Gen. Cass was a man of great natural abilities, a prudent, cautious legislator, a scholar of fine attainments, of the purest integrity, temperate in all his habits, and personally popular throughout the country. His wealth was largely the result of his fortunate original investment in real estate; but the steady increase of his property in value was also due to able management. His published works are "Inquiries concerning the History, Traditions, and Languages of the Indians living within the United States" (Detroit, 1823); "France, its King, Court, and Government" (New York, 1840). See "Lewis Cass, Outlines of his Life and Character," by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (Albany, 1848); "Sketches of the Life and Public Services of Lewis Cass," by William T. Young (Detroit, 1852); "Life and Times of Lewis Cass," by W. L. G. Smith (New York, 1856); and a memorial volume (Detroit, 1866.)—His son, **Lewis,** was appointed chargé d'affaires to the papal states in 1849, and in 1854 was promoted to be U. S. minister resident in Italy, where he remained until 1858.

CASSERLY, Eugene, senator, b. in Ireland in 1822; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 14 June, 1883. His parents came to New York when he was two years old, and, as his father was a teacher, young Casserly received an excellent education. He was graduated at Georgetown college, D. C., entered a lawyer's office in New York, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and was corporation attorney in 1846–'7. Three years later he removed to San Francisco, where he obtained a good practice, and took an active part in local and national politics. He was an ardent democrat, a fine stump-speaker, and for a time edited a paper in San Francisco. He was elected state printer, but, in consequence of a heavy fire by which his machinery and stock were destroyed, was compelled to retire from the business. Thenceforward he devoted himself to his profession. During the civil war he was a war democrat. In 1869 he was elected U. S. senator from California, and served on the committees on printing, public lands, and foreign relations. His health having become infirm, Senator Casserly resigned in November, 1873, returned to San Francisco, and resumed practice. In the same year he headed with Gov. Booth the non-partisan independent movement in California, working successfully to prevent the legislature from falling into the control of the railroads. His death was the result of nervous prostration and softening of the brain.

CASSIDY, William, journalist, b. in Albany, N. Y., 12 Aug., 1815; d. there, 23 Jan., 1873. His grandfather had settled in Albany when he came from Ireland in 1780. His father, John Cassidy, sat for years in the municipal board, and was an intimate friend of DeWitt Clinton. William began his education at the Albany academy under Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, and was graduated at Union in 1834. He studied law in the office of Judge James McKown and John Van Buren, and was admitted to the bar. In 1840–'2 he was state librarian, and at this time began political writing, contributing anonymously to several papers. In the spring of 1843 he became part owner and sole editor of the Albany "Atlas," a democratic daily, which had been established a short time before. In that place he speedily made a reputation. The "Argus," which was the old organ of the democracy, founded in 1813, spoke for the hunkers. Edwin Croswell was editor. The "Atlas," representing the weaker faction, struggled with poverty and hardship. But the young editor gave it his best power and industry, and it fought a vigorous battle. He wrote often on a poor table, in a dirty corner, amid the confusion of the composing-room; but his articles bristled with sharp points and caustic wit. The battle was at its height in 1848, when Lewis Cass was the presidential candidate of the regular democracy, and Martin Van Buren held the standard of the barn-burners. The conflict died out, and in 1856 the "Atlas" and "Argus" were united, and Mr. Cassidy became editor of the joint concern. In 1865 he changed the name back to "The Argus," and organized a stock association. He was for many years one of the knot of democratic politicians that ruled the destinies of that party in New York state and sometimes in the national conventions, and to which had descended the name of the "Albany Regency," formerly enjoyed by Croswell and his associates. The principal members were Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, and William Cassidy. On the death of his brother-in-law, Peter Cagger, in 1868, Mr. Cassidy became his successor as secretary of the democratic state committee, and held that place till the day of his death. He was invariably on the committee on resolutions, and many of the adroitest resolutions that have been attributed to others were, in reality, the product of his brain. The celebrated anti-slavery plank that was read and defeated at the Herkimer convention was from his pen. Mr. Cassidy was disinclined to enter public life, and the few offices that he held were forced upon him. In 1846 he was nominated in the democratic legislative caucus for state printer. In 1867 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and in 1872 was one of the sixteen appointed by Gov. Hoffman on the commission to revise the constitution. He was a fine classical scholar, and conversant with French, German, and Italian. He knew books and authors almost as well as he understood politics and politicians, and he was a fine conversationalist. His death evoked expressions of sorrow even from his political opponents.

CASSIN, John, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia about 1758; d. in Charleston, S. C., 24 March, 1822. His father, an Irish gardener and dairyman, came to Philadelphia before the revolution. John became master of a merchantman and was twice shipwrecked. He was appointed from the merchant service a lieutenant in the navy, 13 Nov., 1799, became master, 2 April, 1806, and post-captain, 3 July, 1812. He commanded the naval forces in the Delaware, for the protection of Philadelphia, in the war of 1812.—His son, **Stephen,** b. in Philadelphia, 16 Feb., 1783; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 29 Aug., 1857, entered the navy as midshipman, 21 Feb., 1800; became a lieutenant, 12 Feb., 1807; master, 11 Sept., 1814; captain, 3 March, 1825. He served with distinction in the war with Tripoli, commanded the "Ticonderoga" in Macdonough's victory on Lake Champlain, and was rewarded by congress with a gold medal for bravery in that action. He was a terror to the pirates that infested the West Indies, and captured four of their vessels on 28 and 29 Sept., 1822.

CASSIN, John, ornithologist, b. near Chester, Pa., 6 Sept., 1813; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Jan., 1869. He became a resident of Philadelphia in 1834, and, after several years spent in mercantile pursuits and in official duties, devoted the remainder of his life to the study of ornithology. He contributed descriptions of new species of birds, and synoptical reviews of various families, to the Philadelphia academy of sciences. He is the author of the article on "Birds" in "Outlines

in General Zoölogy" (New York, 1851), and "Descriptions of all North American Birds not given by Former American Authorities" (Philadelphia, 1858), containing descriptions of fifty species not given by Audubon. Much of his work is contained in the U. S. government reports, and in that connection he wrote "Ornithology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition" (Washington, 1845); "Ornithology of Gillies's Astronomical Expedition to Chili" (1855); "Ornithology of the Japan Expedition" (1856); and the chapters on rapacious and wading birds in the "Explorations and Survey for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean" (1858). His works are valuable for the description and classification of many birds not given in the previous works of Audubon and Wilson.

CASTILLA, Ramón (cas-teel'-ya), Peruvian soldier, b. in Tarapacá, 30 Aug., 1797; d. 25 May, 1867. He entered the Spanish army in 1816, and was made lieutenant in 1820. Soon afterward he joined the army of independence, and was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1830 he went to Lima, and was appointed chief of staff of the army. He was made brigadier-general by Orbegoso, the provisional president, whom he supported until the treaty with Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia. He then fled to Chili, and in 1837 joined the army of the Peruvian patriots who marched against Santa Cruz. Castilla was second leader of the vanguard at the attack on Lima and the defeat of Orbegoso, and made common cause with Gamarra, who was proclaimed president by the patriots, while Castilla was appointed minister of war. In 1841 he was second in command of the Peruvian army that invaded Bolivia. In 1844 he overthrew the dictator Vivanco, and in 1845 was elected president of Peru, serving till 1851. The administration of his successor, Echenique, having become unpopular, Castilla began a revolution at Arequipa, overcame Echenique, and entered Lima in 1855 as supreme ruler of the country. In this capacity he made many reforms, the most important of which was the abolition of slavery. He was re-elected president in 1858, and in 1860 proclaimed a new constitution, which established universal suffrage and prohibited every religion except the Catholic. In 1861 he made an unsuccessful attempt to annex Bolivia to Peru. In 1862 he was succeeded as president by Gen. San Román, and he in 1863 by Pezet. Castilla, having assumed a hostile attitude toward the latter, was arrested in 1865, but soon gained his liberty, and joined the movement under Prado. In 1867 he headed an insurrection against Prado, and was on his way to Arica when he died.

CASTILLO, Bernardo Diaz del, soldier, b. in Medina-del-Campo, Spain, toward the end of the 15th century; d. in Mexico. He was one of the adventurers that accompanied Cortés to Mexico in 1519, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He remained in the country after the conquest, having been allotted extensive lands. He says in his work that he had taken part in one hundred and nineteen battles, and had been so habituated to sleep in his armor that even in time of peace he could not lay it aside at night. On reading the "Chronicle of Gomara" (1552), he determined to become an author, being indignant that that writer had not mentioned either himself or his companions, but had attributed all the glory to Cortés. His book was not published until long after his death, when a monk of the order of Mercy discovered it hidden away in a library. Its title is "Historia verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva España" (Madrid, 1632). Although Castillo's style is that of an unlettered soldier, his work is full of interesting details. He estimates the Indian population as much less than in the history of Gomara, and does not diminish the losses of the Spaniards. He has been accused of jealousy of Cortés, which would render him partial; but he only blames that leader when his acts were really culpable, and in some cases he even tries to defend them.

CASTILLO, Juan de, monk, b. in Chili about 1615; d. in Santiago, Chili, in 1675. He entered the Dominican order at the age of thirteen, and immediately after his ordination was sent to govern the convent of Santa Fé on the banks of the Paraná. On his return from Santa Fé, he was unanimously elected prior of the great convent of Santiago. He rebuilt the convent and church, which had been shattered by an earthquake. In 1654 he was elected provincial. After a visitation of all the convents of his order in Chili, he retired to the convent of Santiago, where the rest of his life was passed in asceticism and mortification.

CASTILLO Y ARTIGA, Spanish-American archbishop, b. in Navarre toward the end of the 16th century. He came to America after his ordination, and was first stationed at New Carthage. He afterward removed to Truxillo, where he remained until he was created archbishop of Santa Fé. He was an accomplished Indian scholar, published an "Alphabetum Marianum" in 1699, and was also the author of a work entitled "De Ornatu et Vestibus Auronis."

CASTILLO Y LANZAS, Joaquín M. (cas-teel'-yo e lahn'-thas), Mexican diplomatist, b. in Jalapa, 11 Nov., 1801; d. 11 July, 1878. He received his education in English colleges, the University of Glasgow, and the Seminary of Vergara, Spain, returning to Mexico in 1822. He had already filled several public offices when President Gomez Pedraza appointed him his private secretary in 1833, and at once sent him to the United States as the representative of Mexico. After remaining in Washington as chargé d'affaires until 1837, he was elected to congress in 1845, and in the following year was appointed secretary of state under Paredes's administration, being also Mexican minister to England from 1853 till 1858. He represented the state of Mexico in the Federal congress in 1857; then joined Gen. Tornel as plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of neutrality with the U. S. minister, Alfred Conkling, on the Tehuantepec canal, and some years after (1866) negotiated a treaty of commerce and navigation with Great Britain. Castillo filled many other important offices in Mexico, belonged to the Spanish academy and several Mexican and British learned societies, was editor of the first newspaper published in Vera Cruz after the independence of 1825, and left a volume of poems, "Ocios Juveniles" (Philadelphia, 1835), and a work entitled "Elementos de Geografía."

CASTIN, Vincent (kas-tang'), Baron de, b. in Oleron, France, in 1650; d. there about 1722. He was descended from a titled family, received a good education, and became colonel of the king's body-guard, and of the regiment of "Carrignan," which he accompanied to Canada in 1665. He established a trading-house at Penobscot (now Castine) in 1687, and married the daughter of a Penobscot chief. In 1688, while he was absent, his house was pillaged by the British. In 1696, accompanied by Iberville, he led 200 natives against Pemaquid, which he captured. He assisted in the defence of Port Royal in 1706, and again in 1707, when he was wounded. He was succeeded, in the command of the Penobscot Indians, by his son, the

Baron de St. Castin, who was surprised in December, 1721, and carried prisoner to Boston.

CASTLE, Frederick Albert, physician, b. in Fabius, N. Y., 29 April, 1842. He received a common-school education in his native town, and in the Rochester, N. Y., high school, after which he matriculated in the Albany medical college. Soon after the beginning of the war he became a medical cadet in the U. S. army, and was stationed at the Carver general hospital in Washington during 1862–'3. From 1863 till the close of the war he was acting assistant surgeon in the navy, and served on board the "Gen. Bragg," a steamer attached to the lower Mississippi squadron. He was graduated at the Bellevue hospital medical college in 1866, and soon afterward settled in New York city. Dr. Castle has held various hospital appointments, and has been connected with the Bellevue hospital medical college as assistant demonstrator of anatomy, instructor in the summer course, assistant to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, lecturer on diseases of infants and obstetric operations, and on pharmacology. Besides being a member of numerous medical and pharmaceutical societies, he was one of the committee of revision and publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States in 1880. He was on the editorial staff of "The Medical Record" from 1872 till 1876, and edited "New Remedies" from October, 1873, until it became the "American Druggist," of which he continues to be the editor. He has published papers and editorial articles in "The Medical Record," "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and other journals, and also, with Dr. Leroy M. Yale, a "Report on the Epidemic of Cholera on Blackwell's Island in 1866," and has edited "Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, Hygiene, and Surgery" (2 vols., New York, 1880), and the first and second decennial catalogues of Bellevue hospital medical college.

CASTLE, John Harvard, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 March, 1830. He was graduated at Lewisburg university, Pa., in 1851, and at the Rochester theological seminary in 1853. In 1866 the Lewisburg university bestowed upon him the degree of D. D. After pastorates in Pottsville, Pa., Newburg, N. Y., and one of fourteen years in Philadelphia, he removed to Toronto, Canada, where he became pastor of the Bond street Baptist church in 1873, and in 1881 was called to the presidency of McMaster hall, the Baptist theological seminary founded in that city. He has travelled extensively in Europe.

CASTORENA Y URSÚA, Juan Ignacio (cas-to-ray'-nah e oor-soo'-ah), Mexican bishop, b. in Zacatecas in 1668; d. in Merida, Yucatan, in 1733. He studied in the College of San Ildefonso, was graduated at the University of Mexico, went to Spain, and received the degree of theological doctor at Ávila. On his return to the city of Mexico he was appointed canon of the cathedral and professor of Holy Scriptures, vicar-general of the convents of nuns, and also honorary chaplain and preacher to Charles II. He was made bishop of Yucatan in 1729, and his consecration took place in the city of Mexico in the following year. Castorena may be called the first journalist of Mexico, as he really was the first that published a newspaper there in 1720. He left a large number of printed and manuscript works, all of them on religious subjects, his "Comentaria in Evangelicum Vatem Esaiam" being the most important.

CASTRIES, Armand Nicolas Augustine, Duc de (kas'-tre'), soldier, b. in April, 1756; d. in 1842. He was a son of the Marshal de Castries, and became a colonel in the American service, where he was known as the Count de Charlus. He was made a brigadier-general of cavalry in 1782, and received the brevet title of Duke de Castries in 1784. He was deputy to the national assembly in 1789, and defended the monarchy with such energy as occasioned a duel with Charles Lameth. In 1794 he raised a corps of emigrants in the pay of England, returned to France with Louis XVIII., and was made a peer and lieutenant-general. He was governor of Rouen when Napoleon returned from Elba, in March, 1815, and made strenuous efforts in the cause of royalty.

CASTRO, Agustín, Mexican Jesuit, b. in Córdova, state of Vera Cruz, 24 Jan., 1728; d. in Bologna, Italy, in 1790. He studied in the cities of Puebla and Mexico, and was noted for his extraordinary accomplishments as a student. Having entered the Jesuit order in 1748, he was ordained priest at Puebla, and thence went to the city of Mexico, distinguishing himself as an orator. He then taught philosophy at Querétaro, and introduced in his lessons the teachings of Cartesius, Leibnitz, and Newton. He also served his order, and was a professor at Valladolid, Oaxaca, Guadalajara, and Merida, where he established the first chair of canon and civil law. After the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, Castro went to Italy, settled at Ferrara, and was rector of the Jesuits for twenty-three years. He wrote many works, mostly in verse, noted for their classical character and correct style. His works in prose include "Tratado de la Prosodia," "Historia de la Literatura Mejicana después de la Conquista," and "Juicio sobre las Comedias de Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz." Among those in verse are "Hernán Cortés," an epic; "Cartas," a treatise on the art of poetry, and translations into Spanish verse of Fénelon's "Telemachus," Phœdre's "Fables," Seneca's "Troades," several tragedies of Euripides, satires of Juvenal and Horace, some odes of Anacreon, and the two of Sappho, and many works of Virgil, Milton, Young, Pope, and Ossian.

CASTRO, Andrés, Spanish grammarian, flourished in the 16th century; d. 1577. He entered the Franciscan order, and was for many years a missionary in Spanish America, principally in New Spain (Mexico). He made a special and thorough study of the languages used by the Mexican Indians, and wrote several books, those better known being "Arte de aprender las lenguas mejicana y matlazinca"; "Vocabulario de la lengua matlazinca"; "Sermones," and "Doctrina cristiana," these two latter works, the sermons and the catechism, in the Matlazinca language.

CASTRO, Henri, pioneer, b. in France in 1786; d. in Monterey, Mexico, in 1861. He was of Portuguese descent, was an officer of the Paris national guard in 1814, and, after the overthrow of Napoleon, came to the United States, where he was naturalized, and appointed in 1827 Neapolitan consul at Providence, R. I. He went to Paris in 1838 as a partner in the banking-house of Lafitte, and in 1842 became consul-general in that city for Texas. Having received a grant of land on the banks of Medina river, he began in 1840 to send out emigrants to Galveston, and in 1844 established a settlement on the site of the present town of Castroville. During the next two years founded Quihi and Vandenberg. The number of his emigrant vessels amounted in 1846 to twenty-six, which brought over 485 families and 457 single persons, chiefly Alsatians. In 1847 he founded Dhanis. His settlements subsequently constituted Medina co., with Castroville as the capital.

CASTRO, Juan, the assumed name of a Cuban poet, b. near Matanzas in 1799. His parents were negro house-servants, and he was born in slavery. While still a boy he exhibited skill in needle-work and drawing, and produced some portraits. He became the body-servant of a young gentleman of scholarly habits, from whom he learned to read, and then taught himself to write. "I bought ink, pens, and penknife, and some very fine paper; then, taking some of the bits of written paper thrown away by my master, I put a piece of them under one of my fine sheets and traced the characters, in order to accustom my hand to make letters. . . . In vain I was forbidden to write; for, when everybody went to bed, I used to light a piece of candle, and then at my leisure I copied the best verses, thinking that, if I could imitate these, I would become a poet." Some of his original sonnets fell into the hands of Dr. Coronado, who called attention to their merit. Juan was thirty-eight years old when several gentlemen, who had become aware of his talents, made up a purse of $800, purchased his freedom, and enabled him to publish his poems. After that he supported himself in Havana as a tailor, as a house-painter, and finally as a head cook. He produced an autobiography, which gives a vivid picture of slave-life in Cuba. The second half of the manuscript was stolen and probably destroyed; but the first half was published by Dr. R. R. Madden (London, 1840), together with English translations of some of his poems, the originals of which are in Spanish. The finest of them is "The Clock that Gains."

CASTRO, Ramón de, Spanish soldier, flourished in the latter part of the 18th century. On 17 April, 1797, an English fleet of sixty vessels, commanded by Admiral Henry Harvey, with a landing force of about 7,000 men under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, attacked the city of St. John of Porto Rico, laying siege to the place by sea and land. Castro had but a limited number of Spanish troops, with hardly any military experience and little ammunition and stores; but he displayed so much ability, bravery, and tenacity during the defence that on the fourteenth day of the siege, 1 May, 1797, the English were forced to retreat and re-embark in great haste, leaving their artillery, as well as many wounded and prisoners, in the hands of the Spaniards. The Spanish government rewarded him with great honors, and his defence of Porto Rico has become a famous one in the history of the Antilles.

CASTRO, Vaca de, Spanish officer, b. at Leon; d. in 1558. He was a judge of the royal court at Valladolid, when, in 1540, Charles V. sent him as governor to Peru, then disturbed by the rebellion of Almagro. In 1542 a battle was fought at Chupas, in which Almagro was defeated and taken, and, by order of Castro, executed on the spot with some of his followers. Castro was superseded in 1544, and returned to Spain, where he was imprisoned for five years at the castle of Arévalo. He was declared innocent by the council of Indies, and subsequently appointed counsellor of Castile.

CASTRO LOPES, Antonio de, Brazilian statesman, b. in Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jan., 1827. He finished his medical studies in 1848, and in 1849 was appointed professor of mathematics in the Imperial college of Pedro II. He was a member of the provincial assembly of Rio Janeiro in 1854, and also minister of finance, and in 1859 minister of foreign affairs. He has founded and organized several financial institutions and commercial associations, at the same time distinguishing himself as a scientific, medical, and classical author. His works include "Dissertaçao acerca da utilidade da dôr," "Abamoocara," "O mundo e o progresso," "Epitome historiæ sacræ," "Musa latina," "O medico do povo," "Memoria sobre a possibilidade e conveniencia de supressao dos annos bisextos," "Conferencia sobre a homeopathia," "Un sonho astronomico," and "Diccionario classico latino e portuguez."

CASWALL, Henry, clergyman, b. in Yateley, Hampshire, England, in 1810; d. in Franklin, Pa., 17 Dec., 1870. He was the son of a clergyman, came to the United States in 1828, and was graduated at Kenyon in 1830. He became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837, being the first ordained graduate of the college. After acting as minister and professor of theology in the United States and Canada, he returned to England in 1842, and, the validity of his orders having been recognized by act of parliament, became vicar of Figheldean, Wiltshire, proctor for the diocese of Sarum, and prebendary of Salisbury cathedral. He visited this country in 1854, and was given the degree of D. D. by Trinity college, Hartford. He had previously been given that of M. A. by Kenyon college in 1834, and by Oxford in 1854. Dr. Caswall came again to this country about 1868, and remained here till his death. Among his works are: "America and the American Church" (London, 1839); "The City of the Mormons" (1842); "The Prophet of the Nineteenth Century" (1843); "Scotland and the Scottish Church" (1853); and "The Western World Revisited" (1854).

CASWELL, Alexis, educator, b. in Taunton, Mass., 29 Jan., 1799; d. in Providence, R. I., 8 Jan., 1877. He studied at the Bristol academy in Taunton, and was graduated at Brown in 1822, standing first in his class. In 1823 he was appointed a tutor in Columbian university, Washington, and in 1825 became professor of ancient languages in that institution. At this time he also pursued a course of theology under Dr. William Stoughton, and, having received a license to preach, frequently conducted services in the college chapel, and occasionally preached in Washington. In 1827 he resigned his professorship and, after receiving ordination in October of that year, became pastor of the Baptist congregation in Halifax, N. S. During the following year he declined the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Waterville college; but in July of 1828 he accepted an invitation to the 1st Baptist church, Providence, and soon afterward became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Brown. All of the scientific instruction was then included in this chair, which he occupied for thirty-five years, serving also in 1840–'1 as president *pro tem.* during the absence of Dr. Francis Wayland in Europe. He resigned his professorship in 1863, but five years later was again called into active service, and elected president of the university on 7 Feb., 1868. This office he held until 1872, when he resigned, just fifty years from the date of his graduation. On his retirement he was at once chosen a trustee, and in 1875 a fellow of the university. The excellent condition of the library is largely the result of his earnest work; the museum of natural history owes its establishment to his plans and efforts; the present alumni association was founded by him, and he became its first president. He was long associated in the management of the Providence athenæum, for eight years one of its directors, and its vice-president for a similar length of time. For many years he was connected in various capacities with Newton theological institution, and was the third president

of its board of trustees. He was prominent in the Baptist missionary union, and its president during 1867–'9, and also one of the original trustees of Rhode Island hospital, and its president from 1875 until his death. In 1850 he became an associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, in 1849 was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1857 became its vice-president. He was also one of the original members of the National academy of sciences established by act of congress in 1863. Prof. Caswell delivered four lectures on astronomy before the Smithsonian institution in 1858, which were published in the annual report for that year. His meteorological observations, made at Providence, of which monthly abstracts appeared in the Providence "Journal," were published as "Meteorological Observations at Providence, R. I., 1831–1860" (Washington, 1860; enlarged ed., 1831–1876, 1882). He was also the author of numerous addresses, including a Phi Beta Kappa oration on "The Mathematical Studies as a Branch of Liberal Education," and also "A Memoir of John Barstow" (1864).

CASWELL, Richard, soldier, b. in Maryland, 3 Aug., 1729; d. in Fayetteville, N. C., 20 Nov., 1789. He removed to North Carolina in 1746, was for some years employed in the public offices, and afterward practised law successfully. He was a member of the colonial assembly from 1754 till 1771, and speaker of the house of commons in 1770–'1. Identifying himself with the patriots at the beginning of the revolution, he became a colonel of militia, was a delegate to congress in 1774–'5, and treasurer of the southern district of North Carolina in 1775. For three years he was president of the provincial congress, which framed the state constitution in November, 1776, and was governor of the state during 1777–'9. On 27 Feb., 1776, he commanded at the battle of Moore's Creek, defeating a large body of loyalists under Gen. McDonald, who was made prisoner—a victory of great benefit to the patriot cause in North Carolina, for which he received the thanks of congress and the appointment of major-general for the district of Newbern. In 1780 he led the state troops in the disastrous battle of Camden. He was chosen speaker of the senate, and comptroller-general in 1782; was again governor in 1784–'6, and was a delegate to the convention that framed the federal constitution in 1787. In 1789 he was elected to the state senate from Dobbs co., and was a member of the convention that in November ratified the federal constitution. When the assembly met he was chosen speaker, and while presiding, 5 Nov., 1789, was struck with paralysis.—His son, **William,** served through the war of the revolution, and was a brigadier-general of militia in 1781.

CATENHUSEN, Ernst, musician, b. in Ratzeburg, duchy of Lauenburg, Germany, in 1841. He studied philosophy and history at Göttingen, and music under Ignaz Lachner. From 1862 till 1881 he was musical conductor at a number of German opera-houses successively. In the latter year he became musical conductor of the Thalia theatre in New York. In 1884 he accepted the place of conductor of the Milwaukee musical society.

CATESBY, Mark, naturalist, b. in England about 1680; d. in London, England, 24 Dec., 1749. A taste for natural history induced him, after studying the natural sciences in London, to make a voyage to Virginia, where he arrived 23 April, 1712, and was occupied in collecting its various productions. He returned to England in 1719 with a rich collection of plants, but, at the suggestion of Sir Hans Sloane and other eminent naturalists, reembarked for America with the professed purpose of describing, delineating, and collecting the most curious natural objects in this country. He arrived on 23 May, 1722, explored the lower part of South Carolina, and afterward lived for some time among the Indians at Fort Moore, on Savannah river, 300 miles from the sea. He made excursions into Georgia and Florida, and, after spending three years in this country, visited the Bahama islands. He returned to England in 1726, and published in numbers "The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands" (2 vols., folio, 1731–'48; new ed., 1754 and 1771). In this work were found the first descriptions of several plants now cultivated in all European gardens. The figures were etched by himself from his own paintings, and the colored copies executed under his inspection. Catesby was a fellow of the royal society, to whose transactions he contributed a paper on "Birds of Passage" (1747), asserting the migration of birds on his own observations. He wrote "Hortus Europæ Americanus" (published posthumously, 1767), and some other works have been attributed to him. A plant of the tetrandrous class has been called after him, Catesbea, by Gronovius.

CATHCART, Charles W., senator, b. in the island of Madeira in 1809. After acquiring a good English education, he followed the sea for several years. In 1831 he settled in La Porte, Ind., and became a farmer. For several years he was land-surveyor for the United States, and also served as a member of the state assembly. He was a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844. He was elected to the 29th congress on the democratic nomination, and re-elected to the 30th, serving until March, 1849, when he was chosen U. S. senator from Indiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Whitcomb. He served until 3 March, 1853.

CATHCART, William, clergyman, b. in Londonderry, Ireland, 8 Nov., 1826. He was nurtured in the Presbyterian church, but became a Baptist. He received his literary education at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and his theological at Rawdon college, Yorkshire, England. He came to the United States in 1853, and his ministerial work has been performed chiefly in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1873 he received from the University of Lewisburg the degree of D. D. He is president of the American Baptist historical society, and is the author of "The Baptists and the American Revolution," "The Papal System," and "The Baptism of the Ages and of the Nations." His best-known work is "The Baptist Encyclopædia."

CATHCART, William Schaw, Earl, British soldier, b. in Petersham, England, 17 Sept., 1755; d. in Cartside, near Glasgow, Scotland, 16 June, 1843. He was the eldest son of the ninth Baron Cathcart, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, studying law, though without any intention of practising. He entered the army in June, 1777, came to America, and served with the 16th dragoons. He was afterward aide to Gen. Spencer Wilson and Sir Henry Clinton, served with gallantry at the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and was wounded at Brandywine and Monmouth. Lord Cathcart led one section of the "knights" at the famous "Mischianza" or entertainment given in honor of Sir William Howe in Philadelphia in May, 1778. He raised and led the Caledonian volunteers, afterward known as Tarleton's British legion, became major in the 38th foot, 13 April, 1779, and commanded that regiment in the actions at Springfield and Elizabethtown, N. J.,

in June, 1780. He served as quartermaster-general until the arrival of Gen. Dalrymple, was present at the siege of Charleston, returning to England in October, 1780. He joined the Walcheren expedition in 1793, with the rank of brigadier-general, served under the Duke of York with distinction in 1794, and on his return to England in 1801 was made lieutenant-general. He took his seat as a representative Scottish peer in 1807, and in the same year became commander-in-chief of the expedition against Copenhagen. On its successful termination he was made Viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock in the English peerage, 3 Nov., 1807. He was made general in 1813, was minister to Russia from 1813 till 1814, and became Earl Cathcart on 16 July, 1814. He accompanied the Emperor Alexander through the campaigns of 1813–'4, entered Paris with the allies, represented England at the congress of Vienna, and signed the treaty of peace that followed Waterloo. He was afterward again minister to Russia.

CATHRALL, Isaac, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1764; d. 22 Feb., 1819. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, returned home early in 1793, and was taken with yellow fever in that year; but, notwithstanding this, remained at his post, both at that time and during the prevalence of the disease from 1797 till 1799, when he even dissected the bodies of those who had died of the fever. He was a surgeon of the city almshouse from 1810 to 1816. He published "Remarks on the Yellow Fever" (1794); "Buchan's Domestic Medicine, with Notes" (1797); "Memoir on the Analysis of the Black Vomit" (1800, in vol. v. of the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society"), and a pamphlet on yellow fever in conjunction with Dr. Currie (1802).

CATLIN, George, painter, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1796; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 23 Dec., 1872. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., but after a few years' practice went to Philadelphia and turned his attention to drawing and painting. As an artist he was entirely self-taught. In 1832 he went to the far west and spent eight years among the Indians of Yellowstone river, Indian territory, Arkansas, and Florida, painting a unique series of Indian portraits and pictures, which attracted much attention on their exhibition both in this country and in Europe. Among these were 470 full-length portraits and a large number of pictures illustrative of Indian life and customs, most of which are now preserved in the national museum, Washington. In 1852–'7 Mr. Catlin travelled in South and Central America, after which he lived in Europe until 1871, when he returned to the United States. One hundred and twenty-six of his drawings illustrative of Indian life were at the Philadelphia exposition of 1876. He was the author of "Notes of Eight Years in Europe" (New York, 1848); "Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians" (London, 1857); "The Breath of Life, or Mal-Respiration" (New York, 1861); and "O-kee-pa: A Religious Ceremony, and other Customs of the Mandans" (London, 1867).

CATON, John Dean, jurist, b. in Monroe, Orange co., N. Y., 19 March, 1812. He received an academical education in Utica and Rome, N. Y., and in 1833 became a lawyer in Chicago, Ill. In 1834 he was elected justice of the peace, the total number of votes cast being only 229. He became judge of the Illinois supreme court in 1842, was made chief justice in 1855, and resigned in 1864, having acquired wealth in business. He has travelled extensively through Europe, China, and Japan, and written "A Summer in Norway" (Chicago, 1875); "Antelope and Deer of America" (New York, 1877); and "Miscellanies" (Boston, 1880). Judge Caton has delivered many addresses, and contributed largely to the "American Naturalist" and other scientific journals. Among his papers is one that was read before the Chicago philosophical society on the subject of "Matter and a Supreme Intelligence" (Chicago, 1884).

CATON, Richard, merchant, b. in England in 1763; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 May, 1845. In 1785 he became a merchant in Baltimore, and in 1790 entered into an association for the manufacture of cotton. He was particularly interested in geological researches, and was one of the founders in 1795 of the library company, whose collection was merged in the library of the Maryland historical society. In November, 1786, Mr. Caton, who was a tall, handsome man of fine presence and dignified carriage, married Mary, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a social favorite, admired by Washington as her eldest daughter was admired by the "Iron Duke." Of their daughters, Mary became Marchioness of Wellesley; Elizabeth, Lady Stafford; Louisa, Duchess of Leeds; and a fourth, the wife of Mr. John McTavish, British consul at Baltimore, whose son married Ella, youngest daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott. The three sisters, who resided in England, were celebrated for their fascination of manners, and Lady Wellesley for her beauty also. There is in Baltimore a portrait of Lady Wellesley by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which is admirable alike in execution and likeness, and shows the style of her beauty. Mrs. Caton's portrait is presented above.

CATRON, John, jurist, b. in Wythe county, Va., in 1778; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 30 May, 1865. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and early developed a fondness for history. He removed to Tennessee in 1812, and entered upon the study of law, devoting to this purpose sixteen hours of the day for nearly four years. After serving in the New Orleans campaign under Gen. Jackson, he was elected state attorney by the Tennessee legislature. He removed to Nashville in 1818, and soon attained high rank as a chancery lawyer. He was especially famous for enforcing the seven years' act of limitations in real actions. In December, 1824, he was chosen one of the supreme judges of the state, and was its chief justice from 1830 till 1836, when he was retired in accordance with a provision of the new state constitution. While on the bench he did his utmost to suppress the practice of duelling, although he had been himself a noted duellist. He was made an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court in March, 1837, and held the office till his death. He was noted for his familiarity with the laws applicable to cases involving titles to western and southern lands. Judge Catron was a democrat, but strongly opposed secession in 1861, and used his influence with members of congress and others to prevent the civil war. When it came, he was virtually banished from his state for his opinions, but returned and reopened court in 1862.

CATTELL, Alexander Gilmore, senator, b. in Salem, N. J., 12 Feb., 1816. He received an academical education, and when a boy was a clerk in his father's store. He was elected to the legislature in 1840, was clerk of the house of assembly in 1841–'2, and in 1844 a delegate to the State constitutional convention. He became a merchant in Philadelphia in 1846, a director of the mechanics' bank, and a member of the city council from 1848 till 1853. He returned to New Jersey in 1855, but continued his business in Philadelphia. He was one of the first presidents of the corn exchange association there, organized the corn exchange bank in 1858, and was its president from that year till 1871. He was elected U. S. senator from New Jersey in 1866, in place of John P. Stockton, who had been unseated, and served till 3 March, 1871, declining a re-election on account of impaired health. He was appointed by President Grant a member of the first civil-service commission, and served two years. He was financial agent of the government in London from 1873 till 1874, and engaged there in refunding the government loans at a lower rate of interest. While holding this office, he opened negotiations with the governing committee of the royal exchange, and succeeded in altering the method of quotations of exchange between the two countries, and also of American securities, from the old, inaccurate, and confusing method to the present simple and approximately accurate system. During the same year he suggested to a syndicate of eminent English bankers a plan for the payment of the Geneva award of $15,500,000 without disturbance to the rate of exchange. The plan was adopted by both governments, and the amount successfully transmitted through Mr. Cattell's hands. He is one of the New Jersey state board of assessors charged with the taxation of railroad and corporate property, and is the author of the two exhaustive reports on railroad and other corporate taxation, submitted to the legislature in 1884 and 1885.—His brother, **William Cassidy,** educator, b. in Salem, N. J., 30 Aug., 1827, was graduated at Princeton in 1848, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1852, where he remained a year longer, pursuing oriental studies under Prof. J. Addison Alexander. During 1853–'5 he was associate principal of Edgehill seminary, and from 1855 till 1860 professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette college. He then accepted a call to the Pine street Presbyterian church in Harrisburg, Pa., where he remained for three years. In 1863 he returned to Lafayette as its president, and in that capacity accomplished his great life-work as a successful educator. Through his exertions more than $1,000,000 was obtained for the institution, extensive grounds were added, and commodious buildings were erected. The equipments were made of the highest order, and the system of instruction much enlarged and made thoroughly efficient. In 1880 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, but declined the office. In 1864 he became a director of Princeton theological seminary. He has received the honorary degree of D. D. from Hanover college and from Princeton, and that of LL. D. from Wooster. Dr. Cattell has published numerous articles on educational topics, and also many sermons and addresses. Since 1883 he has made Philadelphia his residence, where he holds the office of corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian board of ministerial relief.

CAUCHON, Joseph Edward, Canadian author, b. in St. Rochs, Quebec, 31 Dec., 1816. He is descended from a member of the "Conseil Superieur," who came to Canada in 1636; a son of this gentleman, Cauchon de Lavendiére, was a judge of the "Cour Royale," at the Isle of Orleans. He was educated at the seminary of his native city, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but never practised. He edited "Le Canadien" from 1841 till 1842, and in the latter year founded "Le Journal de Quebec," which he has conducted ever since. He was elected for the county of Montmorency to the Canadian assembly in 1844, and represented that constituency until the union in 1867. In 1851 he was offered a seat in the cabinet, but declined, and in 1852 his attempt to organize a French-Canadian opposition failed. He was a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands, Canada, from January, 1855, till April, 1857, in the MacNab-Taché administration, and under his signature a report was published about the time of his appointment attacking the monopoly of the Hudson's bay company. He was commissioner of public works in the Cartier-Macdonald administration from June, 1861, till May, 1862. In 1867 he was called upon to form a government for the province of Quebec, a duty that he failed to accomplish, and the same year resigned his seat in the assembly on being called to the senate, of which body he was speaker from November, 1867, till July 1872, when he resigned to re-enter the House of Commons. He became a member of the privy council of Canada, and was president of that body from 7 Dec., 1875, till 8 June, 1877, when he was appointed minister of inland revenue, an office which he held until his appointment as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, on 8 Oct., 1877. His published works are: "Notions élémentaires de physique" (Quebec, 1841); "Études sur l'union projectie des provinces de Britannique de l'Amérique du Nord" (1858); and "L'union des provinces de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord" (1865).

CAULKINS, Frances Mainwaring, author, b. in New London, Conn., in 1796; d. there, 3 Feb., 1869. She received the best education the country afforded, and her tastes led her to improve every opportunity for the cultivation of her intellectual faculties. She gave especial attention to historical research, and was considered the best authority regarding the local traditions and relics of New London and Norwich and their vicinity, a region rich in colonial tradition and in mementos of the Indian tribes. She was for some time editor of the "Christian Almanac," and of other publications of the American tract society. She wrote tracts for the society, and "A History of Norwich, Conn." (Norwich, 1845), and "A History of New London, Conn." (New London, 1852).

CAUPOLICÁN (cow-po-le-can'), Chilian cacique, b. in Chili in the early part of the 16th century; d. in February, 1558. During the Chilian war of conquest, several indecisive encounters had taken place between the Spaniards and the native warriors, when Caupolicán waited for the Spanish troops under Valdivia at the Tucapel valley, and completely routed them, after a long and fierce battle, 2–3 Dec., 1553. All the prisoners were sacrificed by the Indians, and, in spite of Caupolicán's endeavors to save Valdivia from the massacre, his Indians took the Spanish chief and cruelly put him to death. In April, 1554, Caupolicán gained another victory against Villagrán, who was the successor of Valdivia, and afterward, in the same year, took several places occupied by the Spaniards, burned Concepción, and laid siege to Imperial, but Villagrán forced him to raise it. García de Mendoza, who succeeded Villagrán as governor of Chili in 1557, continued the war, rout-

ing Caupolicán at Mount Pinto, near Concepción, and in another battle, in which the Indians lost over 6,000 men. Again Caupolicán attacked the Spaniards, but was twice defeated at the Puren passes, January and February, 1558. He took refuge in the mountains, but was discovered and made a prisoner with some other Indian chiefs, sent to Cañete, and executed.

CAVEN, William, educator, b. in Kirkcolm, Wigtonshire, Scotland, 26 Dec., 1830. He emigrated to Canada with his father in 1847, studied for the ministry of the United Presbyterian church in their seminary at London, Ontario, and was ordained in 1852. He was appointed professor of exegetical theology and biblical criticism in Knox college, Toronto, in 1866, and chairman of the college board in 1870. This title was changed to that of "principal" in 1873. Principal Caven was elected moderator of the Canada Presbyterian church in 1875, and in 1877 he succeeded Prof. Goldwin Smith as president of the Ontario teachers' association. He was a promoter of the union of the Presbyterian churches in Canada.

CAVENDISH, Thomas, English navigator, b. in 1564; d. in 1593. He inherited wealth from his father, who lived at Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk, but reduced himself to a state of comparative poverty by living at court and by his extravagance. He then determined to improve his estate at the expense of the Spanish-American colonists, and with this purpose, aided by others who had become interested in his design, he fitted out three vessels of forty, sixty, and one hundred and twenty tons, and sailed on 22 July, 1586, having the year before gained experience by accompanying the expedition under Lane and Sir R. Grenville to colonize Virginia. They entered the straits of Magellan, 6 Jan., 1587, and after thirty-three days succeeded in clearing the straits, having examined the coast during that time and taken observations. On the Pacific coast they captured and burned Payta, Acapulco, and other towns. Cavendish secured his richest booty in the capture of the Spanish galleon "Santa Anna," of 700 tons, which, together with a valuable cargo, had 122,000 Spanish dollars in its stores. He then sailed from California, crossed the Pacific to the Ladrone islands, went through the Indian archipelago and strait of Java, and around the Cape of Good Hope, reaching England on 9 Sept., 1588, having circumnavigated the globe in a shorter time than any preceding navigator. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth soon after reaching home, and on 26 Aug., 1591, sailed on another expedition, but stormy weather, sickness, and a mutinous crew were the principal incidents until his death, on the coast of Brazil, or on his passage home. He rendered some service to geography and topography, and wrote an account of his first expedition, entitled "Voyage to Magellanica in 1586." See "Callander's Voyages" (London, 1776).

CAXIAS, Luis Alves de Lima (kah-she'-as), Duke de, Brazilian soldier, b. in Rio de Janeiro about 1800. He entered the army while a boy, and rapidly rose to the ranks of general and baron, and subsequently became marshal, marquis, senator, and aide-de-camp of the emperor. He was twice minister of war and also president of the council, exerting great political influence as a conservative leader. He defeated Rossa in 1851, and commanded against Lopez, 1866–'9. He was superseded by the Count d'Eu after the capture of Asunción, and received the title of duke.

CEBALLOS, José (thay-bal'-yos), Mexican soldier, b. in the city of Durango, 15 March, 1830. He first came into notice during the revolution, favoring the plan of Ayutla. When Benito Juarez was president of Mexico, he gave Ceballos, in 1869, the command of a regiment garrisoning Yucatan, with headquarters at Merida. A few months afterward a revolt occurred among his soldiers, who divided into two parties. With those who adhered to him he overpowered the rebels in a three days' fight. Some merchants and property-owners appeared to have been implicated in the revolt, and Ceballos, without consulting President Juarez, had them shot. Next year he was appointed brigadier-general, and as such commanded the federal troops of the 1st division in the western states, continued the campaign against the bandit Losada, who had again gathered 10,000 Indians after his defeat by Corona at La Mojonera. Lerdo de Tejada having become president, Ceballos was empowered to effect the deposition of Camarena, governor of Jalisco, by force, which was accomplished after a bloody fight that lasted three days between the federal and state troops. Ceballos remained at Jalisco as governor and military chief till late in 1876, when Lerdo's government was deposed by Gen. Diaz; then he joined Iglesias, who had revolted against Lerdo while chief justice of the supreme court. Iglesias, Prieto, and Velasco left Mexico, and Ceballos went to San Francisco, Cal., but soon afterward departed for Guatemala, where he found himself in reduced circumstances. President Barrios appointed him director of the military school. While in Guatemala he plotted a revolution against Díaz, but suddenly turned to the side of Díaz, went to Mexico, was restored to his rank, and given the governorship of the federal district, which in Mexico is the highest office after that of president. Ceballos is also a senator, and is noted for his enmity to the press, having imprisoned a number of journalists and students in 1885–'6.

CÉLESTE (sa-layst'), or **CÉLESTE-ELLIOT** (Madame), danseuse and actress, b. in Paris, 16 Aug., 1814; d. in London in 1882. In childhood she became a pupil at the Royal academy, and when but fifteen years of age made a successful *début* in the United States, where she married Henry Elliot soon after her arrival. After her husband's death she went to England and achieved success in London. She subsequently passed several years in the United States between 1834 and 1865. After 1837 she made London her home, and took part in the dramas at Drury Lane, the Haymarket, Adelphi, and other theatres, and also attained success as a theatrical manager. She was noted as an actress of pantomime. Her most popular parts were La Bayadere, the French Spy, Miami in "Green Bushes," Miriam, and the Woman in Red. The poet Fitz-Greene Halleck was among her admirers, and made her the subject of several highly complimentary stanzas.

CÉLORON DE BIENVILLE, French explorer, b. about 1715. He was sent, by the Marquis de la Galissonière, governor of Canada, with subordinate officers, cadets, 20 soldiers, 180 Canadians, and 45 Cherokees and Abanakes, to take possession for France of the Ohio valley and prevent the English Ohio company from acquiring it by right of prior settlement. The expedition left Lachine on 15 June, 1749, ascended the St. Lawrence, crossed Lake Ontario, reached Niagara on 6 July, sailed along the south shore of Lake Erie, marched to the head-waters of the Alleghany, and ascended that river and the Ohio. Finding English traders at different points, Céloron warned them to withdraw, and wrote to the governor of Pennsylvania, claiming

the country as a French possession, in accordance with the preliminaries of peace signed six months before. They buried in different places six leaden tablets, with inscriptions recording the formal occupation in the name of the French king. They descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Miami, and thence crossed by land to Lake Erie, and reached Fort Niagara on 19 Oct., 1749.

CENTENO, Diego (then-tay'-no), Spanish soldier, b. in 1505; d. in 1549. He accompanied Pizarro as an officer in the conquest of Peru and amassed a very large fortune. Centeno distinguished himself in the battle of Chupas, gained by Vaca de Castro in 1542 against young Almagro, the assassin of Francisco Pizarro. Afterward he made war against Gonzalo Pizarro for the possession of Peru, but was utterly routed at Guarina, or Huarina, in 1547. Four years later he died from the effects of poison given to him at a banquet.

CEPEDA, Fernando de (thay-pay'-da), author, b. near the end of the 16th century. He published in Mexico, in 1637, an account in Spanish of the foundation of that city, of the great inundations that it suffered, and of the canals designed and executed between the years 1553 and 1637. Its title is "Relacion del Sitio en que esta fundada la Ciudad de Mexico." Leon, in his "Bibliotheca Indica," says that it was probably the same author that wrote a useful work entitled "De la Plata Ensayada, y Barras de las Indias."

CERDA, Alfonso de la, Peruvian R. C. bishop, b. in Cáceres, Spain; d. in Chuquisaca, Peru, in 1592. He emigrated to America, seeking his fortune; but the crimes of his fellow-adventurers disgusted him with the world, and he entered the convent of San Rosario in Lima, and took the habit of the Dominican order in 1545. He was elected successively prior of the convents of Porto Bello, Arequipa, and Lima, then preacher-general, and finally provincial. In this latter capacity he made a thorough visitation of his province, and established a rule that all candidates for missionary duty who had not a knowledge of the Indian languages should be rejected. In 1573 he was deputed by the Dominicans of Peru to defend their interests at Rome. He was successful in his mission, and returned to Spain. He was on the point of embarking for Peru when news arrived of the death of the bishop of Honduras. Philip II. nominated Father de la Cerda to the vacant see, and he was consecrated before his departure for America. He did not remain long in Honduras, as the bishopric of Chuquisaca fell vacant and he was transferred to it. Shortly after his elevation he founded a convent of his order in Chuquisaca.

CERRACHI, Guiseppe (cher-rah'-kee), Italian sculptor, b. about 1760; executed in 1801. He came to Philadelphia in 1791 and made busts of Washington, Hamilton, and other eminent men. He also made a bust of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1796, when Italy was invaded by that general. In 1800, having formed with Arena and others a design to assassinate the first consul, he, with the intention (as is supposed) of carrying out this design, proposed to undertake another statue of him; but the plot was detected and he was guillotined.

CESNOLA, Luigi Palma di (ches-no'-la), archæologist, b. near Turin, Italy, 29 July, 1832. He was educated at the Royal military academy, and served in the Sardinian army during the war in 1849, and also was engaged in the Crimean war. In 1860 he came to the United States and volunteered in the military service, becoming colonel of the 4th New York cavalry. He was in the battle of Aldie, in June, 1862, where he was wounded and captured. Afterward he was appointed U. S. consul at Cyprus, where he made extensive archæological examinations and acquired a large collection of antiquities, which in 1873 became the property of the Metropolitan museum of art. During the latter part of 1873 he again visited Cyprus, and added much to the collections already gathered, and on his return to New York in 1877 was made director of the museum. About 1879 many adverse judgments by eminent art critics, reflecting on the integrity of his collections, appeared in the New York art journals and in the daily press. These charges were referred to a committee of five well-known gentlemen, who, after careful examination, declared them groundless. The matter was afterward brought into the courts, and a libel suit against Col. Cesnola was instituted by Gaston L. Feuardent, which, after a prolonged trial, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. This case attracted great attention on account of the extreme partisanship shown by the newspapers during the trial. He married a daughter of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, who repelled with great loss to the enemy the British attack on his ship, the "General Armstrong," in the harbor of Fayal, in September, 1814. Columbia college conferred on Col. Cesnola the degree of LL. D. in 1880. He is the author of "Researches and Discoveries in Cyprus" (New York, 1878).

CÉSPEDES, Carlos Manuel de (thes'-pay-des), Cuban revolutionist, b. in Bayamo, Cuba, 18 April, 1819; d. 22 March, 1874. He studied in Havana and in Spain, and was admitted to the bar in Madrid in 1842. After being implicated with Gen. Prim in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government, he returned, in 1844, to his native city, where he practised his profession and cultivated literature. He wrote a comedy, "Las dos Dianas," and made a metrical translation of several books of Virgil's "Æneid." In 1852, on account of political disturbances, he was confined for some time in a Spanish man-of-war at Santiago de Cuba, and then banished to a small inland town. He was allowed to return to Bayamo, where he resided until October, 1868. On the 9th of this month he headed an insurrection in the town of Yara against the Spanish government, and published a manifesto in justification of his course. Soon the whole eastern part of the island was in arms. On 18 Oct., Céspedes entered Bayamo, which became the seat of the revolutionary government; but on 16 Jan., 1869, he had to abandon it at the approach of a strong force under Gen. Valmaseda, and burned the city before the arrival of the Spanish troops. Céspedes went then to the Camagüey district, and established the seat of the revolutionary government in Guáimaro. On 10 April, 1869, a Cuban congress assembled there and framed a constitution for the republic they were trying to found. Céspedes was made president by acclamation, and remained with his cabinet in Guáimaro until 1870, when he was dislodged by the Spanish forces under Gen. Puello. He then retired to a more secluded and safe place, lost much of his prestige, and in October, 1873, was deposed from the presidency by the Cuban congress after a short trial. The manner of his death has never been explained.

CHABANEL, Natalis, missionary, b. in France in 1613. He was ordained priest, and acted as professor of rhetoric in several colleges of the province of Toulouse. He was sent to Canada in 1643, where he studied the Algonquin language, and settled as a missionary among the Hurons. As he felt a strong repugnance to the habits of the Indians, and fearing that this disgust might result

in his abandoning the mission, he made a vow never to leave them, which vow he kept to the end.

CHABERT, Joseph Bernard, Marquis de (sha-bayr'), French naval officer, b. in Toulon, 28 Feb., 1724; d. in Paris, 1 Dec., 1805. He entered the navy in 1741, and served with the French during the American revolutionary war, greatly distinguishing himself. In 1781 he was made commander of a squadron, and in 1792 became vice-admiral of the navy. During the French revolution he retired to England, but returned to Paris in 1802, when he received a pension from Bonaparte, by whom, in 1804, he was appointed a member of the board of longitudes. He was an accurate observer and industrious hydrographer. He planned and executed maps of the shores of North America, the Mediterranean, and especially of Greece. In 1758 he was elected a member of the French academy. His published works include "Voyages sur les côtés de l'Amérique septentrionale" (Paris, 1753).

CHABRAT, Guy Ignatius (sha-brah'), R. C. bishop, b. in Chambery, France, in 1787; d. in Mauriac, France, in 1868. He was educated in a Sulpician seminary, and ordained sub-deacon in 1809. He volunteered for the American mission, was ordained priest in 1811, and appointed pastor of St. Michael's, Nelson county, Ky. He had charge of several other congregations in this state up to 1824, when he was selected as superior of the community of Loreto. In 1834 he received from Rome the bulls for his consecration as bishop of Bolina and coadjutor to the bishop of Bardstown. Being threatened with loss of sight, he visited Europe, and, as the most eminent oculists gave him on hope of recovery, he resigned his see in 1847 and retired to his father's house in France. Eventually he became totally blind, but recovered his health.

CHACE, George Ide, physicist, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 19 Feb., 1808; d. in Providence, R. I., 29 April, 1885. He was graduated at Brown in 1830, and, after a year spent as principal of the preparatory classical school in Waterville, Me., was appointed tutor in the department of mathematics and natural philosophy at Brown, and shortly afterward he became adjunct professor with Dr. Caswell. For fifteen years he occupied the chair of chemistry, physiology, and geology, and for five years the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics. On the resignation of Dr. Sears he discharged the duties of president for one year. His entire service at Brown covered a period of forty-one years. In 1872 he retired from the university and spent a year and a half in foreign travel. In the closing years of his life he was a member of the municipal government of Providence, and president of the Rhode Island state board of charities and corrections. In 1853 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Lewisburg, and that of LL. D. by Brown. A volume, containing the most important of his lectures and reviews, edited with a biographical sketch by James O. Murray, was published in Boston in 1886.

CHACÓN Y CASTELLÓN, Luis (cha-kon'), Spanish soldier, b. in Havana, Cuba, in 1670; d. in 1716. He went to Spain, entered the army, and was three times governor-general of Cuba. During his second administration he sent, in 1707, a successful expedition against the English possessions on the coast of the Carolinas.

CHADBOURNE, Paul Ansel, educator, b. in North Berwick, Me., 21 Oct., 1823; d. in New York city, 23 Feb., 1883. After the death of his mother, in 1836, he entered the family of an acquaintance, on whose farm he worked in the summer, and in whose shop he learned the carpenter's trade in the winter, when not attending school. Afterward, when sixteen years old, he was employed as a clerk in a drug-store in Great Falls, N. H., and there gained a familiarity with the names and nature of the various articles on sale, which aided him in his later chemical studies. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, where he supported himself by copying law papers in term time and teaching in vacation, and was graduated at Williams in 1848, with the valedictory. He then taught, and studied theology in Freehold, N. J., where a serious illness nearly ended his life, and entered the seminary at East Windsor, Conn., in 1848, but continued ill health forced him to leave after a year's study. He was principal of Great Falls high school in 1850, tutor at Williams in 1851, and, after another attack of illness, took charge of East Windsor academy. He was licensed to preach on 19 Oct., 1853. In the same year he was appointed professor of chemistry and botany at Williams, and in 1858 was elected to a similar professorship in Bowdoin college. He performed the duties of both professorships, and was also, during the same period, professor in the medical school of Maine and in Berkshire medical college. He also lectured at Western Reserve college, the Smithsonian institution, the Lowell institute at Boston, and at Mount Holyoke seminary. He conducted several successful scientific expeditions for the students of Williams, visiting Newfoundland in 1855, Florida in 1857, the north of Europe and the geyser region of Iceland in 1859, and Greenland in 1861. In 1859 he was transferred to the chair of natural history, where he remained till 1867. In that year he became first president of the State agricultural college at Amherst, Mass., but left it for the presidency of Wisconsin university. He resigned in 1870, and, after two years among the mines in the Rocky mountains, became, in 1872, the successor of Mark Hopkins as president of Williams. Under his oversight the college prospered greatly, the number of its students was increased, and funds were liberally contributed for its support. He resigned, in 1881, to attend to important literary work, and in 1882 again became president of Massachusetts agricultural college. Dr. Chadbourne took much interest in public affairs. He was state senator from northern Berkshire in 1865 and 1866, was a delegate to the national republican convention in Cincinnati in 1876, and a presidential elector in 1880. He was actively interested in manufacturing enterprises, and was a marvel to those who knew the number of works that he carried through successfully. He was a member of various learned societies in this country and abroad. Williams gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1868, and Amherst that of D. D. in 1872. He published "Relations of Natural History to Intellect, Taste, Wealth, and Religion," four lectures before the Smithsonian in-

stitution (New York, 1860); "Natural Theology" and "Instinct in Animals and Men," two courses of lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston (1867 and 1872); "Strength of Men and Stability of Nations," five baccalaureate sermons; (1873–'7); "Hope of the Righteous" (1877); and edited "Public Service of the State of New York" (3 vols., Boston, 1881). A full list of his articles can be found in the "Williams Obituary Record" for 1883.

CHADWICK, George W., musician, b. in Lowell, Mass., 13 Nov., 1854. In 1877 he went to Germany, where for two years he studied under Jadassohn and Reinecke. Then he settled in Munich and studied theory and organ-playing under Rhemberger for nearly a year. He now resides in Boston. His overture, "Rip Van Winkle," was performed at the Handel and Haydn festival in Boston in May, 1880, and his symphony in C in 1882, at a concert of the Harvard musical association. He has composed several less important works.

CHADWICK, John White, clergyman, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 19 Oct., 1840. He was graduated at Harvard divinity school in 1864, and during the same year was called to the pastorate of the 2d Unitarian society in Brooklyn. His sermons have attracted attention, and he is known as a radical teacher of the doctrines of his church. Mr. Chadwick was elected Phi Beta Kippa poet at Harvard in 1885, and in the following year preached the alumni sermon at the Harvard divinity school. He has published many of his discourses, which for some time were issued serially, and is a frequent contributor to the Unitarian journals. His publications in book-form are: "Life of N. A. Staples" (Boston, 1870); "A Book of Poems" (1875); "The Bible of To-day" (New York, 1878); "The Faith of Reason" (Boston, 1879); "Some Aspects of Religion" (New York, 1879); "The Man Jesus" (Boston, 1881); "Belief and Life" (New York, 1881); "Origin and Destiny" (Boston, 1883); "In Nazareth Town: A Christmas Fantasy" (1884); and "A Daring Faith" (1885).

CHAFFEE, Jerome B., senator, b. in Niagara county, N. Y., 17 April, 1825; d. in Salem Centre, Westchester co., N. Y., 9 March, 1886. His education was limited, but his native energy and common sense largely compensated for the lack of school training. He was for several years a clerk in a country grocery store, and when he came of age had saved enough money to remove to Adrian, Mich., and begin business for himself as a dry-goods merchant. He lived in Adrian for about six years, married, and became the father of three daughters. His wife died at Adrian, and he removed to St. Joseph, Mo. At this period he became interested in public matters, and, through his acquaintance with Zachariah Chandler, familiar with the machinery of party politics. After establishing an extensive frontier trade, Mr. Chaffee opened a bank in St. Joseph, and carried it on for three years, when he removed to Elmwood, Kansas, and became president of a land company. In 1859 the gold-mining fever tempted him to Colorado, and he was one of the first settlers of Denver. As early as 1861 he had established a small stamp-mill, and laid the foundation of a large fortune, which was acquired mainly in mining ventures. His previous political experience enabled him to take a prominent part in the civil organization of the territory, and he represented it in congress until 1876, when Colorado became a state, and, with Henry M. Teller as his colleague, he was elected to represent it in the U. S. senate. From the first he was prominent as a republican leader, but was very independent in his ideas, and so bitterly opposed some of President Grant's measures that their personal friendship was for a time interrupted. After the marriage of his daughter with U. S. Grant, Jr., in 1882, the friendship was renewed. While his health permitted, Mr. Chaffee maintained his active interest in politics, and he was chairman of the republican national executive committee during the presidential canvass of 1884.

CHAILLÉ, Stanford Emerson, physician, b. in Natchez, Miss., 9 July, 1830. He is of Huguenot descent, and the great-grandson of Col. Peter Chaillé, of revolutionary times. His education was received at Phillips Andover academy and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1851. He then studied in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, and received his degree in 1853. Subsequently he spent three years studying in Paris and elsewhere in Europe. Dr. Chaillé held numerous hospital appointments before the war, and was medical inspector of the Confederate army of Tennessee in 1862–'3, and subsequently in charge of various military hospitals. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisiana from 1858 till 1867, lecturer on obstetrics in 1865–'6, professor of physiology and pathological anatomy from 1867 till 1886, and dean of the medical department and professor of physiology and hygiene in the collegiate department of Tulane university in 1884–'6. He was elected a member of the Louisiana state board of health in 1877. In 1879 he became associated with the work of the National board of health as president of the Havana yellow-fever commission, from 1880 till 1883 he was supervising inspector at New Orleans, and in 1884 was made a member of the board. He is a member of many medical societies, and was an honorary member of the International medical congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, and chosen to deliver one of the eight addresses on that occasion. His contributions to medical literature are numerous, and many of them have appeared in the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal," of which he was co-editor and proprietor from 1857 till 1868. In addition to his report on "Yellow Fever in Havana and Cuba," published by the National board of health, he has prepared several congressional reports, and is the author of pamphlets on the "Laws of Population and Voters" (1872); "Living, Dying, Registering, and Voting Population of Louisiana, 1868 and 1874" (1875); "Intimidation and Voters in Louisiana" (1876).

CHALKLY, Thomas, preacher, b. in London, England, 3 March, 1675; d. in Tortola, West Indies, 4 Sept., 1741. His parents belonged to the sect of Friends, and he was brought up in that faith. He was sent to school in the suburbs of London, at some distance from his home, and was frequently beaten and stoned by those of opposing beliefs. In 1695 he was pressed on board of a man-of-war, but on being asked to fight, refused, saying: "As for war and fighting, Christ forbade it in his excellent Sermon on the Mount, and for that reason I could not bear arms nor be instrumental to destroy or kill men." After serving an apprenticeship of seven years to his father, he followed his calling for a short time, and then began his career as an itinerant preacher, travelling throughout England. He determined to visit America, landed in Maryland in 1698, and spent a year preaching in Virginia and New England. Subsequently he returned to England, married, and, after journeying through Ireland, he decided to settle permanently in America. He selected Philadelphia as his home, and made preach-

ing tours to the Barbadoes, and through Maryland, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, at times riding 1,000 miles on horseback. He continued his work till 1707, and in that year again visited the Barbadoes, sailing thence to Great Britain, and, after a visit to Holland and Germany, returned to Philadelphia. His death was the result of a fever contracted while on one of his visits to the West Indies. The library of the four monthly meetings of Friends in Philadelphia was founded by a bequest from him. He left an interesting journal of his "Life, Labors, and Travels," which was published with a collection of his tracts (Philadelphia, 1747; New York, 1808).

CHALMERS, George, British historian, b. in Fochabers, Scotland, in 1742; d. in London, England, 21 May, 1825. He was educated at King's college, Aberdeen, after which he studied law in Edinburgh. In 1763 he emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, where he practised his profession for several years with great success. He opposed the action of the colonists at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and, being unsuccessful in this, he returned to England, where in 1786 he became chief clerk of the board of trade. He published political, historical, biographical, and miscellaneous works, among which are: "A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers" (London, 1780); "Political Annals of the Present United Colonies" (1780; 2d ed., 2 vols., Boston, 1845), a work interesting for its legal bearings; "An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain during the Present and four Preceding Reigns" (1782; revised ed., 1810); "Opinions on Interesting Subjects of Public Laws and Commercial Policy, arising from American Independence" (1784); "Life of Thomas Ruddington" (1794); "Apology for the Believers of the Shakespeare Papers" (1797); "Supplementary Apology" (1799); "Appendix" (1800); "Life of Sir David Lyndsay, and a Glossary of his Poetical Works" (1806); "Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, from the State Papers" (2 ed., 1822); "Churchyard Chips Concerning Scotland"; "Life of Daniel Defoe," and, under the pen-name of Francis Oldys of the University of Pennsylvania, "Life of Thomas Paine" (1791–'2). His principal work is "Caledonia," a comprehensive historical account of Scotland from the earliest period (3 vols., 1807–'24). This was to have been extended to six volumes. The fourth was left in manuscript.

CHALMERS, Joseph W., senator, b. in Halifax county, Va., in 1807; d. in Holly Springs, Miss., in June, 1853. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who came from Scotland, being related to Thomas Chalmers, the celebrated divine. The son was trained to mercantile pursuits, but, after the death of his father, determined to be a lawyer, and, after spending two years in the University of Virginia, studied law in the office of Benjamin W. Leigh in Richmond. In 1835 he removed to Jackson, Tenn., and in 1840 to Holly Springs, Miss. In 1842–'3 he was vice-chancellor. In 1846 he was appointed to the seat in the U. S. senate rendered vacant by the appointment of Robert J. Walker to the head of the treasury department, and was subsequently elected for the remainder of the term, but at its close he declined re-election and resumed the practice of law, being succeeded by Jefferson Davis. He served in the senate from 7 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847. He was a zealous state-rights democrat, and warmly supported Gen. Cass for president in 1848, and John A. Quitman and Jefferson Davis in their contests with Henry S. Foote in 1851.

CHALMERS, Lionel, physician, b. in Cambleton, Scotland, about 1715; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1777. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and then settled in South Carolina, where he practised for more than forty years, first in Christ church parish and then in Charleston. Dr. Chalmers recorded observations on the weather of South Carolina for ten successive years, beginning with 1750, and the results were published as "A Treatise on the Weather and Diseases of South Carolina" (London, 1776). He also wrote a paper on "Opisthotonus and Tetanus," which he communicated to the London medical society, and it was published in their "Transactions" in 1754. He was also the author of a valuable "Essay on Fevers" (Charleston, 1767).

CHAMBERLAIN, Daniel Henry, governor of South Carolina, b. in West Brookfield, Mass., 23 June, 1835. He was graduated at Yale in 1862, and at Harvard law-school in 1863. He entered the army in 1864 as lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts colored cavalry, was promoted to be captain, and served in Maryland, Louisiana, and Texas. He went to South Carolina in 1866, and became a cotton-planter. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868, and in the same year became attorney-general of the state. On his retirement from this office in 1872 he resumed his law practice at Columbia, S. C., and in 1874 was elected governor of the state. In 1875 he refused to issue commissions to two judges who had been elected by the legislature, and who were condemned as corrupt by the best men of both parties. For this action the governor was publicly thanked by prominent citizens of Charleston. Gov. Chamberlain was renominated by the republicans in September, 1876. The year had been marked by several serious conflicts between whites and negroes, and it was reported that more than 16,000 of the former, in all parts of the state, had organized "rifle-clubs." On 7 Oct., 1876, the governor issued a proclamation commanding these clubs to disband, on the ground that they had been formed to intimidate the negroes and influence the coming election. An answer to this proclamation was made by the democratic executive committee, denying the governor's statements. Gov. Chamberlain then applied to President Grant for military aid, and the latter ordered U. S. troops to be sent to South Carolina. After the election, the returning-board, disregarding an order of the state supreme court, whose authority they denied, declared the republican ticket elected, throwing out the vote of Edgefield and Laurens counties, on account of alleged fraud and intimidation. The members from these counties were refused admission to the house, whereupon the democratic members of the legislature withdrew, and, organizing by themselves, declared Wade Hampton, the democratic candidate for governor, elected, as he had received a majority of the votes cast, counting those of the two disputed counties. The republican members declared Chamberlain elected, and he refused to give up his office to Hampton, who was supported by the majority of white people in the state. After the inauguration of President Hayes, both claimants were invited to a conference in Washington, the result of which was that the president withdrew the troops from South Carolina, and Chamberlain issued a proclamation declaring that he should no longer assert his claims. He then removed to New York city, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

CHAMBERLAIN, Jeremiah, educator, b. near Great Conewago, York co., Pa., 5 Jan., 1794; d. in

Claiborne county, Miss., 5 Sept., 1850. He was of Irish descent, and his father, James Chamberlain, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army. Jeremiah worked on his father's farm till 1809, when he was sent to school at Gettysburg, Pa., and in 1814 was graduated at Dickinson. He was licensed to preach by Carlisle presbytery in 1817, and, after a year spent in missionary work in the west and south, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Bedford, Pa. Here he remained till 1822, when he became president of Centre college, Danville, Ky., then in its infancy. In a short administration of three years he placed the college on a firm basis, filled it with students, and obtained a new charter, authorizing the establishment of a theological seminary in connection with it. In 1825 he accepted the presidency of Louisiana college, at Jackson, La. He found this institution in an unorganized state, and, receiving little aid from the state authorities, he resigned his office in 1828 and established an academy of his own in the same town, also organizing a Presbyterian church there. He now formed the project of establishing a Presbyterian college in the south. The presbytery of Mississippi favored his plans, and in 1830 he became president of the newly founded Oakland college, Claiborne co., Miss. Here he labored with great success for twenty years. He was stabbed to the heart by a student for some fancied grievance. The murderer was found dead two days afterward, and was supposed to have poisoned himself.

CHAMBERLAIN, Joshua Lawrence, soldier, b. in Brewer, Me., 8 Sept., 1828. His grandfather, Joshua Chamberlain, was a colonel in the war of 1812, and his father, of the same name, was second in command of the troops on the Maine frontier in the "Aroostook war." He attended, in his boyhood, the military academy of Maj. Whiting at Ellsworth, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1852, and at Bangor theological seminary in 1855. He was licensed to preach, but never assumed the ministerial office, as he was called in that year to a tutorship at Bowdoin. He was professor of rhetoric there from 1856 till 1862, became also instructor in modern languages in 1857, and in 1861 was made professor in this department, holding the chair till 1865. In 1862 he obtained leave of absence from the trustees, intending to go abroad for study, but with their permission entered the National army as lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Maine infantry. He became colonel in 1863, and was promoted brigadier-general on the field by Gen. Grant, 18 June, 1864, for his gallantry on that occasion. Gen. Grant, in his "Memoirs," describing the movement against Petersburg, says: "Col. J. L. Chamberlain, of the 20th Maine, was wounded on the 18th. He was gallantly leading his brigade at the time, as he had been in the habit of doing. He had several times been recommended for a brigadier-generalcy for gallant and meritorious conduct. On this occasion, however, I promoted him on the spot, and forwarded a copy of my order to the war department, asking that my act might be confirmed and Chamberlain's name sent to the senate for confirmation without any delay. This was done, and at last a gallant and meritorious officer received partial justice at the hands of his government, which he had served so faithfully and so well." Gen. Chamberlain was again wounded at Quaker Road, on 29 March, 1865, and on the same day was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his conduct in the first successful assault on Lee's right flank. He commanded two brigades of the 1st division of the 5th corps, leading the advance, in the operations that ended in Lee's surrender, 9 April, 1865, and was designated by the commissioners in charge of the ceremonial to receive the formal surrender of the arms and colors of the Confederate army. He was engaged in twenty-four pitched battles, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Five Forks, and was six times wounded, thrice severely. After resuming his professorship for a few months, he was elected governor of Maine in 1866, and thrice re-elected, serving till 1871. He was chosen president of Bowdoin college in 1871, and also held the professorship of mental and moral philosophy from 1874 till 1879. He was made major-general of the state militia in 1876, and by his wise and vigorous action in January, 1880, did much toward averting civil war, which had become imminent on account of the contest between the republicans and "fusionists," and the total absence of a state government. In 1878 he visited Europe as a member of the U. S. commission to the Paris exposition of that year. He resigned the presidency of Bowdoin in 1883, but continued to lecture there on public law and political economy until 1885. He has delivered numerous public addresses, several of which have been published, including that at the centennial exhibition, entitled "Maine; Her Place in History" (Augusta, Me., 1877). A special edition of his Paris report on "Education in Europe" was published by the government (Washington, 1879).

CHAMBERLAIN, Selah, engineer, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., 4 May, 1812. He is the son of a farmer, received a common-school education, spent two years in a store in Boston, and then went to western Pennsylvania and became a contractor for the construction of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal, and afterward of the Ohio and Pennsylvania and Wabash and Erie canals, and in 1845 of the canal improvements along the St. Lawrence river in Canada. He next built the Rutland and Burlington railroad in Vermont, and parts of the Lake Champlain railroad, and then engaged in the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, which was completed in 1851. He constructed the La Crosse and Milwaukee railroad, and operated it until his claims for construction were satisfied. He also built the Minnesota Central railroad, and was its president for several years. The interest on bonds, taken by him in payment for railroads built in Minnesota, was repudiated by the state government, but in 1882 the claims were compromised by the payment of half of the obligation. He aided in the consolidation of the lines composing the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul system. In 1871 he began the Cleveland, Lorain, and Wheeling road, of which he was president. He also engaged in banking and the manufacture of iron in Cleveland.

CHAMBERLIN, Brown, Canadian journalist, b. in Frelighsburg, province of Quebec, 26 March, 1827. He was graduated at McGill college, Montreal, in 1850, and received from it the degree of D. C. L. in 1867. He was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1850, and began practice in Montreal. Conjointly with this, he entered upon journalistic work on the Montreal "Gazette." In 1867 he was elected to the house of commons for Missisquoi, and represented that constituency till 1870, when he was appointed queen's printer. He has been a colonel of militia, and for repelling a body of Fenian invaders at Eccles Hill, in 1870, he was created a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist, b. near Mattoon, Ill., 25 Sept., 1843. He was graduated at Beloit in 1866, and took a course in science at Michigan university in 1868–'9. He was professor of natural science at the state normal school, Whitewater, Wis., from 1869 till 1873, when he was given the chair of geology at Beloit. This he retained till 1884, and lectured at the college two years longer, also filling the chair of geology at the Corcoran school of science, Columbian university, Washington, D. C., from 1885 till 1886. In 1886 he was chosen president of the University of Wisconsin, to enter on duty in June, 1887. Prof. Chamberlin was assistant state geologist of Wisconsin from 1873 till 1876, and chief geologist from 1876 till 1881, when he took charge of the quaternary department of the U. S. geological survey. He was sent to Paris in 1878 by special act of the Wisconsin legislature to take charge of educational exhibits and to attend the international congress of geologists. While abroad he made a special study of the Alpine glaciers and their deposits. In 1886 he was chosen vice-president of the American association for the advancement of science for the section of geology and geography. He has published "Outline of a Course of Oral Instruction" (Whitewater, Wis., 1872); Annual Reports of the Wisconsin Geological Survey for the years 1876 to 1879 inclusive (Madison, Wis., 1877–'80); and "Geology of Wisconsin" (4 vols., with 3 folio atlases of colored maps, Madison, 1877–'83). Among his numerous scientific papers are: "Extent and Significance of the Wisconsin Kettle-Moraine" ("Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy," 1876–'7); "Le kettle-moraine et les mouvements qui lui ont donné naissance" (Paris, 1878); "Requisite and Qualifying Conditions of Artesian Wells" ("Fifth Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey," 1883–'4); and "An Inventory of Our Glacial Drift" (the vice-presidential address before the American association at Buffalo, 1886).

CHAMBERS, Alexander, soldier, b. in New York state about 1832. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and made second lieutenant of infantry. He served first in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., in 1853–'4, and on frontier and other duty until 3 March, 1855, when he was promoted second lieutenant, took part in hostilities in Florida against the Seminoles, 1856–'7, was promoted first lieutenant, 19 Jan., 1859, and participated in the march to New Mexico in 1860. He became captain in the 18th infantry, 14 May, 1861, and colonel of the 16th Iowa volunteers, 24 March, 1862; served in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, 4 April to 19 Sept., 1862, having been twice wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted brevet major 7 April for his meritorious services during that action. He was present at the siege of Corinth, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 19 Sept., 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of Iuka, where he was wounded severely; took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and was promoted brevet colonel, 4 July, 1863, for meritorious services during the siege; was a brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 Aug., 1863, and was in garrison at Vicksburg from August, 1863, till 1 Feb., 1864, when he participated in Gen. Sherman's march to Meridian. He was at Omaha as judge-advocate of the district of Nebraska from January till 7 June, 1866, and in the department of the Platte from 7 June, 1866, till transferred to the 27th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. On 5 March, 1867, he became major of the 22d infantry.

CHAMBERS, Charles Julius, author, b. in Bellefontaine, Ohio, 21 Nov., 1850. He was graduated at Cornell in 1870, and soon became engaged in journalism, travelling as a special correspondent of the New York "Herald" in the West Indies, Europe, the United States, and Canada. In 1872 he equipped and led a canoe expedition to Itasca lake, the supposed source of the Mississippi river, of which he published an interesting account. In 1875, during a period of popular excitement concerning alleged abuses of the insane in certain public and private institutions, Mr. Chambers volunteered to simulate insanity, and personally observe the workings of one of the suspected institutions from the inmate's point of view. He was pronounced insane by two reputable physicians who were not in the plot, and presumably acted in good faith. He was admitted as a patient to the institution in question, spent several weeks there, and published an account of his experiences, under the title of "A Mad World" (New York, 1876). This excited much interest, and provoked bitter rejoinders on the part of those interested. He is the author of two novels: "On a Margin" (New York, 1884), and "Lovers Four and Maidens Five" (Philadelphia, 1886). He is a frequent writer for periodicals.

CHAMBERS, Ezekiel F., senator, b. in Kent county, Md., 28 Feb., 1788; d. in Charleston, Md., 30 Jan., 1867. He was graduated at Washington college, Md., in 1805, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He performed military service in the war of 1812, and subsequently attained the rank of brigadier-general of militia. Though elected in 1822 to the state senate against his will, he took an active part in the legislation of that body, and in 1825 arranged a system for the more effectual recovery of slaves. In 1826 he was elected U. S. senator from Maryland, and in 1832 re-elected. He distinguished himself as one of the ablest debaters and antagonists in that body. In 1834 he was appointed chief judge of the second judicial district and a judge of the court of appeals, which places he held till 1857, when the Maryland judiciary became elective. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention of the state. In 1852 President Fillmore offered him the post of secretary of the navy on the resignation of Sec. Graham, but the condition of his health compelled him to decline. Yale conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1833, and Delaware in 1852.

CHAMBERS, George, jurist, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1786; d. there, 25 March, 1866. He was graduated at Princeton in 1804, studied law under Judge Duncan, of Carlisle, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and at Chambersburg soon rose to the front rank of his profession. He was elected a member of congress in 1833, and re-elected in 1835. He was also a member of the convention that formed the present constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1851 Gov. Johnston appointed him one of the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was much interested in the early history of his state and county, and published some of his researches in his "Tribute to the Scotch-Irish," and had embodied others in a manuscript history prepared for the Pennsylvania historical society, which was destroyed when the Confederates burned Chambersburg in 1864. In 1861 he received the degree of LL. D. from Washington college, Pa.

CHAMBERS, Henry, senator, b. in Lunenburg county, Va., about 1785; d. in Mecklenburg county, 25 Jan., 1826. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1808, studied medicine, and settled in Alabama, where he practised until the war of 1812, when he served as surgeon on Gen. Jackson's staff. Later he settled in Huntsville, and in 1819

was a member of the constitutional convention of Alabama. He was elected U. S. senator, and served from 5 Dec., 1825, until his death, which took place at the residence of his brother, Judge Edward Chambers, of the superior court of Virginia, while on his way to Washington.

CHAMBERS, John, jurist, b. about 1710; d. in New York, 10 April, 1765. He was a member of the executive council in 1754, and attended as one of the commissioners the congress at Albany on 14 June of that year. He was soon afterward appointed judge, and still later became the chief justice of New York.

CHAMBERS, John, governor of Iowa, b. in New Jersey, 4 Dec., 1779; d. near Paris, Ky., 21 Sept., 1852. When thirteen years of age he removed to Kentucky, and, settling in Washington, Mason co., studied law, was admitted to the bar, and obtained a lucrative practice. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1813 became volunteer aide to Gen. Harrison, whose election to the presidency in 1840 he earnestly promoted. He was frequently a member of the Kentucky legislature, was a member of congress in 1827–'9 and 1835–'9, and governor of Iowa in 1841–'5. While acting in this latter capacity he acquired great influence among the discordant Indian tribes.

CHAMBERS, Talbot Wilson, clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 Feb., 1819. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1834, after which he studied theology there, and at Princeton. He was licensed to preach in Clinton, Miss., in 1838, and subsequently was ordained in the Reformed Dutch classis at New Brunswick, N. J., in January, 1840, meanwhile having become pastor of the 2d Reformed Dutch church in Somerville, N. J., where he remained until 1849. In December of the latter year he was installed as one of the pastors of the collegiate Dutch church, New York, and has since regularly preached in the Lafayette place church. He was the Vedder lecturer at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1875, chairman of the committee on versions of the American Bible society, and member of the American Bible revision committee, Old-Testament company. In 1868 he was appointed a trustee of Rutgers, and in 1881 became a trustee of Columbia, from which institution, in 1853, he received the degree of S. T. D. His publications include, besides numerous pamphlets and magazine articles, "The Noon Prayer Meeting in Fulton Street" (New York, 1857); "Memoir of Theodore Frelinghuysen" (1863); "Exposition of the Book of Zachariah" in Lange's "Commentary" (1874); "The Psalter a Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible" (Vedder lectures, 1875); and "Companion to the Revised Version of the Old Testament" (1885).

CHAMBERS, William, Scottish author and publisher, b. in Peebles, Scotland, in 1800; d. in Edinburgh, 20 May, 1883. He was apprenticed to a printer in Edinburgh, afterward opened a bookstall, and in 1829, with his brother Robert, established a publishing-house, which became the most extensive in Scotland. They founded the "Edinburgh Journal" in 1832, and compiled and published numerous works adapted to the wants of the people. In 1865 William was made lord-provost of Edinburgh. He gave his impressions of the United States in "Things as they are in America" (New York, 1854) and "Slavery and Color in America" (London, 1857), and compiled a "Hand-book of American Literature" (1857). See "Memoir of William and Robert Chambers" (Edinburgh, 1872; 12th ed., 1883).

CHAMBLISS, John Randolph, soldier, b. in Hicksford, Greenville co., Va., 23 Jan., 1833; d. in Deep Bottom, near Richmond, Va., 16 Aug., 1864. His father, John R. Chambliss, was a delegate to the Virginia secession convention of 1861. Young Chambliss was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and served at the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., till 4 March, 1854, when he resigned. He then became a planter at Hicksford, Va., was major on the staff of the governor from 1856 till 1861, and colonel in the militia from 1858 till 1861. He joined the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war as colonel of an infantry regiment, and afterward became colonel of the 13th Virginia cavalry. He was subsequently made a brigadier-general, and was killed in action while leading a brigade of cavalry.

CHAMBLISS, William Parham, soldier, b. in Chamblissburg, Bedford co., Va., 20 March, 1827. After attending a private school in Giles co., Tenn., he served through the Mexican war as second lieutenant in the 1st Tennessee volunteers from June, 1846, till July, 1847, and afterward as captain of the 3d Tennessee volunteers. From 1850 till 1855 he practised law in Pulaski, Tenn., and from 1852 till 1855 edited there the "Citizen," a democratic weekly newspaper. He was also a member of the legislature from 1853 till 1854. He entered the regular army as first lieutenant in the 2d cavalry, 3 March, 1855, and was engaged in Texas against hostile Indians most of the time till March, 1861. He was made captain in the 5th cavalry, 6 April, 1861, and served through the Manassas and peninsular campaigns, receiving the brevet of major, 4 May, 1862, for gallantry at Hanover Court-House, Va. At the battle of Gaines's Mills, 27 June, 1862, he was wounded in several places, lay four days and four nights on the field of battle, and was then taken to Libby prison, Richmond. For his conduct at Gaines's Mills he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 28 June, 1862. The wounds that he received on this occasion nearly caused his death, and have partially disabled him for the rest of his life. After his release from Libby prison he underwent treatment in St. Luke's hospital, New York, and then served as instructor of cavalry at the U. S. military academy from October, 1862, till June, 1864. He was made major in the 4th cavalry, 30 March, 1864, served as special inspector of cavalry, division of the Mississippi, from August, 1864, till April, 1865, and with his regiment in Texas till 1 Nov., 1867, when he resigned and became president and general manager of the Cobourg railway and mining company, Cobourg, Canada. He has published a pamphlet on "Gen. McClellan and the Presidency" (1864).

CHAMBODUT, Louis Claude Marie (sham-bo-dew'), clergyman, b. in St. Just-en-Chevalet, France, in 1821; d. in Galveston, Texas, in 1880. He studied theology in the seminary of Lyons, and, after being ordained deacon, came to the United States in 1845. He was made a priest in St. Louis in 1846, and in 1847 erected a church in Nacogdoches, of which he became pastor. In 1851 he was summoned to the cathedral of Galveston, appointed vicar-general of the diocese, and made administrator of the diocese, when Bishop Odin was transferred to New Orleans. During the war he was unremitting in his care of the wounded, and founded several charitable institutions.

CHAMORRO, Frutos (chah-mor'-ro), Central American statesman, b. in Guatemala in 1806; d. 12 March, 1855. He belonged to an old and wealthy Spanish family, but joined the national cause, and became a member of the legislature of Nicaragua and of the constituent assembly, and a senator (1838–'42); and when, in 1843, an attempt

was made for a partial confederation of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, he was chosen supreme delegate with executive power. He averted a war declared against Guatemala, and retired in 1844. Subsequently he became civil and military governor of Nicaragua, and in 1851 secretary of the treasury; and, after the outbreak in August which drove Pineda from power, he succeeded him as general-in-chief. Being the leader of the conservative party, then powerful, he was elected chief magistrate or supreme director in April, 1853. A few months afterward Bishop Viteri, of Nicaragua, died suddenly, and rumors were spread to the effect that the prelate had been poisoned by conspirators of the liberal party. Chamorro believed it, and caused some of the prominent liberals to be persecuted and banished. These went to Honduras, organized an army, gained several victories, and besieged Chamorro at Granada, but he resisted them for nine months, and the besiegers retired from the contest, 10 Feb., 1855.

CHAMPE, John, soldier, b. in Loudon county, Va., in 1752; d. in Kentucky, about 1798. He was sergeant-major of Henry Lee's cavalry legion, and, just after Arnold's treason, was sent to New York as a spy by Lee, at Washington's request. His mission was to discover whether another American officer (supposed to have been Gen. Gates) was also a traitor, and to capture Arnold, if possible, and bring him before Washington. Champe fled as a deserter from the American camp at Tappan, at eleven o'clock in the night, was hotly pursued, and gained the British galleys at Paulus Hook. He was taken to New York, and, after being examined by Sir Henry Clinton, was sent by him to Arnold, who made him sergeant-major in a legion he was raising. Champe was able to send to Washington complete proofs of the suspected general's innocence, but he was not so successful in the other part of his mission. Discovering that Arnold walked in his garden every night, he formed a plan with a comrade to seize and gag him, to drag him, as a drunken soldier, to a boat on the Hudson, and deliver him to a party of horsemen on the New Jersey shore. On the appointed night, however, Arnold moved his quarters, and the legion to which Champe belonged was sent to Virginia. Champe afterward escaped from the British army and joined Greene's troops in North Carolina. Washington discharged him from further service, lest he should fall into the hands of the British and be hanged. In 1798 Washington wished to make him captain of an infantry company, but learned that he had died in Kentucky some time before. See Henry Lee's "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1812; 2d ed., Washington, 1827).

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, French navigator, b. in Brouage, Saintonge, on the bay of Biscay, in 1567; d. in Quebec, 25 Dec., 1635. His father was a ship-captain, and the son received a careful education as a navigator. Early in life he entered the army and became quartermaster of cavalry. His uncle, acting as pilot-general of the Spanish fleets, conducted back to their own country the Spanish soldiers who had served in France, and was accompanied by his nephew, who took command of the "St. Julien." In January, 1599, he sailed in command of this vessel for the West Indies, and during two years and a half visited many of the islands, landed at Vera Cruz, proceeded inland as far as the city of Mexico, and returned by way of Panama, where he conceived the plan of a ship-canal across the isthmus, reaching Spain in March, 1601. A record of this voyage, with views and charts, was written by him, and was first printed under the title of "Bref discours" (Quebec, 1870), though a translation had been previously printed in the publications of the Hakluyt society. On his return to France he received a pension from Henry IV., and, upon being urged by commander De Chaste, governor of Dieppe, to explore territory granted to him in North America by the king, with a view to founding a colony, he sailed, on 15 March, 1603, in the ship of Pontgrave. On 24 May they anchored at Tadoussac, where the Saguenay joins the St. Lawrence; and soon afterward he, Pontgrave, and a few men, proceeded up the river in a boat, until stopped by the rapids of St. Louis above Montreal, which was the limit of Cartier's discoveries in 1535. Returning to Tadoussac, Champlain examined both sides of the river, and subsequently explored the St. Lawrence down to Gaspé. He sailed for France in August, and published the same year his first volume, "Des sauvages," giving an account of his explorations and discoveries. The commander, De Chaste, having died in the mean time, his privileges were transferred to Du Guay, Sieur de Monts, who made an engagement with Champlain, with the intention of founding a settlement in Acadia, and they sailed together, arriving at Sable island 1 May, 1604. Coasting along Nova Scotia, they finally determined to form a settlement on the island of St. Croix, so named by De Monts, in the river of the same name, which divides New Brunswick from the United States. Not finding the place suitable, after passing a winter there they removed to Port Royal, adjacent to the present Annapolis. During 1604–'6 Champlain explored the coast as far as Cape Cod, making careful surveys and maps as he progressed. He returned to France in 1607, and, having suggested to De Monts the importance of establishing a trading-post on the St. Lawrence, he and Pontgrave were sent out in 1608, and, after reaching Tadoussac, they continued up the St. Lawrence to a place called by the Algonquins Quebec, or the Narrows. Champlain decided upon forming a settlement here, but had scarcely begun to clear the ground for the erection of buildings when a plot to assassinate him was discovered. At Quebec he erected houses, sowed grain, and did all he could to develop the fur trade, and in a short time the settlement began to grow. Having become friendly with the Montagnais, an Indian tribe on the St. Lawrence, in 1609 he joined them in an expedition against the Iroquois. While in pursuance of this project, they were met by a party of Algonquins and Hurons, and, accompanied by them, ascended Sorel river until they arrived at the Chambly rapids. Having at this point sent back his boat and crew, Champlain proceeded in a canoe, and entering a lake, gave it his own name. Champlain and his Indians meeting a large force of the Iroquois on the lake, both parties landed and threw up barricades of trees. On the follow-

ing day they engaged in battle, which resulted in the defeat of the hostile Indians. This result was largely due to Champlain, who killed two Iroquois chiefs with his arquebus, and mortally wounded another. The war, thus begun by the French and their allies against the Iroquois, continued with occasional intermissions until the French supremacy in Canada was ended. In September, Champlain returned to France, and in March, 1610, sailed again for America, taking with him a number of mechanics. Soon after his arrival he and his Montagnais allies made war again upon the Iroquois, but, while attacking and demolishing their fort on the Sorel, he was severely wounded by an arrow. Leaving Du Pare in his place, he returned to France in 1611, and while there married Helen Boullé, a Protestant, who, after his death, became an Ursuline nun. De Monts having lost his influence in consequence of the death of Henry IV., and the merchants who had previously interested themselves in the colonization scheme having concluded to spend no more money on it, Champlain induced the Count de Soissons to take an interest in the project. That nobleman obtained, 8 Oct., 1612, a commission appointing him governor and lieutenant-general of New France, and Champlain was appointed his lieutenant, which office he retained, when the Prince de Condé succeeded shortly afterward to the rights of De Soissons. A short time after his appointment he sent several vessels to Canada, and in 1613 sailed himself, principally with the intention of exploring the Ottawa, which a sailor named Vignaud had claimed to have ascended to a lake and thence reached the North sea. On 27 May, 1613, he left St. Helen's island near Montreal, and, upon entering the Ottawa, discovered that Vignaud's statements were false. After arranging more favorable terms for the fur trade, he returned to France, formed a trading company, and returned to the colony in 1615, taking with him Père Denis Jamay and two other Recollect priests, together with a lay brother. Père Caron, one of these ecclesiastics, soon after his arrival, proceeded to the country of the Hurons on the Georgian bay. Champlain the same year ascended the Ottawa for some distance, and, leaving the river, went partly overland and partly by canoe to the eastern shore of Lake Huron, where, embarking, he sailed to its southern extremity; then going overland to the western extremity of Lake Ontario, he explored that lake and the St. Lawrence until he arrived at the Sorel. Soon afterward, on territory now included in the state of New York, he attacked a town held by a tribe belonging to the Iroquois league; but, through the insubordination of the Hurons, was repelled and received two severe wounds. He was carried back to a town of the Hurons, and after his recovery visited several tribes of Indians, and returned to France in the spring. Notwithstanding the endeavors of Champlain, both in Canada and in France, the colony did not flourish, and the indifference of the authorities at home threatened it with ultimate extinction. At this critical period (1620) the Duke de Montmorency succeeded Condé, and Champlain, becoming more hopeful, brought over his wife, who remained with him until 1624, though often forced to submit to great hardships. The trade had now been acquired by the merchants, and Quebec was fortified, began to enlarge its boundaries, and increased in population, entering upon a career of prosperity. In 1625 the Duke de Ventadour became viceroy, and at once set to work to develop the country, and sent over the first Jesuit missionaries to aid in converting the natives. In July, 1628, a British fleet under Sir David Kirk and his two brothers appeared before Quebec and summoned Champlain to surrender. His answer was a defiance, and the British retired, after committing some depredations. The Canada company, which had been organized by Cardinal Richelieu, sent out provisions and settlers at this time; but the fleet conveying them was captured by Kirk, and, as Champlain had depended upon the intercepted vessels for his supplies, he, after passing the winter in great distress in Quebec, surrendered to Louis and David Kirk on 19 July, 1629. Champlain was conveyed to England as a prisoner, and was not set at liberty until 1632. By the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, concluded in that year, between Great Britain and France, Canada, together with Acadia and Cape Breton, was restored to France, and Champlain, being at once reinstated as governor, in 1633 sailed with three well-equipped vessels from Dieppe. On his arrival he was warmly welcomed by the settlers and Indians, and, the Jesuit missionaries having resumed their labors among the natives, he did all in his power to strengthen and develop the colony, and erected a fort at Richelieu island and founded Three Rivers. He also established a college at Quebec, in which the children of the Indians were trained and taught the use of the French language. In addition to the volume "Des sauvages" (1603) and his "Voyages" (1613 and 1619), he published a volume containing an indifferently executed abridgment of his previous voyages, which included a continuation from 1619 to 1632. Interesting features of this volume were prayers and a catechism in two of the languages of the aborigines. Some copies bear the date of 1640. In 1830 it was reprinted in Paris. The Abbés Laverdier and Casgrain, of Quebec, have published the whole series of his works, including his Mexican voyage, with notes and fac-similes of all the maps and illustrations (4 vols., 4to, 1870). The "Mercure Français," vol. xix., contains also what is apparently an account of the voyage of 1633.

CHAMPLIN, Christopher Grant, senator, b. in Newport, R. I., 12 April, 1768; d. there, 28 March, 1840. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and lived several years in Europe, where he studied in the college of St. Omer, France. He served in congress as a representative from Rhode Island from 15 May, 1797, till 3 March, 1801, and was afterward chosen U. S. senator in place of Francis Malbone, deceased. He took his seat 12 Jan., 1810, and resigned it in 1811. He was for many years president of the Rhode Island bank, and held that office when he died.—His uncle, **George,** b. in 1738; d. in 1809, was a merchant of Newport, an officer of the revolution, member of the Continental congress from 1785 to 1786, and of the convention that adopted the federal constitution.

CHAMPLIN, James Tift, educator, b. in Colchester, Conn., 9 June, 1811; d. in Portland, Me., 15 March, 1882. He was graduated, with the valedictory, at Brown in 1834, and was a tutor there from 1835 till 1838. He was pastor of the Federal street Baptist church in Portland, Me., from 1838 till 1841, when he was chosen professor of ancient languages at Waterville (now Colby university). He became president of that institution in 1857, and held the office till 1873, when he removed to Portland and devoted himself to literary work till his death. He published a large number of educational works, among them English and Greek grammars, and editions of "Demosthenes on the Crown" (1843); "Demosthenes' Select Orations" (1848); and "Æschines on the Crown" (1850); a

"Text-Book of Intellectual Philosophy" (Boston, 1860); "First Principles of Ethics" (1861); a "Text-Book of Political Economy" (New York, 1868); "Scripture Reading Lessons," with notes (Hartford, Conn., 1876); and "Constitution of the United States, with Brief Comments" (Boston, 1880). He was a contributor to the "Christian Review" from 1850.

CHAMPLIN, John Denison, author, b. in Stonington, Conn., 29 Jan., 1834. He was educated at the Hopkins grammar-school, New Haven, and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1856. In the following year he began the study of law in the office of Gideon H. Hollister, Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1859, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Hollister, Cross & Champlin, in New York city. In the autumn of 1860, what seemed an advantageous business offer took him to New Orleans, where he was a witness during the following spring of the opening scenes of secession in that city. Satisfied that New Orleans was no place for the practice of his profession, he returned to the north in the autumn of 1861, and after some desultory literary work became, in 1864, associate editor of the Bridgeport, Conn., "Standard," with special charge of the literary department. In 1865 he established, in Litchfield, a weekly newspaper in the interest of the Democratic party, entitled "The Sentinel," which he edited until 1869, when he sold it and removed to New York to enter upon other literary pursuits. He wrote for several periodicals until 1873, when he edited, from the papers of Joseph F. Loubat, secretary to Gustavus V. Fox in his mission to present the congratulations of congress to the Emperor Alexander II. on his escape from assassination, the work entitled "Fox's Mission to Russia" (New York, 1873). In the same year he became a reviser and in 1875 associate editor of the "American Cyclopædia," having special charge of the maps and engravings till the revision was completed. Mr. Champlin is the author of "Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Common Things" (New York, 1879); "Young Folks' Catechism of Common Things" (1880); "Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Persons and Places" (1880); "Young Folks' Astronomy" (1881); and "Young Folks' History of the War for the Union" (1881). In 1884 he visited Europe, and accompanied Andrew Carnegie in a coaching trip through southern England, which he has described in his "Chronicle of the Coach" (New York, 1886). He is now editor of Scribner's art cyclopædias, of which two volumes of the first part, "Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings," were published in 1886.

CHAMPLIN, Stephen, naval officer, b. in South Kingston, R. I., 17 Nov., 1789; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1870. He was a cousin of Com. Perry. When he was five years old his parents removed to Lebanon, Conn., where he was employed on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home to become a sailor, and at twenty-two was captain of a fine brig in the West India trade. He was appointed a sailing-master in the U. S. navy, 22 May, 1812, placed in command of a gun-boat under Com. Perry at Newport, and soon after ordered to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where he soon attracted the attention of his superior officers by his remarkable promptness. On 18 July, 1813, he was ordered to take charge of seventy-four officers and men and report to Com. Perry at Erie, Pa., going by way of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and marching across the country from Niagara to Buffalo. He made the entire distance, using only setting-poles and oars for propulsion, in five days. He was ordered, on 25 July, to take command of the "Scorpion," and engaged with that vessel in the battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept., 1813, being at that time under twenty-four years of age. The "Scorpion" fired the first shot on the American side, and was fought with great bravery, keeping its place near the Lawrence throughout the engagement. At ten o'clock in the evening of 13 Sept. Champlin captured the "Little Belt," and in so doing fired the last shot in the battle. He was afterward placed in command of two of the captured prize-ships, the "Queen Charlotte" and the "Detroit." In the spring of 1814 he commanded the "Tigress," and blockaded, with Capt. Turner in the "Scorpion," the port of Mackinac. They cruised for some months in the service, cutting off the supplies of the British garrison; but both vessels were surprised and captured at nine o'clock on the evening of 3 Sept. by a superior force of Indians and British, sent from Mackinac in five boats to raise the blockade. Every American officer was severely wounded, and Champlin was crippled for life by a canister-shot, which passed through the fleshy part of the right thigh and embedded itself in the left thigh, shattering the bone and remaining lodged in the limb for eighteen days. He was taken prisoner and carried to Mackinac, where he lay suffering for thirty-eight days, and was then paroled and sent to Erie, and then, by easy stages, to Connecticut, arriving there in March, 1815. He was prevented by his wounds from seeing much active service after this. He had been made lieutenant on 9 Dec., 1814, and in 1815 was attached to Perry's flag-ship, the "Java." He commanded the schooner "Porcupine" from 1816 till 1818, and was employed during 1816 in surveying the Canada boundary-line. He then retired to Connecticut, still suffering from his wound, and undergoing several operations without relief. He lived here, with the exception of a short service on the receiving-ship "Fulton," from 1828 till 1834, when he removed to Buffalo, and remained there till his death. He was promoted to commander, 22 June, 1838, put in charge of the rendezvous at Buffalo in 1842, and commanded the "Michigan" from 1845 till 1848. He was made captain, 4 Aug., 1850, and placed on the retired list in 1855. He was raised to the rank of commodore, 16 July, 1862, and was the last survivor of the battle of Lake Erie.

CHAMPLIN, Stephen Gardner, soldier, b. in Kingston, N. Y., 1 July, 1827; d. in Grand Rapids, Mich., 24 Jan., 1864. He was educated in the common schools, and at Rhinebeck academy, N. Y., studied law, and admitted to the bar in Albany in 1850. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1853, where he became judge of the recorder's court and prosecuting attorney of Kent co. He entered the army in 1861, as major in the 3d Michigan infantry, and became its colonel on 22 Oct. Among the battles in which he took part were Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Groveton, and Antietam. He received at Fair Oaks a severe wound, which prevented him from seeing active service after his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, and he was placed on detached duty in command of the recruiting-station at Grand Rapids, dying in the service, from the effects of his wound.

CHAMPNEY, Benjamin, painter, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 20 Nov., 1817. He was graduated at Appleton academy, in his native town, in 1834. He went to Boston in that year, worked in Pendleton's lithographic establishment in 1837–'40, studied and painted at the Louvre, Paris, in 1841–'6, then

visited Italy with Kensett, and, revisiting Europe in 1847–'8, painted a panorama of the Rhine. Since 1853 he has passed his summers at North Conway, N. H., where he has a cottage and studio, and has painted many White mountain views, as well as those of Switzerland, which are owned in and around Boston. He was president of the Boston art club in 1858, and in 1865–'6 he again visited Europe, spending a summer in Brittany.

CHAMPNEY, James Wells, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 July, 1843. When sixteen years old he began his art education under a wood-engraver in Boston. In 1863 he served a short time in the 45th Massachusetts volunteers, and later taught drawing in Lexington, Mass. In 1866 he went to Europe, and studied in 1867–'8 in Paris under Édouard Frère, and in Antwerp at the academy. After spending the winter of 1869–'70 in Rome, he returned to the United States and opened a studio in Boston, but was in Europe again in 1871–'2. In 1873 he travelled in the southern United States to make sketches for Edward King's "New South," and in 1874–'5 went again to Europe and sketched in Spain during the Carlist war. In 1876 he built a studio in Deerfield, Mass., where he has since spent most of his summers, his winter studio being in New York city. Mr. Champney is a member of the American society of painters in water-colors, and in 1882 was elected an associate member of the National academy. His works include "Which is Umpire?" (1871); "Sear Leaf" (1874); "Not so Ugly as he Looks" (1875); "Your Good Health" (1876); "Where the Two Paths Meet" (1880); "Indian Summer" (1881); "Bonny Kilmeny," "Boarding-School Green-Room" (1882); "Pamela," "Hide-and-Seek," "Eunice" (1884); "In May Time," "He Loves Me" (1885); "Saturday Eve," "Griselda," "Song without Words" (1886).—His wife, **Lizzie Williams,** b. in Ohio in 1850, is the author of "In the Sky-Garden," a book of astronomical fables (Boston, 1876); "All Around a Palette"; "Bourbon Lilies"; and other tales and sketches, besides a novel called "Sebia's Tangled Web," and "Three Vassar Girls in South America" (1885). Most of these books were illustrated by her husband.

CHAMPNEYS, Benjamin, jurist, b. in Bridgeton, Cumberland co., N. J., in January, 1800; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 9 Aug., 1871. After studying under a private tutor in New York city he entered Princeton, but left college on his father's death, and studied law with Chief-Justice Ewing, of New Jersey, and afterward at Lancaster, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar on 2 April, 1818. He was deputy attorney-general of the mayor's court, Lancaster, from 1824 till 1830, deputy attorney-general of the county till 1833, and president-judge of the second judicial district from 1839 till 1842. He had served in the lower house of the legislature in 1825 and 1828, and from 1843 till 1846 was a member of the state senate. He was attorney-general of the state from 1846 till 1848, when he resigned. He was sent to the state house of representatives again in 1863, and to the senate in 1864, 1865, and 1866. Judge Champneys was a democrat till the civil war, when he became a republican.

CHANCELLOR, Charles Williams, physician, b. in Spottsylvania county, Va., 19 Feb., 1833. He was educated at Georgetown college, D. C., and at the University of Virginia, and was graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1853. He practised in Alexandria, Va., till 1861, and during the civil war was medical director on the staff of Gen. Pickett, in the Confederate army. After the war he practised in Memphis, Tenn., till 1868, when he was elected professor of anatomy in Washington university, Baltimore, Md. He was made dean of the faculty in 1869, and transferred to the chair of surgery in 1870. He resigned in 1873, was elected secretary of the State board of health in 1876, and president of the State insane asylum in 1877. He has published a "Report upon the Condition of the Prisons, Reformatories, and Charitable Institutions of Maryland," made to the governor of the state (Frederick, Md., 1875); a treatise on "Mineral Waters and Sea-side Resorts" (Baltimore, 1883); and a large number of monographs on medical and sanitary subjects, including "Contagious and Infectious Diseases" (Baltimore, 1878); "Drainage of the Marsh Lands of Maryland" (1884); "A Sanitary Inspection of Elkton, Md." (1886); "Heredity" (Philadelphia, 1886); and the "Sewerage of Cities" (Baltimore, 1886). He has also read papers before the American public health association on "The Squalid Dwellings of the Poor" (1884); and "Impure Air and Unhealthy Occupations as Predisposing Causes of Pulmonary Consumption" (1885). Dr. Chancellor is a fellow of the Royal society of London.

CHANCHE, John Mary Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1795; d. in Frederick, Md., in 1853. He was educated at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, ordained in 1819, appointed professor in St. Mary's, and subsequently vice-president, and in 1834 succeeded Dr. Eccleston as president. He was offered the place of coadjutor to the archbishop of Baltimore and to the bishop of Boston successively, but declined. He was chosen as master of ceremonies to the second provincial council of Baltimore, and was chief promoter of the first national council. On the formation of the see of Natchez, Dr. Chanche was nominated bishop, and consecrated in 1841. He found his diocese without church or priest; but the Catholics in Natchez were generous and zealous, and by their aid he was enabled to begin the building of a cathedral in 1842. He also opened an academy for young ladies, and conducted missions among the colored people with success. He visited Havana in 1844 with the object of examining documents, which, he thought, would prove the title of the Catholic church to property in Mississippi, at the time in possession of the United States, but was unsuccessful. In 1848 he introduced the sisters of charity from Emmettsburg, and founded St. Mary's orphan asylum and school. He embarked for France toward the end of the year 1848, with the purpose of uniting the sisters of charity of the United States with the same order in that country, and his efforts were crowned with success. During his occupation of the see of Natchez he built eleven churches and established thirty-two missionary stations.

CHANDLER, Abiel, philanthropist, b. in Concord, N. H., 26 Feb., 1777; d. in Walpole, N. H., 22 March, 1851. He was occupied in agricultural labors until twenty-one years of age, and subsequently attended Harvard, where he was graduated in 1806. From this time until 1817 he was a teacher in Salem and Newburyport. He was afterward engaged for many years in business in Boston as the head of the firm of Chandler, Howard & Co., from which he retired in 1845 with a fortune. He bequeathed $50,000 to establish a scientific school in connection with Dartmouth college, $1,600 for the establishment of a scientific agricultural school, and the remainder of his estate to the New Hampshire asylum for the insane.

CHANDLER, Charles Frederick, chemist, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 6 Dec., 1836. He studied at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and abroad

at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin, receiving in 1856 the degree of Ph. D. at Göttingen. On his return to the United States in 1857 he became assistant in chemistry at Union college under Prof. Charles A. Joy, and a few months later succeeded to the duties of the full professorship. Here he remained until 1864, when he went to New York and was associated with Profs. Thomas Egleston and Francis L. Vinton in the establishment of the Columbia school of mines. Dr. Chandler was elected to fill the chair of analytical and applied chemistry, and was also dean of the faculty. In 1877, on the reorganization of the school, he was made professor of chemistry, lecturing thenceforth in both the scientific and literary departments of Columbia. He became adjunct professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in the College of physicians and surgeons (the medical department of Columbia college) in 1872, and in 1876 succeeded to the full professorship. His connection with the College of pharmacy as professor of chemistry dates from 1866, and largely through his active interest this institution has become one of the most flourishing colleges of pharmacy in the United States. In 1866 he was invited by the Metropolitan board of health to make scientific studies of sanitary questions affecting the health of New York city. This work was performed gratuitously, but with such satisfaction that the place of chemist to the board was created for him. In this capacity he continued until 1873, when he was appointed president of the Board of health and again in 1877. One by one important sanitary questions were taken up, thoroughly investigated, and placed on a scientific basis. The milk-supply was found to be shamefully adulterated, and frauds by the milkmen amounting to $10,000 a day were prevalent. After some years of contention, the rigid inspection of the milk became a recognized proceeding. The sale of inferior qualities of kerosene, with resulting accidents, was among the subjects thoroughly investigated, and, in consequence, restrictive legislation was enacted. Great improvements in connection with the sanitary arrangements of the markets and food-supply were introduced during his administration. Originally, slaughter-houses were scattered throughout the city; but they were now compelled to locate within narrow precincts on the river fronts and placed under thorough sanitary supervision. He obtained the passage of a tenement-house act, which provided that plans of every such building to be erected must first be submitted to the health authorities. In this manner improved accommodations, with adequate light and ventilation, have been secured for the poorer classes. It has been shown that the death-rate of children under five years of age has been reduced 5,000 yearly in direct consequence of the reforms and improvements effected by Dr. Chandler and his associates. He was also connected with the New York state board of health, and much of the excellent work performed by that body on the adulteration of food during the first years of its existence was executed under his direction. His name has been associated with others on important reports sent out by the National board of health. His time has necessarily been largely occupied with his duties as a teacher and in his public capacity, hence it could hardly be expected that any original investigations in pure chemistry would be carried on by him; yet he has done much in that direction worthy of the highest praise. His elaborate investigations on the water-supply of the cities of Albany in 1872 and 1885, Brooklyn in 1868 and 1870, New York in 1866 (*et seq.*), and Yonkers in 1874, his analyses of the springs and artesian wells at Ballston in 1869, Chittenango in 1870, Florida in 1871, Saratoga Springs in 1863 and repeatedly since, Staten Island in 1871, and elsewhere, and his reports on waters for locomotives in 1865, are valuable, and date from a period when but little of that class of work was performed in the United States. Many of the analyses executed for the geological surveys of Michigan, Wisconsin, and elsewhere were made in his laboratory. His earlier investigations were published in the "American Journal of Science" and in "The American Chemist," a journal that he established with his brother, W. H. Chandler, in 1870, but which was discontinued in 1877. He has frequently testified as an expert in courts, and in that capacity has been retained in some of the most important patent cases. Dr. Chandler has lectured before New York audiences on "Water" in 1874, "Photography" in 1879, and kindred topics. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of New York in 1873, and that of LL. D. from Union college during the same year. He is a life member of the Chemical societies of London, Berlin, Paris, and New York, and a member of numerous other scientific societies. In 1874 he was elected a member of the National academy of sciences, to whose reports on sorghum (1882), glucose (1884), and other subjects in applied chemistry, he has been a regular contributor, and during the same year he presided over the convention of chemists that met at Northumberland to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Dr. Priestley.—His brother, **William Henry,** chemist, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 13 Dec., 1841, was educated at Union, and from 1861 to 1867 was chemist to various companies, and from 1868 to 1871 instructor in chemistry at the Columbia school of mines. In 1871 he became professor of chemistry at Lehigh university, and in 1878 was made director of the library. He has received the degree of A. M. from Union, and that of Ph. D. from Hamilton college. Prof. Chandler is a fellow of the Chemical society of London, and a member of the Chemical societies of Paris and New York. In 1876 he was a juror at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition, and in 1878 at the Paris exhibition. His contributions to chemical literature have appeared principally in the "American Chemist," of which from 1870 till 1877 he and his brother, Charles F. Chandler, were editors.

CHANDLER, Charles Henry, journalist, b. in Prescott, Mass., 25 Aug., 1840; d. in Boston, 4 Jan., 1885. He entered Amherst in 1860, but in 1861 volunteered in the army, served until October, 1862, in the 31st Massachusetts infantry, when failing health led to his return home. He was graduated at Amherst in 1866, and taught in Williston seminary and similar institutions until 1872. Subsequently he was connected with the Springfield "Republican," and later with the Boston "Herald" as an editorial writer. He published "Attractions of Northampton" (1871).

CHANDLER, Charles Henry, educator, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 25 Oct., 1840. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1868, taught in various academies, and was principal at Thetford and St. Johnsbury, Vt. From 1871 till 1877 he was professor of physics and chemistry, and from 1877 till 1881 professor of mathematics and physics at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1881 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry and physics at Ripon, Wis., college, and in 1883 was transferred to the professorship of mathematics and physics.

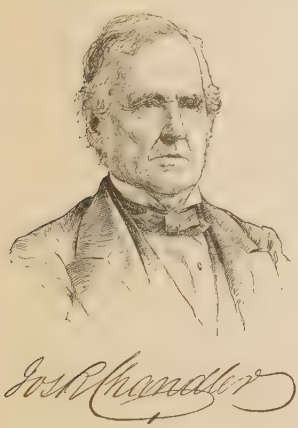
CHANDLER, Edward Barron, Canadian jurist, b. in Amherst, Nova Scotia, in 1800; d. in

Fredericton, N. B., 6 Feb., 1880. He was a grandson of Joshua Chandler, of New Haven, Conn., a well-known loyalist, who went to Nova Scotia in 1783 and thence to England to obtain compensation for losses sustained during the American revolution. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of New Brunswick in October, 1823, was judge of probates for Westmoreland co., N. B., from 1823 till 1862, a member of the executive council from 1844 till 1858, and from 1867 till 1869, when he resigned to take the office of intercolonial railway commissioner. He has been a delegate on various important missions to London, Washington, and elsewhere, and in July, 1878, was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, which office he held till his death.

CHANDLER, Elizabeth Margaret, author, b. in Centre, near Wilmington, Del., 24 Dec., 1807; d. 22 Nov., 1834. She was the daughter of Thomas Chandler, a Quaker farmer, was educated at the Friends' school in Philadelphia, and began at an early age to write verses. Her poem "The Slave-Ship," written when she was eighteen years old, gained the prize offered by the "Casket," a monthly magazine. She became a contributor to the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," a Philadelphia periodical favoring the liberation of the slaves, and in it nearly all her subsequent writings appeared. In 1830, with her aunt and brother, she removed to a farm near Tecumseh, Lenawee co., Mich., and from there continued her contributions in prose and verse on the subject of slavery. A collection of her poems and essays was edited, with a memoir, by Benjamin Lundy (Philadelphia, 1836).

CHANDLER, John, senator, b. in Epping, N. H., in 1760; d. in Augusta, Me., 25 Sept., 1841. He was a blacksmith, and finally became wealthy; was a counsellor and senator from 1803 till 1805, and a member of congress from 1805 till 1808. At the beginning of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he was commissioned brigadier-general, 8 July, and was wounded and made a prisoner at the battle of Stoney Creek, Upper Canada. From 1820 till 1829 he was U. S. senator from Maine. He was collector of Portland from 1829 till 1837, trustee of Bowdoin college, and sheriff of Kennebec co.

CHANDLER, Joseph Ripley, journalist, b. in Kingston, Mass., 25 Aug., 1792; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 July, 1880. After receiving a common-school education, he became clerk in a store in Boston, but continued to read and study, and soon began to teach. About 1815 he married and moved to Philadelphia, where for some years he and his wife kept a successful school. He became connected with the "United States Gazette," then in a moribund condition, in 1822, and in 1826, having given it renewed life, he gave up his school. The "Gazette" became prominent as a whig journal and an advocate of national and local progress. Mr. Chandler's connection with it ceased, owing to his health, in 1847, when it was merged in the "North American." He was a member of the Philadelphia city council from 1832 till 1848, and in 1836 was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. He was elected to congress as a whig in 1848, and served three terms, from 1849 till 1855. Much of his time between 1855 and 1858 was spent abroad, and in the latter year President Buchanan appointed him minister to the Two Sicilies. He was in Naples at the time of the expulsion of the Bourbons, and returned in November, 1860, to Philadelphia. He took much interest in prison reform, was one of the inspectors of prisons, and a prominent member of the Philadelphia society for the relief of public prisons. He published a "Grammar of the English Language" (Philadelphia, 1821), and many essays, addresses, and pamphlets on prison discipline and other subjects of general interest.



CHANDLER, Ralph, naval officer, b. in New York, 23 Aug., 1829. He was appointed to the navy as midshipman, 27 Sept., 1845, served on the west coast of Mexico during the Mexican war, and was engaged in skirmishes near Mazatlan. He became passed midshipman, 6 Oct., 1851, was promoted to master in 1855, and commissioned as lieutenant on 16 Sept. of that year. He was on the "Vandalia" at the battle of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, and in 1862 was assigned to the "San Jacinto," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, on which he was present at the capture of Norfolk. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, commanded the "Maumee" at both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was made commander, 25 July, 1866. He became captain, 5 June, 1874, and commodore, 1 March, 1884, and in the same year was appointed commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard. He was promoted to rear-admiral on 6 Oct., 1886, succeeded in command of the navy-yard by Commodore Gherardi on 15 Oct., and was ordered to relieve Rear-Admiral Davis in command of the Asiatic squadron.—His daughter Bessie (Mrs. Leroy Parker) has contributed numerous poems to the "Century," "St. Nicholas," and other periodicals.

CHANDLER, Samuel, soldier, b. in Lexington, Mass., in 1794; d. there, 20 July, 1867. He became third lieutenant in the 9th Massachusetts infantry, 11 May, 1814, and went into service on the Canadian frontier, taking part in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and in other engagements during the war with Great Britain. He was made second lieutenant in September, 1814, and discharged in June, 1815. He then went into trade in his native town, and thenceforward took an active part in town and county affairs. After being a member of both branches of the legislature, he was, in 1840, elected sheriff of Middlesex, and held that office until 1855. He was also major-general of the state militia for many years, but lived in retirement on his farm during the latter part of his life.

CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury, clergyman, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 26 April, 1726; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 17 June, 1790. He was graduated at Yale in 1745, taught school while studying for the ministry, and was appointed catechist and lay-reader at Elizabethtown, N. J., by the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He went to England in 1751, was admitted to orders by the bishop of London, and returned the same year. His missionary labors in Elizabethtown and vicinity were unceasing. As he was on principle a lover and admirer of the orderly ways of the church of England, he refused his pulpit to

the celebrated Whitefield, who made a visit to Elizabethtown in the winter of 1763–'4. He received, in 1766, the degree of D. D. from Oxford. The year following he published an earnest and spirited "Appeal in Behalf of the Church of England in America," and urged the appointment of bishops for the colonies. A controversy arose in consequence, Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, being the chief opponent of Dr. Chandler's views, which was conducted on both sides with acknowledged ability. On the approach of the Revolution, Dr. Chandler, not being in sympathy with his countrymen in the matter at issue, went to England in 1775, and remained there for ten years, being occupied chiefly in study and writing. He was offered the bishopric of Nova Scotia, but, on the score of infirm health, declined the appointment. He returned to the United States in 1785, and resumed his relations with the church in Elizabethtown, but was unable to engage in public service.

CHANDLER, William Eaton, cabinet minister, b. in Concord, N. H., 28 Dec., 1835. He studied law in Concord, and at the Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1855. For several years after his admission to the bar in 1856 he practised in Concord, and in 1859 was appointed reporter of the New Hampshire supreme court, and published five volumes of reports. From the time of his coming of age Mr. Chandler was actively connected with the republican party, serving first as secretary, and afterward as chairman of the state committee. In 1862 he was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives, of which he was speaker for two successive terms in 1863–'4. In November, 1864, he was employed by the navy department as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia navy-yard frauds, and on 9 March, 1865, was appointed first solicitor and judge-advocate-general of that department. On 17 June, 1865, he became first assistant secretary of the treasury. On 30 Nov., 1867, he resigned this place and resumed law practice. During the next thirteen years, although occupying no official position except that of member of the Constitutional convention of New Hampshire in 1876, he continued to take an active part in politics. He was a delegate from his state to the Republican national convention in 1868, and was secretary of the national committee from that time until 1876. In that year he advocated the claims of the Hayes electors in Florida before the canvassing board of the state, and later was one of the counsel to prepare the case submitted by the republican side to the electoral commission. Mr. Chandler afterward became an especially outspoken opponent of the southern policy of the Hayes administration. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and served as a member of the committee on credentials, in which place he was active in securing the report in favor of district representation, which was adopted by the convention. During the subsequent campaign he was a member of the national committee. On 23 March, 1881, he was nominated for U. S. solicitor-general, but the senate refused to confirm, the vote being nearly upon party lines. In that year he was again a member of the New Hampshire legislature. On 7 April, 1882, he was appointed secretary of the navy. Among the important measures carried out by him were the simplification and reduction of the unwieldy navy-yard establishment; the limitation of the number of annual appointments to the actual wants of the naval service; the discontinuance of the extravagant policy of repairing worthless vessels; and the beginning of a modern navy in the construction of the four new cruisers recommended by the advisory board. The organization and successful voyage of the Greely relief expedition in 1884 were largely due to his personal efforts. Mr. Chandler was a strenuous advocate of uniting with the navy the other nautical branches of the federal administration, including the light-house establishment, the coast survey, and the revenue marine, upon the principle, first distinctly set forth by him, that "the officers and seamen of the navy should be employed to perform all the work of the National government upon or in direct connection with the ocean." Mr. Chandler has become the controlling owner of the daily "Monitor," a republican journal, and its weekly edition, the "Statesman," published in Concord, N. H.

CHANDLER, Zachariah, senator, b. in Bedford, N. H., 10 Dec., 1813; d. in Chicago, Ill., 1 Nov., 1879. After receiving a common-school education he taught for one winter, at the same time managing his father's farm. He was noted when a youth for physical strength and endurance. It is said that, being offered by his father the choice between a collegiate education and the sum of $1,000, he chose the latter. He removed to Detroit in 1833 and engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he was energetic and successful. He soon became a prominent whig, and was active in support of the so-called "underground railroad," of which Detroit was an important terminus. His public life began in 1851 by his election as mayor of Detroit. In 1852 he was nominated for governor by the whigs, and, although his success was hopeless, the large vote he received brought him into public notice. He was active in the organization of the republican party in 1854, and in January, 1857, was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Gen. Lewis Cass. He made his first important speech on 12 March, 1858, opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and continued to take active part in the debates on that and allied questions. In 1858, when Senator Green, of Missouri, had threatened Simon Cameron with an assault for words spoken in debate, Mr. Chandler, with Mr. Cameron and Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, drew up a written agreement, the contents of which were not to be made public till the death of all the signers, but which was believed to be a pledge to resent an attack made on any one of the three. On 11 Feb., 1861, he wrote the famous so-called "blood letter" to Gov. Blair, of Michigan. It received its name from the sentence, "Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush." This letter was widely quoted through the country, and was acknowledged and defended by Mr. Chandler on the floor of the senate. Mr. Chandler was a firm friend of President Lincoln, though he was more radical than the latter in his ideas, and often differed with the president as to

matters of policy. When the first call for troops was made, he assisted by giving money and by personal exertion. He regretted that 500,000 men had not been called for instead of 75,000, and said that the short-term enlistment was a mistake. At the beginning of the extra session of congress in July, 1861, he introduced a sweeping confiscation-bill, thinking that stern measures would deter wavering persons from taking up arms against the government; but it was not passed in its original form, though congress ultimately adopted his views. On 16 July, 1862, Mr. Chandler vehemently assailed Gen. McClellan in the senate, although he was warned that such a course might be politically fatal. He was, however, returned to the senate in 1863, and in 1864 actively aided in the re-election of President Lincoln. He was again elected to the senate in 1869. During all of his terms he was chairman of the committee on commerce and a member of other important committees, including that on the conduct of the war. In October, 1874, President Grant tendered him the post of secretary of the interior, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Columbus Delano, and he held this office until President Grant's retirement, doing much to reform abuses in the department. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1876, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year. He was again elected to the senate in February, 1879, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac P. Christiancy, who had succeeded him four years before. On 2 March, 1879, he made a speech in the senate denouncing Jefferson Davis, which brought him into public notice again, and he was regarded in his own state as a possible presidential candidate. He went to Chicago on 31 Oct., 1879, to deliver a political speech, and was found dead in his room on the following morning. During the greater portion of his life Mr. Chandler was engaged in large business enterprises, from which he realized a handsome fortune. He was a man of commanding appearance, and possessed an excellent practical judgment, great energy, and indomitable perseverance.

CHANEY, Lucian West, Jr., naturalist, b. in Heuvelton, N. Y., 26 June, 1857. He was graduated at Carleton college in 1878, after which he taught in public schools at Mankato and Faribault, Minn., until 1880. During the years 1880–'2 he was superintendent of the city schools in Glencoe, Minn., and in 1882 became professor of biology and geology in Carleton college. The biological department of this institution, under his management, has been thoroughly equipped with modern apparatus, and brought to a state of perfection unequalled in the state of Minnesota, and probably unsurpassed in the west. He has adapted and improved many laboratory appliances, such as section-cutters, injection apparatus, etc., in common use, and has contributed papers on biological subjects to the "Bulletin of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences," the "Sidereal Messenger," and other publications. He is also author of "Guides for the Laboratory" (Northfield, 1886).

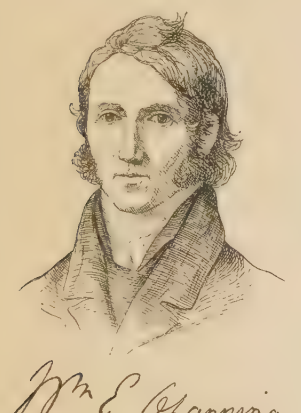
CHANFRAU, Frank S., actor, b. in New York, 22 Feb., 1824; d. in Jersey City, 2 Oct., 1884. His father was a French officer in the vessel that brought Lafayette to the United States. He enjoyed but few educational advantages. At an early age he attempted to earn a livelihood as a hatter, subsequently was employed as a ship-builder at Cleveland, and helped to build the first steamboat that ever left that port. Returning to New York, he lived precariously for a year or two, and during this period his talent as a mimic became first known, and put him in the way that ultimately led to fortune. His first theatre engagement was as a supernumerary at the old Bowery theatre; subsequently he became utility-man at the same place, and after some years played second juvenile parts at the old Park theatre, and in 1848 was engaged as leading comedian at Mitchell's Olympic theatre. He gained great popularity as a comic actor at this house, his impersonation of Mose the fireman in Benjamin Baker's play, "A Glance at New York," being regarded as inimitable. Chanfrau's success as Mose made him rich. On 20 Sept., 1849, he first appeared in the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, and soon afterward he provided Brooklyn with a theatre; but the undertaking did not succeed, and, after sinking $22,000 in the venture, he accepted an invitation from Charles R. Thorne to sail for California. After a most successful tour there he returned to New York and added Thomas B. de Walden's Sam to his repertory, and during the winter of 1870 appeared in the leading part in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveller," a play written by Edward Spencer, and then produced for the first time. As Kit Redding, Chanfrau achieved his most signal success. In this *rôle* he exhibited all his gifts and attainments to the best advantage, and though the character of his acting was never elevated, it was invariably amusing and never hurtful. He was a generous and noble-minded man, correct in his habits, and a model husband, father, and son. He died worth about $300,000, having considerable property at Long Branch, N. J., which he had made his residence for nineteen years.—His wife, **Henrietta Baker,** actress, b. in Philadelphia in 1837, made her *début* during the summer of 1854 at the assembly buildings, Philadelphia, under the management of Prof. Mueller, as a vocalist. Her first appearance on the boards of a regular theatre was at the city museum in her native place, 9 Sept., 1854, as Miss Apsley in "The Willow Copse." A short time afterward she became a member of the Arch street theatre, where she remained nearly two seasons. When the National at Cincinnati was opened by Lewis Baker for the season 1857–'8, she became a member of the company and achieved success. She married Mr. Chanfrau in July, 1858. After a long absence from New York, in the autumn of 1886 she appeared at the reopening of the Fourteenth street theatre as Linda Colmore in "The Scapegoat." Her acting is entirely free from affectation or mannerisms.

CHANG and **ENG,** Siamese twins, b. in Bangaseau, Siam, 15 April, 1811; d. near Mount Airy, N. C., 17 Jan., 1874. Their father was Chinese and their mother Chino-Siamese. They came to the United States in 1829, and were exhibited here and in Europe for nearly twenty-five years. Having accumulated a fortune of about $80,000, they set-

tled as farmers in North Carolina, and at the age of forty-four or forty-five married two sisters, by whom they had children (Chang six and Eng five), of whom eight, with the two widows, survived them. Two of the children were deaf and dumb; the rest had no malformation or infirmity. They lost a part of their property, which consisted partially of slaves, by the war, and were very bitter in their denunciation of the government in consequence. After the war they again resorted to public exhibitions, but were not very successful. Their lives were embittered by their own quarrels and the bickering of their wives; and they returned home, with their tempers much soured and their spirits depressed, after a decision by the most eminent European surgeons that the severing of the band (which both desired) would prove fatal. Notwithstanding this, they always maintained a high character for integrity and fair dealing, and were much esteemed by their neighbors. In 1870 Chang had a paralytic stroke, and was subsequently weak and ill, while Eng's health was much improved. Chang died first, probably of cerebral clot, during the night; and when Eng awoke and found his brother dead, his fright and the consequent nervous shock, acting upon an enfeebled heart, produced a syncope, which resulted fatally two hours and a half after Chang's death. Their bodies were taken to Philadelphia and carefully examined by eminent physicians. The connection of the two was by a fleshy and partly cartilaginous band extending from the xiphoid region of the sternum down to a point below the umbilicus of each. There had been but a single umbilical cord attached to the middle of the under side of this band, and while the band (which was eight or nine inches in length, about eight in circumference, and two and a half in diameter—its upper or outer surface being convex, and the under or inner concave) was cartilaginous and nearly insensible except at its median point, there was evidently some inter-communication through it to the viscera of both. The breast-bones were so nearly joined that they were naturally face to face, and could never have occupied the position of back to back. It was then found that there were no direct blood-vessels or nerves connecting either the circulation of the blood or the nervous fluid through both bodies, but that the peritonæum or membrane covering the bowels was extended in two pouches from the abdomen of Chang passing through the band into the abdomen of Eng, and that one similar pouch from the peritonæum of Eng passed through the band lying between the two from Chang, into the abdomen of Chang. These pouches contained small blood-vessels coming from the livers of each (which were in both close to the cord), and these blood-vessels were covered with a thin layer of genuine liver-tissue. A separation or division of the cord would therefore have been almost certainly fatal to both. The twins differed considerably in size and strength as well as in disposition, Chang being considerably the larger and stronger, but also the more irritable and intemperate.

CHANNING, William Ellery, clergyman, b. in Newport, R. I., 7 April, 1780; d. in Bennington, Vt., 2 Oct., 1842. His boyhood was passed in Newport, where his first strong religious impressions were received from the preaching of Dr. Samuel Hopkins. As a youth, he appears, though small in person and of a sensibility almost feminine, to have been vigorous, athletic, and resolute, showing from childhood a marked quality of moral courage and mental sincerity. In his college life at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1798, he showed a singular capacity to win the ardent personal attachment of his fellows; and, though he was very young, his literary qualities seem even then to have been fully developed, his style being described by his classmate, Judge Story, as "racy, flowing, full, glowing with life, chaste in ornament, vigorous in structure, and beautiful in finish." He was also conspicuous in the students' debating-clubs, and shared fully in the political enthusiasms of the day, refusing the commencement oration assigned him until granted permission to speak on his favorite theme. Among the authors of his choice at this time, Hutcheson appears to have inspired his profound conviction of "the dignity of human nature," Ferguson ("Civil Society") his faith in social progress and his "enthusiasm of humanity," and Price ("Dissertations") that form of idealism which "saved me," he says, "from Locke's philosophy." As a private instructor in Richmond, Va., in the family of D. M. Randolph, in 1798–1800, he felt "the charm of southern manners and hospitality," and at the same time acquired an abhorrence of the social and moral aspects of slavery, then equally abhorred by the most intelligent men and women at the south. Here he became eagerly interested in political discussions growing out of the revolutionary movements in Europe, and a keen admirer of such writers as Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, and especially Rousseau; but, as if by a certain unconscious reaction against these influences, he gave special study to the historical evidences of Christianity, to which class of evidences he ever after strongly adhered, and was confirmed in his purpose to prepare for the ministry. He also disciplined himself by a vigorously ascetic way of life—exposure to cold, hardship, and fatigue, with scant diet (leading to permanent "contraction of the stomach" with painful dyspepsia), insufficient clothing, and excessive devotion to study. The ill-effect of these practices, aggravated by the exposures of his return voyage to Newport, followed him through life, and "from the time of his residence in Richmond to the day of his death he never knew a day of unimpaired vigor." After a short stay in Newport, where the influences of early life were renewed and deepened, he returned to Cambridge as a student of theology, with the title and petty income of "regent," a sort of university scholarship. At this period Bishop Butler and William Law were the writers that chiefly influenced his opinions; and he is represented as having had a tendency to Calvinistic views, though "never in any sense a Trinitarian." His first and only pastoral settlement was over the church in Federal street, Boston, 1 June, 1803, which he accepted, in preference to the more distinguished place in Brattle square, partly on the ground that a smaller and feebler congregation might not overtax his strength. Here he was shortly known for a style of religious eloquence of rare "fervor, solemnity, and beauty." His views at this time—and indeed, prevailingly, during his later life—are described as "rather mystical than rational"; in particular, as to the controverted doctrine of Christ's divinity, holding "that Jesus Christ is more than man, that he existed before the world, that he literally came from heaven to save our race, that he sustains other offices than those of a teacher and witness to the truth, and that he still acts for our benefit, and is our intercessor with the Father." Early in his ministry, however, Mr. Channing was closely identified with that movement of thought, literary and philosophic as well as theological, which gave birth to the "Anthology Club," and to a series of journals,

of which those longest-lived and of widest repute were the "North American Review" and the "Christian Examiner." Essays published in these journals, especially those on Milton and on the character of Napoleon, gave him literary reputation in Europe as well as at home. The intellectual movement in question was marked by an increasing interest in questions of theological and textual criticism, and by a leaning toward, if not identification with, the class of opinions that began about 1815 to be currently known as Unitarian. Though Mr. Channing was disinclined to sectarian names or methods, though he never desired to be personally called a Unitarian, and would have chosen that the movement of liberal theology should go on within the lines of the New England Congregational body, to which he belonged from birth, yet he became known as the leader of the Unitarians, and may almost be said to have first given to the body so called the consciousness of its real position and the courage of its convictions by his sermon delivered in Baltimore, 5 May, 1819, at the ordination of Jared Sparks. This celebrated discourse may be regarded less as a theological argument, for which its method is too loose and rhetorical, than as a solemn impeachment of the Calvinistic theology of that day at the bar of popular reason and conscience. And a similar judgment may be passed, in general, upon the series of controversial discourses that he delivered in the succeeding years. For about fifteen years, making the middle period of his professional life — a life interrupted only by a few months' stay in Europe (1822–'3) and a winter spent in Santa Cruz (1830–'31) — Mr. Channing was best known to the public as a leader in the Unitarian body, and the record of this time survives in several volumes of eloquent and noble sermons, which constitute still the best body of practical divinity that the Unitarian movement in this country has produced. Very interesting testimony to the habit and working of his mind at this period is also to be found in the volume of "Reminiscences" by Miss E. P. Peabody (Boston, 1880). A sermon on the "Ministry at Large" in Boston (1835) strongly illustrates the sympathetic as well as religious temper in which he now undertook those discussions of social topics—philanthropy, moral reform, and political ethics—by which his later years were most widely and honorably distinguished. From organized charity the way was open to questions of temperance and public education, which now began to take new shapes; and from these, again, to those that lie upon the borderground of morals and politics—war and slavery. Regarding the last, indeed, which may be taken as a type of the whole, it does not appear that he ever adopted the extreme opinions, or approved the characteristic modes of action, of the party known as abolitionists. But his general and very intense sympathy with their aims was of great moral value in the anti-slavery movement, now taking more and more a political direction. Of this the earliest testimony was a brief but vigorous essay on slavery (1835), dealing with it purely on grounds of moral argument; followed the next year by a public letter of sympathy to James G. Birney ("The Abolitionists"), who had just been driven from Cincinnati with the destruction of his press and journal; and again, in 1837, by a letter to Henry Clay on the annexation of Texas, a policy which the writer thought good ground to justify disunion. The event that, more than any other, publicly associated his name and influence with the anti-slavery party was a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, 8 Dec., 1837, after the death of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was shot while defending his press at Alton, Ill., when for the first time Mr. Channing stood side by side, upon the public platform, with men in whom he now saw the champions of that freedom of discussion which must be upheld by all good citizens. His later writings on the subject are a letter on "The Slavery Question" (1839) addressed to Jonathan Phillips; a tract on "Emancipation" (1840), suggested by a work of J. J. Gurney's on emancipation in the British West Indies; and an argument (1842) on "The Duty of the Free States," touching the case of the slaves on board the brig "Creole," of Richmond, who had seized the vessel and carried her into the port of Nassau. His last public act was an address delivered in Lenox, Mass., 1 Aug., 1842, commemorating the West India emancipation. A few weeks later, while on a journey, he was seized with an attack of autumn fever, of which he died. Interesting personal recollections remain, now passing into tradition, of Channing's rare quality and power as a pulpit orator, of which a single trait may here be given: "From the high, old-fashioned pulpit his face beamed down, it may be said, like the face of an angel, and his voice floated down like a voice from higher spheres. It was a voice of rare power and attraction, clear, flowing, melodious, slightly plaintive, so as curiously to catch and win upon the hearer's sympathy. Its melody and pathos in the reading of a hymn was alone a charm that might bring men to the listening, like the attraction of sweet music. Often, too, when signs of physical frailty were apparent, it might be said that his speech was watched and waited for with that sort of hush as if one was waiting to catch his last earthly words." Numerous writings of Dr. Channing were published singly, which were gathered shortly before his death (5 vols., Boston, 1841), to which a sixth volume was added subsequently, and also, in 1872, a volume of selected sermons entitled "The Perfect Life." All are included in a single volume published by the American Unitarian association (Boston). A biography was prepared by his nephew, W. H. Channing (3 vols., Boston, 1848). Translations of Channing's writings "have been, either wholly or in part, published in the German, French, Italian, Hungarian, Icelandic, and Russian languages." While in America he is best known as a theologian and preacher, his influence abroad is said to be chiefly as a writer on subjects of social ethics.—His brother, **Walter,** physician, b. in Newport, R. I., 15 April, 1786; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 July, 1876, entered Harvard in 1804, but left in 1807 on account of the "rebellion" of that year, and afterward received his degree out of course. After studying medicine in Boston and Philadelphia, he received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania, and then studied in Edinburgh, and at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospi-



tals in London. He began to practise in Boston in 1812, and in the same year became lecturer on obstetrics at Harvard. He was appointed in 1815 to fill the new chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, and held it till his resignation in 1854. He became, in 1821, Dr. James Jackson's assistant as physician of the newly established Massachusetts general hospital, and continued there for nearly twenty years. He published "Address on the Prevention of Pauperism" (1843); a "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth, illustrated by 581 Cases," which attracted much attention both here and abroad, and had a marked effect on that branch of medical science (Boston, 1848); "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," "New and Old," and "Miscellaneous Poems" (1851); "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe" (1856); "Reformation of Medical Science" (1857); and has contributed largely to periodical literature. —Another brother, **Edward Tyrrel,** educator, b. in Newport, R. I., 12 Dec., 1790; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 8 Feb., 1856. He studied at Harvard, but, like his brother Walter, became involved in the college rebellion of 1807, and was not graduated with his class, but afterward received his degree. He subsequently opened a law-office in Boston, but gave his attention chiefly to literature, and was a member of the club of young men who, in the winter of 1814–'5, projected a bimonthly magazine, whose chief managers were to be Pres. Kirkland, Jared Sparks, George Ticknor, Mr. Channing, Richard Henry Dana, and John Gallison. About this time William Tudor returned from Europe with a matured plan for a quarterly review, and, the two projects having been united, the first number of the "North American Review" appeared in May, 1815. Mr. Channing succeeded Jared Sparks as its editor in 1818, and conducted it with the aid of his cousin, R. H. Dana, till October, 1819, when he was appointed Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard. This post he held till 1851, and during that time had great influence over the literary taste of the students, giving direction to the reading of an entire generation of prominent men in all departments of thought. He continued to be one of the foremost contributors to the "North American Review" till his death. His style was much admired for its strength and purity; his taste was severe and critical, and he was a brilliant conversationalist. He published a life of his grandfather, William Ellery, in Sparks's "American Biographies," and a volume of lectures on rhetoric and oratory, given to the senior class at Harvard, appeared after his death, with a memoir by R. H. Dana, Jr. (Boston, 1856).—William Ellery's son, **William Francis,** physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 Feb., 1820, studied at Harvard, but, determining to follow medicine, was graduated in that department at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. During 1841–'2 he was assistant on the first geological survey of New Hampshire, and in 1847 served in a similar capacity to the survey of the copper region of Lake Superior. From 1842 till 1843 he was associated with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch in the editorship of "The Latimer Journal" in Boston. Dr. Channing has devoted considerable attention to inventing, and he was connected with Moses G. Farmer in the perfecting of the American fire-alarm telegraph from 1845 till 1851, and the process patented in 1857 is now in general use. In 1865 he patented a ship-railway for the inter-oceanic transit of ships, and in 1877 invented a portable electro-magnetic telephone. He has contributed various articles to the "American Journal of Science," and has published, with Prof. John Bacon, Jr., "Davis's Manual of Magnetism" (Boston, 1841); "Notes on the Medical Application of Electricity" (1849); and "The American Fire-alarm Telegraph," a lecture delivered before the Smithsonian institution (1855).—William Ellery's nephew, **William Henry,** clergyman, son of Francis Dana Channing, b. in Boston, 25 May, 1810; d. in London, 23 Dec., 1884, was graduated at Harvard in 1829, and at the divinity-school in 1833. He was settled as Unitarian minister in Cincinnati in 1839, and became warmly interested in the schemes of Fourier and others for social reorganization. He removed to Boston about 1847, afterward to Rochester and to New York, where, both as preacher and editor, he became a leader in a movement of Christian socialism, while he tended toward a very elevated and somewhat mystical interpretation of the liberal theology of his day. In opinion he was probably more rationalistic than his uncle, the editing of whose life and correspondence (1848) made his chief literary task, but was even more rapt and fervent in his pulpit exercises. These, on principle, he always conducted without notes, to which practice may be ascribed, in part, not only an eloquence of singular spontaneity and power, but a style that frequently became rather rhapsody than argument. As a platform-speaker, on the numerous occasions which (about 1840–'50) created a new era in American oratory, his eloquence has never been surpassed. He was also a frequent contributor to public journals, representing different phases of the intellectual or social interests he had at heart, including the "Present," which was his personal organ of communication with the public. Besides the memoir of his uncle, he published a translation of Jouffroy's "Ethics" and a memoir of his cousin, James H. Perkins, of Cincinnati, and was chief editor of the memoirs of Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli (Boston, 1852). During a stay in England, about 1854, he became greatly distinguished and admired as a preacher, and in 1857 was established as successor to Rev. James Martineau in the ministry of Hope street chapel, Liverpool. In 1862, being powerfully drawn to America by the civil war, in which the fate of southern slavery was then clearly seen to be involved, he accepted the charge of the Unitarian church in Washington, D. C., and afterward, when the church building was offered and employed as a military hospital, he was chosen chaplain of the senate, in which capacity he served about two years. After the war his life was chiefly spent in England, his last visit in America being in 1880, the centenary of his uncle's birth. Mr. Channing was a singularly fervid and consistent idealist, with a buoyant hopefulness of temperament, a sympathetic sweetness and warmth of disposition, and a native piety, which class him rather among saints or mystics than with the active agents of practical reform; yet nothing could be more definite, or, in his own view, more practical, than the specific objects for which he labored. The strongest personal impression of himself, except with those who were close and near friends in his earlier life, he has probably left in England. His only son, who had a distinguished record at Oxford, is a member of parliament. His elder daughter is the wife of Edwin Arnold, the poet and journalist. His life has been written by Octavius B. Frothingham (Boston, 1886).—Walter's son, **William Ellery,** author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 June, 1818, was educated in Round Hill school, Northampton, at the Boston Latin-school, where he had Charles Sumner for an instructor, and at Harvard, but was not graduated.

He went to Illinois in 1839, and, after living for eighteen months in a log hut built by himself on a prairie, he removed to Cincinnati, where he was for a short time connected with the "Gazette." He returned to Massachusetts in 1842, married a sister of Margaret Fuller, and settled in Concord, Mass. He was on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" in 1844–'5, and in 1855–'6 was one of the editors of the New Bedford "Mercury." He began in 1836 to write verses for the Boston "Journal," in which he also published a series of essays on Shakespeare. His contributions to the "Dial," in 1841–'4, include an unfinished series of psychological essays, called "The Youth of the Poet and Painter." He has published five volumes of poems (1843–'7); "The Woodman" (Boston, 1849); "Near Home" (1858); and "The Wanderer" (1872). He has also written two volumes of prose, "Conversations in Rome between an Artist, a Catholic, and a Critic" (Boston, 1847); and "Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist" (1873).—**Edward,** the son of William Ellery Channing, the younger, b. in Dorchester (now Boston), 15 June, 1856, was graduated at Harvard in 1878. In 1883 he was appointed instructor in history in Harvard college. He is the author of the following books: "Town and County Government in the English Colonies of North America" (Baltimore, 1884); "Narragansett Planters" (Baltimore, 1886); and the article "Companions of Columbus" in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." He is a member of the Massachusetts historical society, of the American antiquarian society, and of the Military historical society of Massachusetts.

CHAPAIS, Jean Charles, Canadian statesman, b. in Rivière Ouelle, Canada East, about 1825. He was educated at Nicolet college, is a merchant, and was a member of the executive council and commissioner of public works in Canada from March, 1864, until the union in 1867. He was sworn of the privy council, 1 July, 1867, and was minister of agriculture from that date until 16 Nov., 1870, when he became receiver-general, which office he resigned in 1873. He has been a government director of the Grand Trunk railway, and represented several constituencies in the legislature of Quebec. He is a conservative, and was called to the senate on 13 Jan., 1868.

CHAPIN, Aaron Lucius, educator, b. in Hartford, Conn., 6 Feb., 1817. He was graduated at Yale in 1837, and subsequently at Union theological seminary. He was professor in the New York institution for deaf-mutes from 1838 till 1843, and pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in Milwaukee from 1843 till 1849, when he was elected the first president of Beloit college, which he retained from that date until 1886, when he resigned. He was for a number of years one of the editors of the "Congregational Review," and published a work, "First Principles of Political Economy," in 1880.

CHAPIN, Alonzo Bowen, clergyman, b. in Somers, Conn., 10 March, 1808; d. in Hartford, 9 July, 1858. He left the study of theology for the law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and established himself at Wallingford. He edited the "Chronicle of the Church," an Episcopal paper at New Haven, for eight years, and, resuming his theological studies, was ordained in 1838; was rector of Christ church, West Haven, until 1850, and of St. Luke's, Glastenbury, until 1855, when he removed to Hartford and edited the "Calendar." Dr. Chapin is the author of a "Classical Spelling-Book"; "A View of the Organization and Order of the Primitive Church" (1845); "Views of Gospel Truth"; "Glastenbury for 200 Years" (1853); "Puritanism not Protestantism" (1847). He also contributed to the "Knickerbocker," "Christian Spectator," "American Quarterly Review," "Church Review," and "New York Review."

CHAPIN, Edwin Hubbell, clergyman, b. in Union Village, Washington co., N. Y., 29 Dec., 1814; d. in New York city, 27 Dec., 1880. He received his early training at the Bennington, Vt., seminary, his parents having removed to that town, and, after completing the seminary course, studied law in Troy, N. Y., but soon went to Utica and became editor of "The Magazine and Advocate," a periodical devoted to the interests of Universalism. About the same time he determined to study for the ministry, and was ordained in 1837.

E. H. Chapin

His first pastoral duties were in Richmond, Va., where he remained for three years, and then removed to Charlestown, Mass. After six years spent there, he was invited to take charge of the School street Universalist church in Boston, as the colleague of the venerable Hosea Ballou. In 1848 he accepted an invitation from the 4th Universalist church of New York city, then situated near City Hall park. His preaching proved so attractive that a larger building became necessary, and within four years two changes were made to more spacious quarters. In 1850 Dr. Chapin went to Europe as a delegate to the peace congress at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In the period preceding the civil war he was conspicuous among the opponents of negro slavery, and during its continuance lent his great influence to the support of the government. At the close of the war, when the flags of the New York regiments were delivered to the keeping of the state, Dr. Chapin was appointed orator for the occasion, and made an address of remarkable power and eloquence. In 1866 his congregation removed to the "Church of the Divine Paternity," 45th street and 5th avenue, New York city, where it has since remained. Dr. Chapin had long been one of the most prominent of metropolitan preachers, and the new church became one of the points to which throngs of church-goers—and, which is more important, throngs of non-church-goers—resorted whenever it was known that the pastor would speak. Although he was zealous and diligent in his church duties, he was among the most popular of public lecturers, and, while his health permitted, his services were constantly in demand. He was not a profound student in the scholarly acceptation of the term, but as a student and interpreter of human nature, in its relations to the great questions of the time, he had few superiors. His denominational religious associations were with the Universalists; but his sympathies were of the broadest character, and he numbered among his personal friends many of the staunchest advocates of orthodoxy, who could not but admire his eloquence, however much they may have dissented from his religious teaching. In creeds Dr. Chapin did not believe; but he preached a wise conduct in life, and included in the range of his pulpit themes every

topic, social or political, that affects the well-being of mankind. In 1856 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard, and in 1878 that of LL. D. from Tufts. He was a trustee of Bellevue medical college and hospital and a member of many societies. The Chapin Home for aged and indigent men and women, named in his honor, remains a monument to his memory. In 1872 he succeeded Dr. Emerson as editor of the "Christian Leader." The closing years of his life were marked by failing physical powers, though his mind was as brilliant as ever. He travelled in Europe, but was unable to regain his wonted vigor, and for a long time before his death he suffered from nervous depression that no doubt hastened the end. Most of his sermons and lectures were collected and published in book form. The titles are "Hours of Communion" (New York, 1844); "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer" (1850); "Characters in the Gospels" (1852); "Moral Aspects of City Life" (1853); "Discourses on the Beatitudes" (1853); "True Manliness" (New York, 1854); "Duties of Young Men" (1855); "The Crown of Thorns—a Token for the Suffering," probably the most widely read of his books (1860); "Living Words" (Boston, 1861); "The Gathering"—memorial of a meeting of the Chapin family (Springfield, Mass., 1862); "Humanity in the City"; "Providence and Life"; and "Discourses on the Book of Proverbs." With James G. Adams as his associate, he compiled "Hymns for Christian Devotion" (1870).

CHAPIN, Henry, lawyer, b. in Upton, Mass. 13 May, 1811; d. in Worcester, Mass., 13 Oct., 1878. He was graduated at Brown in 1835, and at Harvard law-school in 1838, after which he was admitted to the bar. From 1838 till 1846 he practised in Uxbridge, Mass., and then in Worcester, where he became a partner of Rejoice Newton. He took an active interest in politics, and represented Uxbridge in the state legislature during 1845. In 1849–'50 he was mayor of Worcester, and in 1853 a member of the constitutional convention. He became a commissioner under the "personal liberty law" in 1855, later a commissioner of insolvency, and in 1858 was appointed judge of the court of probate and insolvency. For many years he was a member of the State board of education, also one of the trustees of the State lunatic asylum in Worcester, and a director of the City national bank. He was president of the American Unitarian association during several terms, and a member of the council of the national conference.

CHAPIN, Stephen, clergyman, b. in Milford, Mass., 4 Nov., 1778; d. 1 Oct., 1845. He was graduated at Harvard in 1804, and studied theology with the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, Franklin, Mass. He was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1805, but subsequently changed his views on the mode and subjects of baptism and entered the Baptist ministry, at North Yarmouth, Me., in 1819. In 1822 he accepted the professorship of theology in Waterville (now Colby university), Me. In 1828 he was called to the presidency of Columbian college, Washington, D. C., an office which he held until 1841, when he retired on account of declining health. In Washington, Dr. Chapin was intimately associated with many of the distinguished statesmen of his day. A few published sermons, tracts, and essays are all that remain to show his ability and culture. Among these are "Letters on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism"; "The Duty of Living for the Good of Posterity"; a discourse in commemoration of the second centennial of the landing of the forefathers of New England; "An Inaugural Address," which he delivered as president of Columbian college; and a letter to President Van Buren "On the Proper Disposition of the Smithsonian Bequest." He had received the degree of D. D.

CHAPLEAU, Joseph Adolphe, Canadian statesman, b. in Ste. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, Quebec, 9 Nov., 1840. On leaving college at Terrebonne, he went to Montreal, and was one of the brilliant young men of the period. He became private secretary to D. B. Viger, a prominent Lower Canada statesman, and afterward founded a newspaper in Montreal called the "Colonisateur." He was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1861, and rapidly distinguished himself in the criminal courts. He has always remained a staunch adherent of the conservative party. The question of Canadian confederation caused many of the young members of the party to "bolt"; but Chapleau became a strong advocate of confederation. In 1867 he set out for his native county of Terrebonne, with only ten shillings in his pocket, to contest the representation of the county in the first legislature of the province of Quebec. His friend and political leader, Sir George Cartier, supported his opponent, fearing that "Chapleau would be spoiled" by a victory. Yet Chapleau by his eloquence carried the county. As an orator he has no equal among French-Canadians; and on the occasion of a banquet given to him by the merchants of Bordeaux, France, his oratory was declared by French critics to be equal to that of Gambetta in his best days. He became Queen's counsel in 1873, and in 1874 achieved some celebrity as counsel for the rebels Lepine and Nault, Louis Riel's associates, charged with the murder of Scott. In 1873 he was appointed solicitor-general in Mr. Ouimet's cabinet. During the provincial elections of 1875 he was deputed as the champion speaker of the conservatives, to meet the liberal leader, Mr. Joly, in a meeting at St. Croix, and achieved such success that he was immediately called into the De Boucherville ministry as provincial secretary and registrar. When the government was dismissed by Lieut.-Gov. Luc Letellier De St. Just in 1878, and Mr. Auger, the conservative leader, was defeated at the subsequent elections, a great caucus was held in Montreal, and Mr. Chapleau was elected leader of the party. He led it in opposition until the defeat of the Joly government in 1879, when he became premier of Quebec and minister of agriculture and public works. A few months later he was invited to enter the Dominion cabinet, but declined on the ground that the party was not strong enough in Quebec for him to leave it. In 1882 the offer was renewed, and the party being stronger in Quebec, and his health failing, he resigned the premiership, his portfolio, and his seat in the Quebec legislature, to enter Sir John A. Macdonald's government. On 29 July, 1882, he was sworn of the privy council, and became secretary of state of Canada. He was elected to the house of commons for the county of Terrebonne in the following month. The French-Canadian conservatives in the Dominion parliament are divided into two sections, the ultramontanes in religion, commonly called the *Castors*, following Sir Hector Langevin. Mr. Chapleau is the leader of the other section. He was at one time a professor of criminal jurisprudence, and now (1886) holds the chair of international law in Laval university, Montreal section.

CHAPLIN, Ada C., author, b. in Falmouth, Mass., 25 Jan., 1842; d. in Mansfield, Conn., 9 Dec., 1883. In 1860 she married the Rev. A. J. Chaplin. Her published works include "A Mind of

My Own"; "Little Nobody"; "Two Half-Dollars"; "Widow Maynard's Cow"; "Eight Years Old"; "Annie Lincoln's Lesson"; "Little Watchman"; "Edith's Two Account-Books"; "Grace Harland"; "Happy New Year"; "Christ's Cadets"; and "Charity Hurlburt."

CHAPLIN, Christine (Mrs. Brush), artist, b. in Bangor, Me., in 1842. In prosecuting her art studies, she spent about a year in Europe, where she painted with Charles Chaplin and Harpignies, of Paris, and Bomford, of London. Her specialty is painting wild-flowers in water-colors. Her pictures have been exhibited at the water-color society of New York, in Brooklyn, and at the Boston art club. She has written several little books of verse, illustrated by herself.

CHAPLIN, Jeremiah, educator, b. in Rowley (now Georgetown), Mass., 2 Jan., 1776; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., 7 May, 1841. He worked on his father's farm till he was nearly of age, but at the same time prepared for college, and was graduated at Brown in 1799. After spending a year there as tutor he studied theology, and in 1802 became pastor of the Baptist church in Danvers, Mass. He resigned this charge in 1817, and accepted an invitation to become principal of a newly established Baptist literary and theological seminary at Waterville, Me. This was chartered as Waterville college in 1820 (now Colby university), and in 1821 Dr. Chaplin became its first president. His administration was wise and efficient, and laid the foundation for the prosperity of the college. He resigned his office in 1833, returned to his pastoral labors, for which he had a strong preference, and, after preaching in Rowley, Mass., and Wilmington, Conn., went to live in Hamilton, N. Y. Dr. Chaplin was a learned theologian. Though he held strictly to the Calvinistic doctrines, his manner of stating them was original. He published a small volume entitled "The Evening of Life" (new eds., Boston, 1865 and 1871).—His son, **Jeremiah,** b. in Danvers, Mass., in 1813; d. in New Utrecht, N. Y., 5 March, 1886, was graduated at Waterville in 1833, and, after holding pastorates in Bangor, Me., and Newton Centre, Mass., engaged in literary pursuits in Boston. He published "The Memorial Hour" (Boston, 1864); "Riches of Bunyan"; "The Hand of Jesus" (1869); "Life of Rev. Duncan Dunbar"; "Life of Charles Sumner"; "Life of Franklin"; "Life of Galen"; and "Life of Henry Dunster, First President of Harvard College" (Boston, 1872). The last-mentioned work has much historical value.—His wife, **Jane Dunbar,** author, b. in Scotland, 11 Feb., 1819; d. in Boston, Mass., 17 April, 1884, came to the United States in 1821 with her father, Duncan Dunbar, who was for many years a Baptist clergyman in New York city. She was educated in New York, and married Dr. Chaplin in 1841. Her literary work comprises numerous contributions to religious periodicals and the following Sunday-school storybooks: "The Convent and the Manse," "The Transplanted Shamrock," "Black and White," "Kitty Foote," "Morning Gloom," "The Old Gentleman and His Friends," "Gems of the Bog," "Out of the Wilderness," "Donald McBride's Lassie," and "Wee Maggie Forsythe."

CHAPMAN, Alvan Wentworth, botanist, b. in Southampton, Mass., 28 Sept., 1809. He was graduated at Amherst in 1830, and then studied medicine at Savannah and Washington, Ga., and at Quincy, Fla., until 1836, after which he practised at Quincy and in Jackson county, Fla., and in 1846 removed to Apalachicola, where he was collector of internal revenue in 1865–'6, and collector of customs from 1866 till 1869. He has attained high rank as a botanist, and the genus "Chapmannia" was named in his honor. Dr. Chapman is the author of "Flora of the Southern United States" (New York, 1860).

CHAPMAN, George H., soldier. He served during the civil war in the volunteer army, and was appointed a brigadier-general on 21 July, 1864. On 13 March, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general, and was mustered out of service on 7 Jan., 1866.

CHAPMAN, George Thomas, clergyman, b. in Pilton, Devonshire, England, 21 Sept., 1786; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 18 Oct., 1872. He came to the United States in 1795, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1804. Settling in Bucksport, Me., he practised law until 1815; but meanwhile he studied theology, and was ordained in the Episcopal church in January, 1818. From 1820 till 1830 he was rector of Christ church, Lexington, Ky., and among his parishioners was Henry Clay, with whom he formed a life-long friendship. He subsequently had charge of parishes in Portland, Me., Newark and Belleville, N. J., Pittsfield and Newburyport, Mass. From 1825 till 1827, while in Lexington, he filled the chair of history and antiquities in the Transylvania university, from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1824. Dr. Chapman published "Sermons to Presbyterians," "Sermons on Doctrines of the Episcopal Church" (1828; 3d ed., 1844), and "Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College" (Cambridge, 1867).

CHAPMAN, John Gadsby, painter, b. in Alexandria, Va., in 1808. Having shown an early aptitude for art, he went to Italy to study, and on his return settled in New York, where he was elected a member of the National academy in 1836. He became a successful etcher and wood-engraver, made illustrations for many books, among others Harper's illustrated Bible, and published a "Drawing-Book," which has passed through many editions in this country and in England. In 1848 he returned to Italy, and since then his studio has been in Rome. He visited the United States in 1859 and again in 1878. Mr. Chapman is one of the three survivors among the original members of the Sketch club, established in New York about 1830, the others being a sister of Robert C. Sands, and Prof. Robert W. Weir. Among his works in oil are "Baptism of Pocahontas," in the capitol at Washington, "Etruscan Girl," "Sunset on the Campagna," "Vintage Scene," "Stone Pines in the Barberini Valley," and "Valley of Mexico."

CHAPMAN, Maria Weston, reformer, b. in Weymouth, Mass., in 1806; d. there in 1885. She was a daughter of Warren Weston, of Weymouth. After being educated in her native town and in England, she was principal of the newly established Young ladies' high-school in Boston in 1829–'30. She was married in 1830, and in 1834 became an active abolitionist. Her husband died in 1842, and in 1848 she went to Paris, France, where she aided the anti-slavery cause with her pen. She returned to this country in 1856, and in 1877 published the autobiography of her intimate friend, Harriet Martineau.

CHAPMAN, Nathaniel, physician, b. in Summer Hill, Fairfax co., Va., 28 May, 1780; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 July, 1853. After receiving an excellent classical education at the academy in Alexandria, Va., he went to Philadelphia, and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1800. While a student, he attracted the notice of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and became one of his private pupils. At his sugges-

tion Chapman presented an inaugural thesis on hydrophobia in answer to an attack on Dr. Rush's favorite theory on the pathology of that disease. Subsequently he went abroad, studying for a year in London under Dr. Abernethy, and then for two years in the University of Edinburgh. He returned to the United States in 1804 and began practice in Philadelphia, where he soon became eminent. In 1810 he assisted Dr. Thomas C. James, then professor of midwifery, and three years later he became professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was elected to the chair of theory and practice of medicine, which he held until 1850. He founded the medical institute in 1817, and for more than twenty years delivered a summer course of lectures in that institution, also for many years gave clinical lectures in the hospital of the Philadelphia almshouse. For some time he was president of the Philadelphia medical society, president of the American philosophical society (1846–'8), and the first president of the American medical association. In 1820 he began the publication of "The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," which he edited for several years. Many of his lectures appeared in the "Medical Examiner" of Philadelphia during 1838–'40, and afterward were issued in book form. His published works include "Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary" (Philadelphia, 1808); "Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica" (1828); "Lectures on Eruptive Fevers, Hæmorrhages, and Dropsies, and on Gout and Rheumatism" (1844); and "Lectures on the Thoracic Viscera." A compendium of his lectures was published by Dr. N. D. Benedict.—His grandson, **Henry Cadwalader,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Aug., 1845. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863, and at the medical department in 1867, after which he spent three years in Europe. He then settled in Philadelphia, was for some time lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1877 became lecturer on the physiology of the nervous system in Jefferson medical college. He is curator of the Philadelphia academy of natural sciences, and a member of the American philosophical society. To the proceedings of these organizations he is a frequent contributor, and has also published papers in the "Medical Times," and also "Evolution of Life" (Philadelphia, 1873), and "History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (1884).

CHAPMAN, Reuben, governor of Alabama, b. in Randolph co., Va., 15 July, 1799; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 17 May, 1882. He received an academic education in Virginia, and then removed to Alabama, settling in Somerville, Morgan co., where he practised law. For many years he was a member of the state legislature, and subsequently was elected as a democrat to congress, serving continuously from 7 Dec., 1835, till 3 March, 1847. He was then elected governor of his state, and held that office until 1849, after which he retired to private life in Huntsville. But for many years he continued to be consulted on all matters of political importance, and was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of Cincinnati in 1856, of Charleston in 1860, and of New York in 1868.

CHAPMAN, Reuben Atwater, jurist, b. in Russell, Hampden co., Mass., 20 Sept., 1801; d. at Fluellen, Switzerland, 28 June, 1873. He was a New England farmer's son, and received but a limited education. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in a country store in Blanford, where he attracted the attention of a lawyer, who invited him to become a student in his office. This offer was gratefully accepted, and after his admission to the bar he practised successively in Westfield, Monson, Ware, and Springfield. Later he became associated with George Ashmun, and during its twenty years' continuance the firm of Chapman & Ashmun was among the most successful in the state. In 1860 he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme judicial court, and in 1868 was advanced to the chief justiceship. He received the degrees of A. M. from Williams in 1836 and from Amherst in 1841, and LL. D. from Amherst in 1861 and from Harvard in 1864.

CHAPMAN, Robert Hett, educator, b. in Orange, N. J., 2 March, 1771; d. in Winchester, Va., 18 June, 1833. He was graduated at Princeton in 1789, and, after studying theology, was licensed by the presbytery of New York in 1793. From 1796 till 1799 he was pastor in Rahway, N. J., and from 1801 till 1812 preached in Cambridge, N. Y. He then became president of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he remained until 1816, after which he officiated variously in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

CHAPMAN, Warren Hosea, physician, b. in Tolland, Conn., 5 May, 1821. He was graduated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1821, after which he studied medicine and settled in Peoria, where he became eminent in his profession. Dr. Chapman was prominent in the arrangements that led to the establishment of a summer school of science in Peoria, and was president of the scientific association under whose direction the school was formed. He is a member of several medical and scientific societies, to whose proceedings he has contributed valuable papers. Among these are "Geology of Peoria County," "Chemistry of the Rocks," and "Systems of Stratified Rocks."

CHAPMAN, William, soldier, b. in St. Johns, Md., 22 Jan., 1810. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, and promoted to lieutenant in the 5th infantry, after which he served on frontier duty at Fort Mackinac, Mich., in 1831–'2, on the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, as instructor at West Point in 1832–'3, and with his regiment at various posts on the frontier until 1845. In 1845–'6 he was in Texas during the military occupancy of that country, and in the Mexican war was present at the principal engagements. He received the brevet rank of major in August, 1847, and that of lieutenant-colonel in September, for gallant conduct during the war. Subsequently he again served on garrison duty in Texas and New Mexico, becoming major of the 2d infantry in February, 1861. During the civil war he had command of a regiment in the defences of Washington in 1862, and was with the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown and at Malvern Hill, and afterward at Manassas, where he received the brevet of colonel. He was retired from active service in August, 1863, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the command of the draft rendezvous at Madison, Wis.

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François Xavier de, French traveller, b. in Saint-Quentin, 29 Oct., 1682; d. in La Flèche, 1 Feb., 1761. He entered the Jesuit society in 1698, and while a scholar was sent to Quebec in 1705, and during the four years following his arrival taught in the college in that place. After completing his divinity studies, he became a professor of belles-lettres in France, published a history of Christianity in Japan, and returned to Canada. For some time after his arrival he remained at Sault St. Louis. Then he ascended the St. Lawrence, and, reaching the Mississippi by

way of the Illinois, descended the river to New Orleans, thence proceeding to France by way of Santo Domingo, after an absence of two years. He published, in 1724, a "Life of Mother Mary of the Incarnation," first superior of the Ursulines at Quebec. From 1733 till 1755 he was one of the directors of the "Journal de trevoux." He published in succession histories of Santo Domingo and Japan, and in 1744 his "Histoire de la nouvelle France," which had been kept back for twenty years. Simultaneous with the latter appeared the journal that he wrote while in America, which was addressed to the Duchess de Lesdiguière, and was soon translated into English. Though his history was praised and quoted as an authority by scholars, it was not translated until recently, when an edition in English was published by John Gilmary Shea (New York, 6 vols., 1865–'72). The last work written by Charlevoix was a history of Paraguay (1756).

P. fr. x. de Charlevoix

CHARLTON, Robert M., jurist, b. in Savannah, Ga., 19 Jan., 1807; d. there, 18 Jan., 1854. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1828 was elected to the Georgia legislature. He was subsequently appointed U. S. district attorney by President Jackson, and in 1834 was appointed, and afterward elected, judge of the supreme court for the eastern district of Georgia. He was U. S. senator in 1852–'3, and was twice elected mayor of Savannah. In 1839 he published a volume of poems, including those of a deceased brother. He also contributed largely, both in prose and verse, to the pages of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," the best known of his writings for periodicals being "Leaves from the Portfolio of a Georgia Lawyer." He was distinguished as an orator.

CHARNISÉ, Aulnay de, Charles de Menou, Seigneur d', French proprietor in Acadia, drowned 24 May, 1650. He went from France in 1632 with Isaac de Razilly, who had been selected by the French government to restore to France her Acadian possessions. Razilly brought with him forty families and settled at Le Have, on the southern coast of the island, dispossessing a Scotchman who was too weak to resist. In 1635 Charnisé went as Razilly's lieutenant to Penobscot river and despoiled the fort held by the Plymouth people. He gave the men that had charge of the fort their liberty, but bade them tell their people at the English plantations that he would come the next year and displace them as far south as the 40th degree of north latitude. He then took full possession of the place, and strengthened the defences. The Plymouth people manned a vessel, and went to Penobscot to drive out the French, whom they found only eighteen in number, but strongly intrenched. Charnisé permitted them to expend all their ammunition, and then go home. In 1636 Razilly suddenly died, and, although his property and territorial rights passed to the possession of his brother Claude, Charnisé, being a relative, gained control. He went immediately to Port Royal, erected a new fort, removed the Le Have colonists, and sent to France for twenty additional families, making Port Royal the principal settlement in Acadia, which at that time embraced not only Nova Scotia, but a portion of New Brunswick, extending as far west as the Penobscot. At the mouth of the St. John was a fort commanded by Le Tour, who held a commission precisely similar to Charnisé's. Accusations and complaints were preferred, and Charnisé, by reason of superior advantages at court, obtained an order from the king, 13 Feb., 1641, for arresting Le Tour and sending him to France. But the military forces of the two rivals were almost equal. Charnisé could not dispossess Le Tour, and was obliged to send back the ship that brought the order, with Le Tour's refusal instead of his body. In the early winter of 1641 Charnisé returned to France to obtain additional power, and Le Tour sought the aid of his New England neighbors. As a result of negotiations with the New England governor, a body of Boston merchants made a visit to Fort La Tour for purposes of trade, and while at sea, on their return, met Charnisé himself, who informed them that Le Tour was a rebel, and showed them a confirmation of the order issued the year before for his arrest. With 500 men in armed ships, Charnisé laid siege to Fort La Tour; but aid came from New England, and he was driven away. At a later date, learning that Le Tour had taken a journey to Quebec, he again laid siege to the fort; but Madame La Tour, who had no more disposition to yield than her husband, inspired the garrison with her determined spirit, directed from the bastions the cannonade on the enemy's ships, and compelled Charnisé to retire. By the aid of a treacherous sentry, he was enabled, on his third attack, to enter the fort, but the resistance led by Madame La Tour was so fierce that he proposed terms of capitulation, pledging life and liberty to all in the garrison. His terms being accepted, he basely broke his faith, hanged every member of the garrison, and compelled Madame La Tour to witness the execution with a rope around her own neck. The atrocities broke her heart, and she died in a few days. Charnisé's booty was valued at £10,000. He now had the whole of Acadia to himself, and improvements were made, marshes were diked, mills erected, and ship-building begun. In 1645 he went to France, and received honors from the king. In 1647 a commission was issued making him governor and lieutenant-general in Acadia. Le Tour, immediately on his return from Quebec, discovering the devastation made in his absence, sailed for France, laid the facts before the court, and not only secured a restoration of his title and privileges, but was made Charnisé's successor. The widow of Charnisé, with her children, was still living in Acadia, and was alarmed at the turn affairs had taken, and preparations offensive and defensive were entered upon; but all hostilities suddenly ceased. The leaders of the opposing forces concluded to end their troubles by marriage, 24 Feb., 1653.

CHARTRES, Robert Philippe Louis Eugene Ferdinand. See ORLEANS.

CHASE, Ann, patriot, b. in Ireland in 1809; d. in Brooklyn, L. I., 24 Dec., 1874. She came to the United States in 1818, and acquired an excellent mercantile education while assisting her brother in his business. In 1832 she settled in New Orleans, but during the following year removed to Tampico, Mexico, where she met Franklin Chase, U. S. consul at that place, whom she married in 1836. While the Mexican war was in

progress, Mrs. Chase remained at the consulate to protect the American records during the enforced absence of her husband. On one occasion an infuriated mob attempted to pull down the flag that floated over her residence; but, with revolver in hand, she defied the crowd, and declared that no one should touch the flag except over her dead body. Later she succeeded in communicating with Com. Connor, then commanding the U. S. fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, and through her instrumentality the city of Tampico was taken, without expenditure of life or treasure. In honor of her heroism, the army named the fortress of the city Fort Ann, and the ladies of New Orleans presented her with a service of plate. In 1871 her husband resigned his office and she removed to Brooklyn, where the remainder of her life was spent. During the voyage to the United States, while rescuing a child from danger, she received injuries that resulted in a cancer of the breast, causing her death.

CHASE, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in New Hampshire in 1789; d. in Natchez, Miss., 11 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, and, after studying theology, was ordained in the Presbyterian church. His ministerial life was spent entirely in the southwest, where he did a noble missionary work in circulating the Scriptures. He was also a geologist, and presented Oakland, Miss., college with a valuable collection of fossils, which he had gathered during his journeys. In 1857 Washington college conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

CHASE, Carlton, P. E. bishop, b. in Hopkinton, N. H., 20 Feb., 1794; d. 18 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, studied for the ministry in the Episcopal church, and was ordained deacon in Bristol, R. I., by Bishop Griswold, 9 Dec., 1818, and priest, in Newport, R. I., 27 Sept., 1820. He accepted a call to Bellows Falls, Vt., and was pastor there for twenty-four years. He was consecrated the first bishop of New Hampshire, in Philadelphia, 20 Oct., 1844, after which he removed to Claremont, N. H., and was rector of Trinity church there for several years. During the interim, when New York was without a bishop capable of action, Bishop Chase made three visitations in that diocese between December, 1849, and September, 1852. He published a few single sermons and addresses.

CHASE, Dudley, statesman and jurist, b. in Cornish, N. H., 30 Dec., 1771; d. in Randolph, Vt., 23 Feb., 1846. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1791, and admitted to the bar in 1793. He was attorney for Orange county from 1803 till 1811, and a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822. From 1805 till 1812 he was a member of the legislature, and speaker of the house from 1808 till 1812. He was U. S. senator from 1813 till 1817, and again from 1825 till 1831. From 1817 till 1821 he was chief justice of the Vermont supreme court. In 1831 he retired and devoted himself to farming, of which he was very fond.

CHASE, Frederic Augustus, clergyman, b. at King's Ferry, Cayuga co., N. Y., 29 Jan., 1833. He studied at Union college and the University of Michigan, paying special attention to engineering and the sciences, and then at the Auburn theological seminary. After being ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman, he had charge of churches in Parishville and Lyndonville, N. Y. From 1868 till 1870 he was president of a female seminary in Lyons, Iowa, and in 1872 became professor of natural sciences in Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. He has made several minor inventions of improved forms of heating apparatus, has contributed to periodical literature, and published a sermon on the death of President Lincoln (1865).

CHASE, George, lawyer, b. in Portland, Me., 29 Dec., 1849. He was graduated at Yale in 1870, being the valedictorian of his class, and at Columbia law-school, New York city, in 1873. He became assistant professor of municipal law in Columbia in 1875, and in 1878 was made professor of criminal law, torts, and procedure. He has published the "American Student's Blackstone" (New York, 1876), and edited the "Ready Legal Adviser" (1881) and an edition of Stephens's "Digest of the Law of Evidence" (1886).

CHASE, Harry, painter, b. in Woodstock, Vt., in 1853. He studied at the Hague under Mesdag, at the Munich academy under Kaulbach, and in Paris under Soyer. He was elected an associate of the national academy in 1883. His studio is in New York. His principal works are "Breezy Afternoon off the Battery in New York"; "Pêcheurs Anglais," "Low Tide on the Welsh Coast" (1878); "Herring-Fishers of Scheveningen" (1880); "Outward-bound Whaler," "Dutch Boats at Anchor" (1881); "Departure of a French Brig," "Bringing the Fish Ashore" (1882); "Coast of Holland," "Summer Morning on French Coast" (1883); "Near Dordrecht," "Battery Park in New York" (1884); "Rising Tide on the Dutch Coast," and "New York Harbor—North River" (1885).

CHASE, Irah, clergyman, b. in Stratton, Vt., 5 Oct., 1793; d. in Newton, Mass., 1 Nov., 1864. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, and at Andover theological seminary in 1817. He was ordained as a Baptist minister at Danvers, Mass., 17 Sept., 1817, and spent a year in missionary labor in western Virginia. While at Andover, he had become impressed with the need of a special theological school for his denomination, and in 1818 was associated with Dr. William Staughton in the establishment at Philadelphia of the first Baptist theological school in the country. This was removed in 1822 to Washington, D. C., and made a part of the newly chartered Columbian college, in which Dr. Chase held the chair of biblical literature till 1825, when he resigned. He then removed to Massachusetts and took a prominent part in the establishment of Newton theological institution, where he was the first professor, holding the chair of biblical theology till 1836, when he was transferred to that of ecclesiastical history. He resigned in 1845, to devote himself to theological and literary investigations. He had spent a year in Europe while holding his Washington professorship, and in 1830 made a second visit, and was instrumental in founding the Baptist mission in France. He published "Remarks on the Book of Daniel" (Boston, 1844); "Life of John Bunyan"; "The Design of Baptism, viewed in its Relation to the Christian Life" (1851); "The Work claiming to be the Constitution of the Holy Apostles, including the Canons, revised from the Greek"; and "Infant Baptism an Invention of Man" (Philadelphia, 1863); together with a large number of sermons, essays, and contributions to reviews.

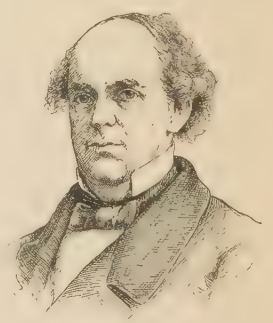
CHASE, Lucien B., author, b. in Vermont, 9 Aug., 1817; d. 14 Dec., 1864. He removed to Clarksville, Tenn., and served as a representative in congress from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1849, declining a re-election. He published a "History of the Polk Administration" (New York, 1850).

CHASE, Philander, P. E. bishop, b. in Cornish, N. H., 14 Dec., 1775; d. at Jubilee college, Ill., 20 Sept., 1852. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although of Congregational origin and training, he was led into the Episcopal

church by having met with a prayer-book and examined its contents, and thereupon studied for the ministry and was ordained by Bishop Provoost, in New York, deacon, 10 June, 1798, priest, 10 Nov., 1799. For several years he was occupied in missionary labors in northern and western New York, and also in teaching school. In 1805, on account of his wife's delicate health, he went to New Orleans, La., where he labored zealously and successfully in behalf of the P. E. church. Returning to the north in 1811, he became rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn., which prospered under his ministrations. For years past, however, as his heart and mind were deeply concerned in the position and prospects of the west, he felt the urgent call to make that part of the country his field of labor. Accordingly, in 1817, he went to Ohio and began the work of establishing the church in that region. He organized several parishes, assuming the rectorship of three himself, and taking charge of the academy at Worthington, Ohio, and, having been elected bishop, was consecrated in Philadelphia, 11 Feb., 1819. He toiled on, amid trials and discouragements, and finally resolved to go to England to ask for aid. He met with great success, collecting about $30,000, with which on his return he purchased 8,000 acres of land and laid the foundations of a college and theological seminary. These, in grateful acknowledgment of the generous kindness of two English noblemen, were named Kenyon college and Gambier theological seminary. Disputes having arisen between the bishop and some of his clergy in regard to the proper use of the funds obtained from England and his power of jurisdiction, he resigned, in September, 1831, both the diocese and the presidency of the college. Still intent upon missionary labor, he removed farther west, took possession of a large tract of land in Michigan, and did missionary duty in the vicinity for three years, and in 1835 was chosen bishop of Illinois. He again visited England, with the same object as before, and collected about $10,000 for educational work. His labors culminated in the founding of Jubilee college, in 1838, at Robin's Nest, Ill. A charter was obtained in 1847, placing the college entirely in the hands of the church. He was presiding bishop from 1843 till 1852. He was a man of indomitable perseverance and great strength of will, and was the most energetic and successful pioneer of the Episcopal church in the west. He published "A Plea for the West" (1826); "The Star in the West, or Kenyon College" (1828); "Defence of Kenyon College" (1831); and "Reminiscences: an Autobiography, comprising a History of the Principal Events in the Author's Life to 1847" (2 vols., New York, 1848).

CHASE, Pliny Earle, scientist, b. in Worcester, Mass., 18 Aug., 1820. He was graduated at Harvard in 1839, and for many years a teacher in Philadelphia, and later occupied in mercantile pursuits. In 1871 he became professor of philosophy and logic in Haverford college, near Philadelphia, and afterward was its acting president. Much of his time has been devoted to scientific research, and his investigations include: 1. The confirmation of Faraday's conjecture that gravity must be capable of an experimental relation to electricity, magnetism, and the other forces, so as to bind it up with them in reciprocal action and equivalent effect. For this investigation he received in 1864 the Magellanic gold medal of the American philosophical society. 2. Estimate of the mass and distance of the sun, from the influence upon the barometer of the constrained relative motions of the earth and sun. 3. The discovery that "V," which is the ratio between the electrostatic and electro-magnetic units, is also the time integral of stellar rotation, thus completing the demonstration of Faraday's conjecture. 4. Extension of planetary and stellar harmonies, so as to show that all the bodies of the solar system are so arranged as to indicate harmonic vibrations in an interstellar elastic medium. 5. Demonstration that the phyllotactic law, which Pierce, Hill, and Wright had extended to planetary cycles, is also operative in the vibrations of chemical atoms. 6. Application of the principle of conservation of areas to all cases of nebular condensation, so as to show that the maximum gravitating acceleration at the centre of a stellar system is always determined by luminous undulation. 7. Correction of an error in regard to the density of the luminiferous ether. 8. Correction of an error in regard to the elasticity of the luminiferous ether. 9. Demonstration of the Chase-Maxwell ratio. The results of these and other investigations have been contributed to the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society" and other scientific journals, and have also appeared in the transactions of the Royal society, French academy, and elsewhere. He is a member of scientific societies both in the United States and Europe, and has been vice-president of the American philosophical society. His published works include several arithmetics and "Elements of Meteorology" (Philadelphia, 1884).

CHASE, Salmon Portland, statesman, b. in Cornish, N. H., 13 Jan., 1808; d. in New York city, 7 May, 1873. He was named for his uncle, Salmon, who died in Portland, and he used to say that he was his uncle's monument. He was a descendant in the ninth generation of Thomas Chase, of Chesham, England, and in the sixth of Aquila Chase, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1640. Salmon Portland was the eighth of the eleven children of Ithamar Chase and his wife Jannette Ralston, who was of Scottish blood. He was born in the house built by his grandfather, which still stands overlooking Connecticut river and in the afternoon shadow of Ascutney mountain. Of his father's seven brothers, three were lawyers, Dudley becoming a U. S. senator; two were physicians; Philander became a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church; and one, like his father, was a farmer. His earliest teacher was Daniel Breck, afterward a jurist in Kentucky. When the boy was eight years old his parents removed to Keene, where his mother had inherited a little property. This was invested in a glass-factory; but a revision of the tariff, by which the duty on glass was lowered, ruined the business, and soon afterward the father died. Salmon was sent to school at Windsor, and made considerable progress in Latin and Greek. In 1820 his uncle, the bishop of Ohio, offered to take him into his family, and the boy set out in the



spring, with his brother and the afterward famous Henry R. Schoolcraft, to make the journey to what was then considered the distant west. They were taken from Buffalo to Cleveland by the "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamboat on the great lakes. He spent three years in Worthington and Cincinnati with his uncle, who attended to his education personally till he went to England in 1823, when the boy returned home, the next year entered Dartmouth as a junior, and was graduated in 1826. He at once established a classical school for boys in Washington, D. C., which he conducted with success, at the same time studying law with William Wirt. Mr. Chase gave much of his leisure to light literature, and a poem that was addressed by him to Mr. Wirt's daughters was printed and is still extant. In 1830, having completed his studies, he closed the school, was admitted to the bar in Washington, and settled in Cincinnati, where he soon obtained a large practice. In politics he did not identify himself with either of the great parties; but on one point he was clear from the first: he was unalterably opposed to slavery, and in this sentiment he was confirmed by witnessing the destruction of the "Philanthropist" office by a pro-slavery mob in 1836. In 1837 he defended a fugitive slave woman, claimed under the law of 1793, and took the highest ground against the constitutionality of that law. One of the oldest lawyers in the court-room was heard to remark concerning him: "There is a promising young man who has just ruined himself." In 1837 Mr. Chase also defended his friend James G. Birney in a suit for harboring a negro slave, and in 1838 he reviewed with great severity a report of the judiciary committee of the state senate, refusing trial by jury to slaves, and in a second suit defended Mr. Birney. When it became evident, after the brief administration of Harrison was over and that of Tyler begun, that no more effective opposition to the encroachments of slavery was to be expected from the Whig than from the Democratic party, a Liberty party was organized in Ohio in December, 1841, and Mr. Chase was foremost among its founders. The address, which was written by Mr. Chase, contained these passages, clearly setting forth the issues of a mighty struggle that was to continue for twenty-five years and be closed only by a bloody war: "The constitution found slavery, and left it, a state institution—the creature and dependant of state law—wholly local in its existence and character. It did not make it a national institution. . . . Why, then, fellow-citizens, are we now appealing to you? . . . Why is it that the whole nation is moved, as with a mighty wind, by the discussion of the questions involved in the great issue now made up between liberty and slavery? It is, fellow-citizens—and we beg you to mark this—it is because slavery has overleaped its prescribed limits and usurped the control of the national government. We ask you to acquaint yourselves fully with the details and particulars belonging to the topics which we have briefly touched, and we do not doubt that you will concur with us in believing that the honor, the welfare, the safety of our country imperiously require the absolute and unqualified divorce of the government from slavery." Writing of this late in life Mr. Chase said: "Having resolved on my political course, I devoted all the time and means I could command to the work of spreading the principles and building up the organization of the party of constitutional freedom then inaugurated. Sometimes, indeed, all I could do seemed insignificant, while the labors I had to perform, and the demands upon my very limited resources by necessary contributions, taxed severely all my ability. . . . It seems to me now, on looking back, that I could not help working if I would, and that I was just as really called in the course of Providence to my labors for human freedom as ever any other laborer in the great field of the world was called to his appointed work." Mr. Chase acted as counsel for so many blacks who were claimed as fugitives that he was at length called by Kentuckians the "attorney-general for runaway negroes," and the colored people of Cincinnati presented him with a silver pitcher "for his various public services in behalf of the oppressed." One of his most noted cases was the defence of John Van Zandt (the original of John Van Trompe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin") in 1842, who was prosecuted for harboring fugitive slaves because he had overtaken a party of them on the road and given them a ride in his wagon. In the final hearing, 1846, William H. Seward was associated with Mr. Chase, neither of them receiving any compensation.

When the Liberty party, in a national convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1843, nominated James G. Birney for president, the platform was almost entirely the composition of Mr. Chase. But he vigorously opposed the resolution, offered by John Pierpont, declaring that the fugitive-slave-law clause of the constitution was not binding in conscience, but might be mentally excepted in any oath to support the constitution. In 1840 the Liberty party had cast but one in 360 of the entire popular vote of the country. In 1844 it cast one in forty, and caused the defeat of Mr. Clay. The free-soil convention that met in Buffalo in 1848 and nominated Martin Van Buren for president, with Charles Francis Adams for vice-president, was presided over by Mr. Chase. This time the party cast one in nine of the whole number of votes. In February, 1849, the Democrats and the free-soilers in the Ohio legislature formed a coalition, one result of which was the election of Mr. Chase to the U. S. senate. Agreeing with the Democracy of Ohio, which, by resolution in convention, had declared slavery to be an evil, he supported its state policy and nominees, but declared that he would desert it if it deserted the anti-slavery position. In the senate, 26 and 27 March, 1850, he made a notable speech against the so-called "compromise measures," which included the fugitive-slave law, and offered several amendments, all of which were voted down. When the Democratic convention at Baltimore nominated Franklin Pierce for president in 1852, and approved of the compromise acts of 1850, Senator Chase dissolved his connection with the Democratic party in Ohio. At this time he addressed a letter to Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, suggesting and vindicating the idea of an independent democracy. He made a platform, which was substantially that adopted at the Pittsburg convention, in the same year. He continued his support to the independent democrats until the Kansas-Nebraska bill came up, when he vigorously opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, wrote an appeal to the people against it, and made the first elaborate exposure of its character. His persistent attacks upon it in the senate thoroughly roused the north, and are admitted to have influenced in a remarkable degree the subsequent struggle. During his senatorial career Mr. Chase also advocated economy in the national finances, a Pacific railroad by the shortest and best route, the homestead law (which was intended to develop the northern territories), and cheap postage, and held that the national treasury should defray the ex-

pense of providing for safe navigation of the lakes, as well as of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

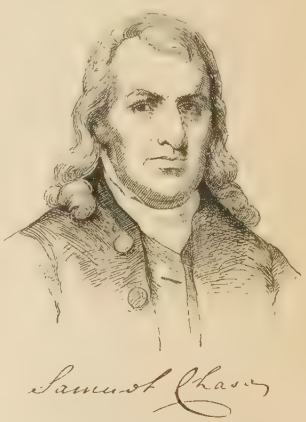
In 1855 he was elected governor of Ohio by the opponents of the Pierce administration. His inaugural address recommended single districts for legislative representation, annual instead of biennial sessions of the legislature, and an extended educational system. Soon after his inauguration occurred the Garner tragedy, so called, in which a fugitive slave mother, near Cincinnati, attempted to kill all of her children, and did kill one, to prevent them from being borne back to slave-life in Kentucky. This and other slave-hunts in Ohio so roused and increased the anti-slavery sentiment in that place that Gov. Chase was re-nominated by acclamation, and was re-elected by a small majority, though the American or know-nothing party had a candidate in the field. In the national Republican convention, held at Chicago in 1860, the vote on the first ballot stood: Seward, 173½; Lincoln, 102; Cameron, 50½; Chase, 49. On the third ballot Mr. Lincoln lacked but four of the number necessary to nominate, and these were given by Mr. Chase's friends before the result was declared. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated president, 4 March, 1861, he made Gov. Chase secretary of the treasury. The difficulty that he was immediately called upon to grapple with is thus described by Mr. Greeley: "When he accepted the office of secretary of the treasury the finances were already in chaos; the current revenue being inadequate, even in the absence of all expenditure or preparation for war, his predecessor (Cobb, of Georgia) having attempted to borrow $10,000,000, in October, 1860, and obtained only $7,022,000—the bidders to whom the balance was awarded choosing to forfeit their initial deposit rather than take and pay for their bonds. Thenceforth he had tided over, till his resignation, by selling treasury notes, payable a year from date, at 6 to 12 per cent. discount; and when, after he had retired from the scene, Gen. Dix, who succeeded him in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, attempted (February, 1861) to borrow a small sum on twenty-year bonds at 6 per cent., he was obliged to sell those bonds at an average discount of 9½ per cent. Hence, of Mr. Chase's first loan of $8,000,000, for which bids were opened (2 April) ten days before Beauregard first fired on Fort Sumter, the offerings ranged from 5 to 10 per cent. discount; and only $3,099,000 were tendered at or under 6 per cent. discount—he, in the face of a vehement clamor, declining all bids at higher rates of discount than 6 per cent., and placing soon afterward the balance of the $8,000,000 in two-year treasury notes at par or a fraction over." When the secretary went to New York for his first loan, the London "Times" declared that he had "coerced $50,000,000 from the banks, but would not fare so well at the London Exchange." Three years later it said "the hundredth part of Mr. Chase's embarrassments would tax Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity to the utmost, and set the [British] public mind in a ferment of excitement." In his conference with the bankers, the secretary said he hoped they would be able to take the loans on such terms as could be admitted. "If you can not," said he, "I shall go back to Washington and issue notes for circulation; for it is certain that the war must go on until the rebellion is put down, if we have to put out paper until it takes a thousand dollars to buy a breakfast." At this time the amount of coin in circulation in the country was estimated at $210,000,000; and it soon became evident that this was insufficient for carrying on the war. The banks could not sell the bonds for coin, and could not meet their obligations in coin, and on 27 Dec., 1861, they agreed to suspend specie payment at the close of the year. In his first report, submitted on the 9th of that month, Sec. Chase recommended retrenchment of expenses wherever possible, confiscation of the property of those in arms against the government, an increase of duties and of the tax on spirits, and a national currency, with a system of national banking associations. This last recommendation was carried out in the issue of "greenbacks," which were made a legal tender for everything but customs duties, and the establishment of the national banking law. His management of the finances of the government during the first three years of the great war has received nothing but the highest praise. He resigned the secretaryship on 30 June, 1864, and was succeeded a few days later by William P. Fessenden. On 6 Dec., 1864, President Lincoln nominated him to be chief justice of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Roger B. Taney, and the nomination was immediately confirmed by the senate. In this office he presided at the impeachment trial of President Johnson in 1868. In that year his name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and in answer to a letter from the chairman of the democratic national committee he wrote:

"For more than a quarter of a century I have been, in my political views and sentiments, a Democrat, and I still think that upon questions of finance, commerce, and administration generally, the old Democratic principles afford the best guidance. What separated me in former times from both parties was the depth and positiveness of my convictions on the slavery question. On that question I thought the Democratic party failed to make a just application of Democratic principles, and regarded myself as more democratic than the Democrats. In 1849 I was elected to the senate by the united votes of the old-line Democrats and independent Democrats, and subsequently made earnest efforts to bring about a union of all Democrats on the ground of the limitation of slavery to the states in which it then existed, and non-intervention in these states by congress. Had that union been effected, it is my firm belief that the country would have escaped the late civil war and all its evils. I never favored interference by congress with slavery, but as a war measure Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation had my hearty assent, and I united, as a member of his administration, in the pledge made to maintain the freedom of the enfranchised people. I have been, and am, in favor of so much of the reconstruction policy of congress as based the re-organization of the state governments of the south upon universal suffrage. I think that President Johnson was right in regarding the southern states, except Virginia and Tennessee, as being, at the close of the war, without governments which the U. S. government could properly recognize—without governors, judges, legislators, or other state functionaries; but wrong in limiting, by his reconstruction proclamations, the right of suffrage to whites, and only such whites as had the qualification he required. On the other hand, it seemed to me, congress was right in not limiting, by its reconstruction acts, the right of suffrage to the whites; but wrong in the exclusion from suffrage of certain classes of citizens, and of all unable to take a prescribed retrospective oath, and wrong also in the establishment of arbitrary military governments for the states, and in

authorizing military commissions for the trial of civilians in time of peace. There should have been as little military government as possible; no military commissions, no classes excluded from suffrage, and no oath except one of faithful obedience and support to the constitution and laws, and sincere attachment to the constitutional government of the United States. I am glad to know that many intelligent southern Democrats agree with me in these views, and are willing to accept universal suffrage and universal amnesty as the basis of reconstruction and restoration. They see that the shortest way to revive prosperity, possible only with contented industry, is universal suffrage now, and universal amnesty, with removal of all disabilities, as speedily as possible through the action of the state and national governments. I have long been a believer in the wisdom and justice of securing the right of suffrage to all citizens by state constitutions and legislation. It is the best guarantee of the stability of institutions, and the prosperity of communities. My views on this subject were well known when the Democrats elected me to the senate in 1849. I have now answered your letter as I think I ought to answer it. I beg you to believe me—for I say it in all sincerity—that I do not desire the office of president, nor a nomination for it. Nor do I know that, with my views and convictions, I am a suitable candidate for any party. Of that my countrymen must judge."

Judge Chase subsequently prepared a declaration of principles, embodying the ideas of his letter, and submitted it to those Democrats who desired his nomination, as a platform in that event. But this was not adopted by the convention, and the plan to nominate him, if there was such a plan, failed. In June, 1870, he suffered an attack of paralysis, and from that time till his death he was an invalid. As in the case of President Lincoln and Sec. Stanton, his integrity was shown by the fact that, though he had been a member of the administration when the government was spending millions of dollars a day, he died comparatively poor. His remains were buried in Washington; but in October, 1886, were removed, with appropriate ceremony, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and deposited in Spring Grove cemetery near that city. Besides his reports and decisions, Mr. Chase published a compilation of the statutes of Ohio, with annotations and an historical sketch (3 vols., Cincinnati, 1832). See "Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase," by J. W. Schuckers (New York, 1874).

CHASE, Samuel, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Somerset co., Md., 17 April, 1741; d. 19 June, 1811. His father, an Episcopalian clergyman of English birth, and a fine classical scholar, had charge of his early education, and sent him, at the age of eighteen, to study law at Annapolis, where he was admitted to the bar in 1761 and began practice. He was soon prominent in his profession, and became a member of the colonial legislature, where he distinguished himself by his independent bearing and by his opposition to the royal governor. He voted at one time for a resolution relating to the support of the clergy, by which his father, then rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, lost half his income. He was an ardent patriot, vehemently resisted the stamp-act, and was prominent in an assemblage of the "Sons of liberty" at Annapolis that forcibly opened the public offices, destroyed the stamps, and burned the collector in effigy. He afterward published a letter to the authorities, avowing and defending his connection with this affair. The Maryland convention sent him as one of five delegates to the Continental congress of 1774, and he continued a member of successive congresses until the end of 1778. The Maryland delegates were restricted, by special instructions of the convention, from voting for independence, and Mr. Chase, chafing at being obliged to withhold open support from a measure he so enthusiastically favored, gladly accepted from congress a mission to Canada, in company with Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carroll. The mission, the object of which was to persuade Canada to join the colonies, was fruitless; and on his return Mr. Chase canvassed the state of Maryland, and obtained from county meetings expressions of patriotic sentiment that the convention could not resist. It now voted for independence, and Mr. Chase returned to Philadelphia just in time to join in adopting the decisive resolution. He was appointed on most of the important committees in congress, where his industry was unwearied. In 1778 he drafted an eloquent address to the people of the country, in answer to papers that had been circulated by the tories. During the last two or three years of the war he devoted himself to his private law business, which he had not hesitated to neglect, while in congress, for his public duties. In 1783 he was sent to England by the Maryland legislature, as agent of the state, to recover money that had been invested by it in the bank of England before the war. He remained there for nearly a year, succeeded in recovering $650,000, and made the acquaintance of many eminent lawyers, including Pitt, Fox, and Edmund Burke, whose guest he was for a week. Chase was thanked by the legislature for his "zeal and fidelity, diligence and ability" in this mission. He removed to Baltimore in 1786, became chief justice of a newly established criminal court there in 1788, and also a member of the Maryland convention that adopted the federal constitution. Although he did not think this instrument democratic enough, lamented the "monarchical principles" that had come into vogue, and was an admirer of France, he was throughout his life an earnest federalist. In 1791 he became chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and in 1794 distinguished himself by his course on the occasion of a riot. He had caused the arrest of two popular men as leaders; but they refused to give bail, and the sheriff was apprehensive of a rescue should he take them to prison. "Call out the posse comitatus, then," said the judge. "Sir," was the reply, "no one will serve." "Summon me, then; I will be the posse comitatus; I will take them to jail." Such was the state of the public mind that the grand jury, instead of presenting the rioters, presented the judge for holding a place in two courts at the same time. He simply told them that they had meddled with topics beyond their province. Washington made Judge Chase an associate justice of



the U. S. supreme court in 1796, and in 1804 his political opponents in congress, led by John Randolph, of Virginia, secured his impeachment by the house for misdemeanor in the conduct of the trials of Fries and Callender for sedition, five years before, and for a recent address to a Maryland grand jury. The requisite two thirds not being obtained, he was discharged by the senate on 5 March, 1805, resumed his seat on the bench, and retained it till his death. The impeachment of Judge Chase excited much sympathy, even among his opponents, on account of his age, his services to the country, and the purity of his judicial record. There is no doubt, however, that it did good in checking the overbearing conduct prevalent at that time on the bench. Judge Chase was better fitted for an advocate than for a judge. He was somewhat irascible, free in censure where he thought it deserved, and always ready to express his political opinions, even on the bench; but the purity of his motives seems beyond question.

CHASE, Squire, missionary, b. in Scipio, Cayuga co., N. Y., 15 Feb., 1802; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 26 July, 1843. He was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist church in June, 1822, and in July was received as a probationer into the Genesee conference. He labored in various circuits till 1836, but was twice compelled to discontinue work on account of his health. In 1831 he was presiding elder of the St. Lawrence district. On 15 Oct., 1836, he sailed as a missionary to Liberia; but the climate impaired his health, and he was obliged to return in 1837. He was a delegate to the general conference of 1840, and then appointed pastor at Watertown, N. Y., where he had been stationed for a few months in 1834. But his inclination and desire were for missionary work, and in January, 1842, his health having been partially restored, he sailed again to Liberia. He was superintendent of the mission there, and edited "Africa's Luminary," a semi-monthly Methodist paper published at Monrovia. He also made extensive journeys into the interior of the country, acquiring much knowledge about the condition of the native tribes. The state of his health compelled him to return the second time to the United States in May, 1843. He published "Examination of the Doctrine, History, and Moral Tendency of Roman Catholic Indulgences" (1840). See Rev. P. D. Gorrie's "Black River Conference Memorial."—His brother, **Thomas,** educator, b. in Worcester, Mass., 16 June, 1827, was graduated with honor at Harvard in 1848, and was tutor there from 1850 till 1853, when he spent two years abroad in travel and study, exploring the classic sites of Italy and Greece, and attending the lectures of Boeckh, Curtius, and other eminent scholars at Berlin. He returned in 1855, became professor of philology and classical literature at Haverford college, near Philadelphia, and was chosen its president in 1875. Prof. Chase was a member of the American company of revisers of the translation of the New Testament. Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1878. As senior editor of Chase and Stuart's classical series, he has prepared many Latin and Greek text-books, and has published "Hellas: her Monuments and Scenery" (Cambridge, 1861), several literary and biographical essays, among them an oration on the character of Abraham Lincoln, and an address on "Liberal Education; its Aims and Methods," delivered at Bryn Mawr college, Pa.

CHASE, William Henry, soldier, b. in Massachusetts in 1798; d. in Pensacola, Fla., 8 Feb., 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1815, and was at once assigned to the engineer corps. He was employed in repairing Fort Niagara from 1817 till 1818, and in 1819 was assigned to duty in constructing defences for New Orleans and the gulf ports, which the war of 1812 had shown to be vulnerable points. His first works were Forts Pike and Macomb. He was made first lieutenant, 31 March, 1819, and from then till 1828 was superintending engineer of various important works, including the forts at Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Bienvenue, and the Bayou Duprè passes to New Orleans. He was promoted to captain, 1 Jan., 1825, and from 1828 till 1854 was in charge of the construction of the defences in Pensacola harbor, Fla. He was also in charge of Fort Morgan, Ala., of Fort Jackson, La., and of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi from 1836 till 1839. He was promoted to major, 7 July, 1838, and served on special boards of engineers for the examination of various points. He superintended the improvement of Mobile bay. His last work was Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., of which he had charge in 1854–'6, when he was appointed by President Pierce superintendent of the U. S. military academy, but resigned from the army on 31 Oct., before entering upon his duties there, and became president of the Alabama and Florida railroad company. Maj. Chase took an influential part in all projects connected with the development of the region about Pensacola, where he made his home. When the civil war began, he joined the Confederates, and was active in the seizure of Pensacola navy-yard, but after this took no prominent part.

CHASE, William Henry, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 April, 1844; d. there, 21 June, 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1865, became a first lieutenant in the engineer corps, and served at Willett's Point, N. Y., St. Paul, Minn., and San Francisco, Cal. While at St. Paul, he was directed by Gen. Warren to make a topographical survey of the battle-field of Gettysburg. The survey was completed in 1869, and is a valuable contribution to the military history of the war.

CHASE, William Merritt, painter, b. in Franklin, Ind., 1 Nov., 1849. He began the study of art in 1868 under B. F. Hays, a portrait-painter of Indianapolis, but in 1869 removed to New York, where he became a pupil at the National academy, and of J. O. Eaton. In 1872 he went to Europe and studied several years in the Munich academy under Wagner and Piloty, winning three medals. He also studied a year in Venice, especially the works of Tintoretto. He returned to the United States in 1878. In 1882 he received honorable mention at the Paris salon. His studio is in New York. His principal works are portraits of the five children of Piloty, painted for that artist; "Venetian Fish Market"; "The Dowager" (1875); "Boy finding a Cockatoo," "Broken Jug" (1877); "Ready for a Ride," "The Apprentice" (1878); "Interior of St. Mark's in Venice," "Court Jester," portrait of Duveneck (1879); portrait of Gen. Webb (1880); portrait of Peter Cooper (1882); "Interior of Artist's Studio" (1883); and "The Coquette" (1884).

CHASSERIEAU, Theodore, artist, b. in Samana, in the Antilles, in 1819; d. in 1856. He studied painting with M. Ingres in Paris, and followed that master to the French school of Rome, but afterward left him, having given rein to his own original ideas, and next attached himself to the school founded by Delaroche. He executed several of the mural paintings in the palace of the council of state, Paris, and his works are found in some of the principal Parisian churches. His chief works are the "Tepidarium at Pompeii," in the

museum at the Luxembourg; "Arab Cavaliers carrying away their Dead"; "Susanna and the Elders"; "Christ in the Garden of Olives"; and "Mary Stuart defending Rizzio against his Assassins." He left fifteen etchings of subjects from Shakespeare's "Othello," and thirty from "Hamlet."

CHASTELLUX, François Jean, Marquis de, French author, b. in Paris in 1734; d. there, 28 Oct., 1788. He entered the army when fifteen years of age, and distinguished himself in Germany as colonel of a regiment in the seven years' war. He afterward served in America as major-general under Rochambeau, and gained the friendship of Washington by his amiable character. He made a literary reputation by publishing "De la félicité publique" (1772), a work noted for its bitterness against Christianity, and now known only as a literary curiosity. His "Voyage dans l'Amérique septentrionale dans les années 1780–'2" (2 vols., Paris, 1786; English translation by George Grieve, London, 1787) contains notices of the natural history of the country, interesting details of the localities and events of the war, and observations on the character of the chief actors in it. It includes his journal written when travelling from Newport, R. I., to Philadelphia, thence to Saratoga, and in Virginia, and its style is agreeable, though sometimes frivolous. His "Discours sur les avantages et les déssavantages qui résultent pour l'Europe de la découverte de l'Amérique" (1787) is praised by La Harpe as his best work. He concludes that the advantages of the discovery outweigh the disadvantages. He also translated into French David Humphreys's "Address to the Army of the United States." Chastellux married Miss Plunket, a lady of Irish descent, the year before his death. He was made a member of the French academy in 1775.

CHATARD, Francis Silas, R. C. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1834. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, in 1853, and adopted the profession of medicine, but, after finishing his course, he decided to enter the church. With this view he became a student of the Urban college, Rome, in 1857, and at the end of six years won the cap of a doctor of divinity in public theses. He was shortly afterward appointed vice-rector of the American college, and, on the elevation of Dr. McCloskey to the episcopate, became rector. In this place, which he held for ten years, he rendered excellent service not only to the American college, but to the American bishops that visited Rome. His efforts during the vatican council were recognized by Pius IX., who, as a token of his appreciation, presented him with a gold medal of exquisite workmanship. Dr. Chatard visited the United States in 1878, and obtained large sums for the American college. On his return to Rome, he was notified of his appointment to the bishopric of Vincennes. He was consecrated the same year, and took up his residence at Indianapolis. He is the author of several devotional and controversial works.

CHATEAUBRIAND, François Auguste, Viscount de, French statesman, b. in St. Malo in September, 1768; d. in Paris, 4 July, 1848. He sprang from a noble family of Brittany, and received his education at the colleges of Dôle and Rennes. He was destined for the church, but preferred the army, and received a commission as second lieutenant in 1785. His first production, an idyllic poem, "L'amour de la campagne," revealed nothing of the genius he afterward manifested. He had no sympathy with the revolutionary movements in Paris, and in the spring of 1791 embarked for the United States, ostensibly in search of the northwest passage. In Philadelphia he dined with Washington, and when the president alluded to the obstacles in the way of a polar expedition, the young traveller said: "Sir, it is less difficult than to create a nation, as you have done." Chateaubriand then visited New York, Boston, and Albany, and went among the Indian tribes, living with them, and exploring the country bordering on the great lakes. He afterward travelled through Florida, and spent some time among the Natchez. These wanderings among the savages, the strange beauties of the American continent, the size of its rivers, the solitude of its forests, made a powerful impression upon his imagination. Hearing of the flight and arrest of Louis XVI., he returned to France, but, finding that he could not benefit the royal cause, joined the emigrants at Coblentz, and afterward enlisted in a company that followed the Prussian army in their invasion of France. He was wounded and left for dead near Thionville, taken to Jersey by a charitable person, and from 1793 till 1800 was an exile in England, where he was reduced to extreme poverty. He was converted from materialism by the dying appeal of his mother, and in 1798 began to compose his "Génie du Christianisme." He returned to France under an assumed name, and completed this work, publishing it in 1802. The romance of "Atala," a picture of life among the American aborigines, which was incorporated in this work, had previously appeared in the "Mercure de France" in 1801, and attracted much attention. His work gained him a diplomatic appointment from Bonaparte; but after the execution of the Duc d'Enghien he resigned it, and afterward bitterly assailed the emperor. Chateaubriand's political career was somewhat wayward. He called himself "a Bourbonist from the point of honor, a royalist by reason, a republican by taste and disposition." He had published a political pamphlet entitled "De Bonaparte et des Bourbons" (1814), which did good service in the king's cause, and after the restoration he became minister of state and a peer of France. Forfeiting the royal favor, he lost his office, but, becoming reconciled, he was minister to Berlin in 1820, to London in 1822, and, as a member of the congress of Verona, was instrumental in bringing about the French expedition to Spain. On his return he was made minister of foreign affairs. Throughout this time he remained a royalist, till, on being dismissed from office by the prime minister, de Villele, in 1824, he joined the liberals. He made himself popular by advocating Greek independence, but after 1830 ceased to be active in politics, and gave himself up to literary pursuits. Among his numerous works, besides those already noticed, are "Les martyrs" (1809); "Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem," notes of his travels in Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt (1811); "Études, ou discours historiques," an introduction to a history of France on a gigantic plan (1831); "Essai sur la littérature anglaise"; and "Memoires d'outre-tombe," an autobiography (12 vols., 1849–'50; new ed., illustrated, 8 vols., 1856; 6 vols., 1861; German translation, 2d ed., Jena, 1852). This work he sold in advance in 1836, and lived on an annuity secured by the proceeds. His life was spent in retirement, the drawing-room of his friend, Mme. Récamier, being almost the only place he visited. There he could be seen every evening among the *élite* of the literary world. But a profound melancholy clouded his latter years. Most of his works have been translated into the English, German, and other languages. The complete and separate editions are numerous. The best of the

former is by Sainte-Beuve (12 vols., 1859–'61), with a review of his literary labors. A new and complete illustrated edition, to consist of fourteen volumes, was begun in 1864. Marin's "Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de M. de Chateaubriand" appeared in 1833, and M. Villemain's "Chateaubriand, sa vie, ses écrits, son influence sur son temps" in 1858.

CHATFIELD, Julia, educator, b. in London, England, in 1809; d. in Brown county, Ohio, in 1878. She was educated by the Ursulines of Boulogne, and became a nun of that order in 1834. In 1845 she conducted a body of Ursulines from Boulogne to the United States. When she visited Cincinnati she was offered three different sites for the convent and academy she purposed founding. She selected that in Brown co., Ohio, and erected the convent and academy of St. Martin's, which became a leading Catholic institution in the west. She acted as president of the academy for over thirty years.

CHATHAM, William Pitt, Earl of, British statesman, b. in Boconnoc, Cornwall, England, 15 Nov., 1708; d. in Hayes, Somerset, 11 May, 1778. His grandfather, Thomas Pitt, was governor of Madras, and brought from India the celebrated Pitt diamond, which he had purchased for £24,000. The Regent Orleans bought it of him for £135,000, and it was esteemed the most precious of the crown jewels of France as long as the monarchy lasted. Gov. Pitt used his wealth in buying rotten boroughs until he acquired for his family a vast parliamentary influence. He sat in the House of Commons for the famous rotten borough of Old Sarum, which had no inhabitants. His son, Robert, who afterward represented this same borough, married Harriet Villiers, and had two sons, of whom the elder, Thomas, inherited the estate. The younger son, William, was educated at Eton, and entered Trinity college, Oxford, at the age of seventeen. He already began to feel the tortures of gout, so that he left college without taking a degree, and travelled in France and Italy for his health. On his return home he obtained a cornetcy in the Blues; but in 1735 his family interest gained him a seat in parliament as member for Old Sarum. His first speech, in April, 1736, made a profound impression. He was in the opposition during Walpole's ministry, and during that of his successor Carteret. He fiercely denounced the prevailing custom of subsidizing with British gold petty German states for the benefit of the German dominions of the Guelph family. This earned for him the enmity of George II., who seems to have cared more for Hanover than for Great Britain; but it won the patriotic heart of the old Duchess of Marlborough, who, on her death in 1744, left Pitt a legacy of £10,000 as a testimonial of her admiration for his conduct. In that same year Henry Pelham became prime minister, and would have had Pitt in his cabinet but for the king's opposition. Pelham made an issue of this, and in February, 1746, in the very crisis of the Jacobite rebellion, the ministry resigned, and the obstinate king found himself suddenly deserted by the whole party that had placed his family on the throne. Carteret, now Lord Granville, tried in vain to form a ministry; he could not count on more than thirty lords and eighty members of the lower house. The ministers therefore returned in triumph, with Pitt as vice-treasurer of Ireland, and shortly afterward as paymaster of the forces. In this office one of Pitt's leading traits of character soon showed itself. The salary was small, but the various perquisites made it the most lucrative office in the gift of the government. Pitt refused to take a farthing beyond his stated salary, thus setting an example that proved to be of great effect in purifying English politics. Such conduct was considered idiotic by the politicians of the time, but it won the hearts of the English people. In 1754 Pitt married Lady Hester Grenville, sister of Earl Temple and of George Grenville. In that year the death of Henry Pelham threw the government into confusion. His elder brother, the Duke of Newcastle, became prime minister, and Pitt remained for a time as paymaster; but in the following year, as war on the continent was threatened, the king became alarmed for Hanover, and proposed to subsidize the Hessian princes and to bribe the Russian government to browbeat Frederick of Prussia. Against these stupid measures, which might have ruined England's chances for victory, both in Europe and in America, in the great war that was coming, the far-sighted Pitt most resolutely set his face, and was accordingly turned out of office. War began in 1756 between England and France, and it began with disasters for England. The vast ability and the lofty character of Pitt had already won such recognition that there was a popular demand that he should enter the cabinet as secretary of state for foreign affairs. He refused to serve with Newcastle, who was a political intriguer of the worst type. Newcastle then resigned, and the Duke of Devonshire became nominal prime minister, with Pitt as secretary of state and wielding the real power. During this short ministry occurred the judicial murder of Admiral Byng for his error of judgment in failing to relieve Minorca. At the risk of his power and popularity, Pitt thundered against this wickedness, and did all that he could to save the gallant Byng, but in vain. The ministry lasted only five months. In April, 1757, Pitt and his brother-in-law, Lord Temple, were dismissed by the hostile king, but the great cities took pains to express their disapproval of this action and their unbounded confidence in Pitt. For eleven weeks, in the midst of one of the greatest wars of modern times, England was without a government, while the Duke of Newcastle was vainly trying to form a ministry that should not include Pitt. At length the king was obliged to give way, and in forming the new ministry Pitt dictated the terms upon which he would consent to serve with Newcastle. The latter became prime minister, with Pitt for secretary of state, but for the next four years "the Great Commoner," as he was now called, was the real ruler of England. These four years were the most glorious in English history. They decided the contest for supremacy in the world between the French and English races, and between despotic and liberal ideas in religion and politics. They laid the foundations of modern Germany, of the British empire in India, and of American dominion over the Mississippi valley. They made England mistress of the sea, and at the same time prepared the way for the independence of the United States. In the combinations that led to these magnificent results, Pitt showed himself the greatest war minister and one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived. The year 1757 was made illustrious by the victories of Frederick at Rossbach and Leuthen, and of Clive at Plassey. The following year saw the capture of Louisburg and Fort Duquesne, and the naval victories of Basque Roads and Carthagena. Next followed in 1759 the capture of Guadeloupe, the overthrow of the French at Minden, the naval victories at Lagos and Quiberon, and the memorable triumph of Wolfe at Quebec. Finally, in 1760 the great victory of Wandiwash completed the downfall of the

French power in India. In October, 1760, the king died, and was succeeded by George III.; the ministry disagreed on the question of war with Spain, and Pitt resigned in 1761. The next year Newcastle followed him, and Lord Bute became prime minister, to be succeeded after a year by George Grenville. In order to raise money toward defraying the cost of the war, Grenville's stamp-act was passed in 1765, and troubles with the American colonies began. In July of that year the king quarrelled with Grenville, and offered the premiership to Pitt, but he declined it. The Marquis of Rockingham then took the government, and repealed the stamp-act. In the debate on the repeal, Pitt made the famous speech in which he rejoiced that the Americans had resisted. In July, 1766, the Rockingham ministry fell, and Pitt formed a government under the nominal lead of the Duke of Grafton. As he was now much broken in health, he accepted the earldom of Chatham, and passed into the house of lords. For a moment this diminished his popularity, as it was feared that he was surrendering his independence; but the fear soon proved to be groundless. In 1767, while Chatham was very ill, his chancellor of the exchequer, Charles Townshend, passed the act for taxing tea and other American imports, and devoting the revenue thus obtained to establishing a civil list in the colonies. As soon as he heard of this, Chatham tried to dismiss Townshend and have the act repealed; but his illness increased so that he was unable to do anything. Townshend died, and was succeeded by North, and the next year Chatham resigned. His malady had assumed a singular form. When he ceased to suffer from gout, he became melancholy and nearly insane; when, after many weeks, the excruciating pain returned, his mind became clear again, and he was enabled to attend to business. In 1770 Grafton resigned, and Lord North became prime minister. The king, through his influence over North, now had everything as he wished, and pushed on the measures that drove the Americans to armed resistance. In these critical times Chatham was the steadfast and eloquent defender of the liberties of America. In a brilliant speech in 1775, alluding to the Boston port bill and the regulating act, he exclaimed: "You must repeal these acts, and you will repeal them. I pledge myself for it that you will repeal them. I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed." Soon after this he withdrew his eldest son, Lord Pitt, from the army, that he might not be called upon to serve in the wicked war against America. In 1777 he made the famous speech against the employment of Indian auxiliaries and German mercenaries, in which he boldly declared, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, so long as a foreign foe remained upon the soil of my country, I would never lay down my arms, never, *never*, NEVER!" In February, 1778, the ministry repealed the acts that Chatham had denounced three years before; but it was now too late. The Americans were already completing their treaty of alliance with France. The Rockingham whigs were in favor of conceding American independence, but Chatham was not ready for such a step, especially just after a declaration of war with France; it would look too much like humiliating England before the house of Bourbon. Chatham would have withdrawn the British troops from America, and endeavored to bring about something like a federal association between the colonies and the mother country. There was now a strong popular demand for Chatham as prime minister. Men of all parties, beginning with Lord North himself, were desirous that he should take the reins of government and pacify America while punishing France. The task of pacifying America without conceding full independence might probably have proved impracticable; but if there was any man then living who could have undertaken such a task with some hope of success, it was Chatham. The king raved and stormed at the idea of calling him to the head of the government; but the popular pressure was so strong that, but for Chatham's sudden death, a few more weeks would undoubtedly have seen him prime minister. On 7 April the Duke of Richmond moved that Great Britain should recognize the independence of the United States. Chatham had got up from his sickbed and come to the House of lords to take part in the discussion. While speaking, he fell in a swoon, and was taken to his home at Hayes, where, after lingering several weeks, he died. Although he never came to this country, Lord Chatham must be regarded as one of the foremost figures in American history. It was he that drove the French from America and won for us the valley of the Mississippi. Besides this, he was the first British statesman whose political ideas were of an American type. He was pre-eminently the man of the people. He was the father of parliamentary reform, and the advocate of every liberal measure. Alike in public and in private life, his purity was spotless. He was a man of intense earnestness, and fond of grand and stirring thoughts. These qualities, joined with his commanding presence, his rich and powerful voice, and his warmth of temperament, gave to his eloquence its peculiar character. As a master of the English language he was inferior to Burke and Webster; as a master of debate he could not be compared with Fox or with his own son; yet for power of moving an audience he must probably be counted the greatest orator since Demosthenes; while among those men of action who have shaped the destinies of nations he will rank with the foremost.

CHAUMONOT, Peter Joseph Marie, French missionary, b. near Chatillon sur Seine in 1611; d. near Quebec, 21 Feb., 1693. His parents were poor vine-dressers; but he had an uncle, a priest, who took charge of him and sent him to school, where he learned Latin and plain chant; but he fell among evil companions, who persuaded him to see the world in their company, and, with this object in view, he stole 100 sols (about a dollar) from his uncle and set out on his travels when he was a little over ten years of age. His adventures in France and Italy during the next eight or nine years are related in his autobiography, which he was ordered to write by his superiors when over eighty. Although the aged missionary looks back on them with horror, they are amusing rather than criminal. After a varied career as beggar, valet, and tutor, he was noticed by some Jesuits in Rome, and sent to their college of Fermo. He afterward returned to Rome to study theology, and while there he met with a Jesuit "relation" which treated of Father Brebeuf, and appealed for missionaries. He felt the force of the appeal as a personal call, and petitioned his superiors to allow his studies to be abridged and his ordination to take place at once, so that he might take passage in a vessel that was about to sail for Canada from Dieppe. After a three months' voyage he arrived in Quebec in August, 1639, and set out for the Huron country. Journeying for a month, he reached Lake Tsirorgi, and began his labors among the Wyandot tribes, but was not very successful.

The Indians looked upon him as a sorcerer, and this idea was strengthened when the small-pox broke out among them after his arrival. Still he succeeded in establishing St. Mary's on the Wye, the first missionary settlement in the west. He was next sent to Ossossane, from which the missionaries had been driven. He spent a year among the Indians of this settlement, and was then ordered to Arendaendronnon. Here he formed a vocabulary of the dialect of the tribe, collecting the words in the cabins, and gathering materials for a philological work. He then started with Brebeuf on a journey eastward, intending to preach the gospel among the Attewandaronks, a tribe of the neutral nation dwelling on both sides of Niagara. A journey of four days brought him to the first village of that nation, named Kandoucho. He was well received; but the arrival of pagan Hurons, who said he was a magician, changed the feeling of the people, and he very narrowly escaped death. He left Kandoucho, and visited eighteen Indian towns, but met with no success, and so determined to return to Kandoucho. He fell sick on the way, and was cared for by an Indian woman in a snow village. He stayed with her twenty-five days, learning the language of the place, and was successful in adapting the dictionary and grammar of the Hurons to the dialect of this nation. On his return to the neutral nation his labors were not successful, and he left them after a stay of five months. He then went to the settlement of St. Michael, where he labored successfully until 1648, when the Christian Indians were defeated and their tribe nearly exterminated by the Iroquois. He accompanied the survivors of the disaster to St. Joseph's island in Lake Huron, where they endured fearful suffering. The French government gave them the island of Orleans, and thither Father Chaumonot accompanied them. He now compiled his grammar and dictionary for the Huron and all kindred languages. The grammar was published in 1870 by the Quebec literary and historical society. When he had organized the Indians of Orleans he went among the Iroquois of Onondaga in 1655 and preached with great success, having won the women by his denunciation of polygamy. He left this mission in 1658 and went to Montreal, where he founded in 1663 the Society of the holy family. He was then sent as military chaplain to Fort Richelieu at the mouth of the Sorel. He shortly returned to his Hurons, however, and the rest of his life was spent among them. He built the chapel of Notre Dame de Foye for their benefit, and some years later the Santa Casa of Loretto.

CHAUNCEY, Charles, jurist, b. in Durham, Conn., 11 June, 1747; d. in New Haven, Conn., 28 April, 1823. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1768, removed to New Haven, and became state's attorney in 1776. He was a judge of the superior court from 1789 till 1793, and was for forty years a lecturer on jurisprudence. Judge Chauncey was the principal founder and the president of the first agricultural society in Connecticut. He was given the degree of A. M. by Yale in 1779, and that of LL. D. by Middlebury in 1811.—His son, **Charles,** b. in New Haven, 17 Aug., 1777; d. in Burlington, N. J., 30 Aug., 1849, was graduated at Yale in 1792, and received the degree of LL. D. from the same college in 1827. He removed to Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar there in 1799, and soon attained distinction, though he had for competitors such men as John Sargeant and Horace Binney. He declined various civil and judicial offices, preferring to practise law.

CHAUNCEY, Isaac, naval officer, b. in Black Rock, Conn., 20 Feb., 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1840. Entering the merchant service very young, he commanded a ship at nineteen, and made several successful voyages to the East Indies in the ships of John Jacob Astor. On the organization of the navy he was made a lieutenant, 17 Sept., 1798, and was acting captain of the frigate "Chesapeake" early in 1802. He distinguished himself in several actions off Tripoli, was thanked by congress for his services, and voted a sword, which he never received. He became master, 23 May, 1804, and captain, 24 April, 1806.

At the beginning of the war of 1812, Capt. Chauncey, then in command of the navy-yard at New York, was appointed to command on all the lakes except Champlain, and entered on his duties at Sackett's Harbor on 6 Oct. From that time till the close of the war vessels were built and equipped with unequalled rapidity. The "Mohawk," a 42-gun frigate, was launched in thirty-four days after her keel was laid, and the corvette "Madison" was launched in nine weeks from the day when the first tree composing her frame was cut in the forest. Chauncey co-operated with the land forces under Pike in April, 1813, in capturing York (now Toronto), and, on 27 May, in the capture of Fort George, which caused the evacuation of the entire Niagara frontier, and in the same year superintended the building of ships at Sackett's Harbor. On 27 Sept., Chauncey attacked and put to flight, in York bay, the British fleet under Sir James Yeo, whom he had hitherto been unable to bring to action. The "Pike," his flag-ship, was on this occasion manœuvred and fought in a manner ever since a theme of admiration in the navy. Before the whole American squadron could get into action, the enemy bore up, Chauncey following. A heavy gale stopped the chase, and prevented the destruction of the British fleet. On 5 Oct., Chauncey captured five vessels, with part of a regiment of soldiers. In August and September, 1814, he blockaded Sir James Yeo's fleet for six weeks. He afterward commanded the Brooklyn navy-yard and the Mediterranean squadron, and with William Shaler, consul, negotiated a treaty with Algiers. He served on the board of navy commissioners at Washington, and became its president in June, 1833, holding the office till his death. He was a model of gallantry, energy, and skill. His remains were buried in the congressional cemetery at Washington, where a marble monument has been erected to his memory.—His son, **John S.,** naval officer, was b. in New York about 1800; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 April, 1871. He entered the service as midshipman, 1 Jan., 1812, became passed midshipman in 1821, and in 1822, while on the sloop "Pea-

cock," was engaged in the capture of eight pirate schooners, one of them heavily armed, off Bahia Honda, Cuba. He was ordered to command one of the prizes. Having been appointed acting lieutenant in 1823, he was assigned to the "Ontario," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1824, and received his commission as lieutenant, 13 Jan., 1825. He became commander, 8 Sept., 1841, and was inspector of ordnance at Washington from 1847 till 1850. He was promoted to captain, 14 Sept., 1855, assigned to the "Susquehanna" in 1861, and engaged at Forts Hatteras and Clark. He commanded the blockade of the sounds of Virginia and North Carolina in September, 1861, became commodore, 16 July, 1862, and was on special service for the rest of the war. He was retired from active service on 4 April, 1869.

CHAUNCY, Charles, educator, b. in Yardleybury, Hertfordshire, England, in 1592; d. 19 Feb., 1672. He came of an old English family, was at Westminster school at the time of the gunpowder-plot, and would have perished had it been successful. He was graduated at Cambridge in 1613, became a fellow of his college, and was professor of Hebrew, and afterward of Greek, there. He left this place to become pastor at Marston-Laurence, Northamptonshire, but in 1627 became vicar of Ware, where his puritanical opinions soon made him obnoxious to his ecclesiastical superiors. In 1629 he was accused of asserting in a sermon that "idolatry was admitted into the church," and that "there was a great increase of atheism, popery, and Arminianism" there. He was required by Bishop Laud to make a submission in Latin; but whether this order was obeyed or not is uncertain. He was again brought before the high commission court in 1635, charged with opposing the erection of an altar-rail as "a snare to men's consciences." For this he was sentenced to suspension and imprisonment until he should publicly acknowledge his offence, and made to pay the costs of the trial, which were heavy. His courage failing him, he made recantation in open court, a step that he never ceased to regret. He wrote a long "Retractation" in 1637, which was published in London in 1641. He was finally silenced in 1637 for refusing to read Laud's book of "Lawful Sunday Sports," and took refuge in New England, arriving at Plymouth in May, 1638. His peculiar views on baptism and the communion alone prevented his being called there as a pastor, and about 1641 he was settled as minister in Scituate, Mass. Here he remained about twelve years, suffering from inadequate support, when, ecclesiastical affairs in England having undergone a change, he resolved to accept the invitation of his congregation at Ware to resume his pastorate there. He went to Boston to embark for England, but was offered the presidency of Harvard, made vacant by the death of the first president, Dr. Dunster, and accepted, 27 Nov., 1654. He held this office till his death, and many of his pupils became distinguished men. He was held in high estimation at Cambridge, and Cotton Mather says that when he had been a year or two in the town "the church kept a whole day of thanksgiving to God for the mercy which they had enjoyed in his being there." President Chauncy is supposed to be the ancestor of all in this country that bear his name (spelled either Chauncey or Chauncy). He was a man of great industry and learning, and possessed some skill as a physician. In one of his sermons he speaks of the wearing of long hair as "a heathenish practice," and as "one of the crying sins of the land." He had six sons, all graduates of Harvard. He published numerous sermons, including "Twenty-six Sermons on Justification" (1659), some Latin and Greek verses, and "Antisynodalia Americana," in opposition to the synod of 1662, which sanctioned the admission to the church of all baptized persons, even if they had not professed a "change of heart."—His grandson, **Nathaniel,** b. in Hatfield, Mass., 26 Sept., 1681; d. 1 Feb., 1756, was graduated in 1702 at Yale, of which his uncle, Rev. Israel Chauncy, was one of the founders. He was the first graduate that had not previously taken a degree elsewhere, and the only one in that year. He held various pastorates, became a fellow of Yale, and published several sermons. President Chauncy's great-grandson, **Charles,** clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Jan., 1705; d. 10 Feb., 1787, was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and studied theology. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as the colleague of Mr. Foxcroft, and remained there till his death. In 1742 he received the degree of D. D. from Edinburgh university. Dr. Chauncy sternly opposed the religious excitement attending the preaching of Whitefield, and combated the proposed establishment of the episcopacy in the colonies. He was an earnest patriot during the revolution, a man of much learning and piety, and an active controversialist. He adopted a studied plainness in his sermons, being averse to all effort of the imagination, and is said to have expressed a wish that some one would translate "Paradise Lost" into prose, so that he could understand it. Among his numerous publications are "Discourse on Enthusiasm" (1742); "Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England" (1743); "Letters to the Rev. George Whitefield" (1744 and 1745); "Dudleian Lecture at Harvard College" (1762); "Thanksgiving Sermon on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act" and "Remarks on the Bishop of Llandaff's Sermon" (1767); "Complete View of Episcopacy" (1771); "The Mystery hid from Ages, or the Salvation of all Men" and "Benevolence of the Deity, Fairly and Impartially Considered" (1784); and "Five Dissertations on the Fall and its Consequences" (1785).

CHAUVEAU, Pierre Joseph Olivier, Canadian statesman, b. in Quebec, 30 May, 1820. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec, studied law, and was called to the bar in 1841. In 1844 he entered parliament as a reform member for Quebec county; in 1851 became solicitor-general for Lower Canada in the Hincks-Morin administration, in 1853 accepted the office of provincial secretary; became a member of the executive council in 1853, and superintendent of education for the province of Quebec in 1855. After the confederation in 1867, Mr. Chauveau was elected by Quebec county to both the Dominion house of commons and the Quebec house of assembly. He became premier of Quebec in 1867, and resigned in 1873, owing to differences with his cabinet. He was appointed speaker of the senate, 21 Feb., 1873, and remained in that office until the conservatives went out of power in 1874, when his commission was revoked by the Mackenzie administration. Mr. Chauveau resigned his seat in the senate in order to contest the representation of Charlevoix in the house of commons, but was defeated. In 1876 he became president of the Quebec harbor commission, and in 1877 sheriff of Montreal. In 1849 he moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of French-Canadian emigration to the United States, and, with a colleague, prepared the report of the committee, many of the recommendations of which have been carried out. During his term of office as superintendent of public

instruction he established normal schools and French and English educational journals, and obtained the passing of important school acts. In 1866, commissioned by the government, he visited the schools and colleges of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. In 1878 he was appointed professor of Roman law at Laval university, and he was subsequently elected dean of the faculty. He is a member of the Royal society of Canada, and has been its president, as well as president of several other learned societies in Canada. Mr. Chauveau has also had a brief military career. While superintendent of public instruction, and during the "Trent" difficulty in November, 1861, he raised among the officials of his department and the pupils of the Jacques Cartier normal school a company of chasseurs Canadiens, of which he was gazetted captain. This company formed the nucleus of one of three battalions formed in Montreal during the Fenian invasion, of which Mr. Chauveau became lieutenant-colonel. At an early age he wrote poetry, which was favorably received. Among his most popular poems are "Joives naïves," "Donnaconna," and "Épître à M. de Puibusque." His best-known prose works are "Charles Guerin, Roman de Mœurs Canadiennes" (1852); "Voyage de S. A. le Prince de Galles en Amérique" (1861); "L'instruction publique au Canada" (1876); "Souvenirs et legendes," partly in prose and partly in verse (1877); "François Xavier Garneau, sa vie et ses œuvres" (1883); and "Notice sur le publication des registers du conseil souverain et du conseil supérieur." He has also been a prolific contributor to current literature.

CHAUVENET, William, mathematician, b. in Milford, Pa., 24 May, 1820; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 13 Dec., 1870. After preliminary studies in Philadelphia, he was graduated at Yale in 1840. Soon after leaving college, he became assistant to Prof. Alexander D. Bache, and aided him in his meteorological observations at Girard college, Philadelphia. In 1841 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the navy, and for a few months served on the U. S. steamer "Mississippi," and a year later succeeded to the chair of mathematics at the naval asylum in Philadelphia. He was very active in the movement that led to the establishment of the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis. At first he was professor of mathematics and astronomy there, and later of astronomy, navigation, and surveying, and always the most prominent of the academic staff. In 1855 he was offered the professorship of mathematics, and in 1859 that of astronomy and natural philosophy at Yale, but both honors were declined. During the same year he was elected to the chair of mathematics in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. Here he at once gained the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was associated, and in 1862 he was chosen chancellor of the university. In 1864 his health began to fail, and he spent some time in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but again resumed duties in 1865. He was obliged to resign the offices held by him in 1869, and then spent some time in travel, but without avail. He was a member of numerous scientific societies, and in 1859 general secretary of the American association for the advancement of science, with which he had been connected since its first meeting. He was also one of the original members of the National academy of sciences, and at the time of his death its vice-president. Besides numerous contributions to the "American Journal of Science," "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science." Gould's "Astronomical Journal," and the "Mathematical Monthly," he was the author of "Binomial Theorem and Logarithms for the Use of Midshipmen at the Naval School" (Philadelphia, 1843); "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1850); "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy" (1863); and "Treatise of Elementary Geometry" (1870). See the "Memoir of William Chauvenet," with full bibliography, contained in the "Biographical Memoirs of the Academy" (Washington, 1877).—His son, **Regis,** chemist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Oct., 1842, was graduated at Washington university in 1862, and at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1867, after which he settled in St. Louis, and, with Andrew A. Blair, established an analytical laboratory. In the practice of his profession he soon became distinguished, and was called to act as chemical expert to numerous corporations. From 1872 till 1875 he was chemist to the Missouri geological survey, and for some time held a similar relation to the city of St. Louis. In the year 1883 he became professor of chemistry and president of the Colorado state school of mines in Golden.

CHAVANNES, Jean Baptiste (shav-ans), Haytian patriot, b. in La Grande Rivière du Nord about 1748; d. 23 Feb., 1791. He was the son of rich mulatto parents, and received a good education. In 1778 the expedition under the Count d'Estaing, sent by France to assist the American army, was in Hayti, and Chavannes joined it as a volunteer. He distinguished himself during the operations in Virginia and New York, and specially during the retreat from Savannah in December, 1778. The independence of the American colonies having been accomplished, Chavannes returned to his own country. When Vincent Ogé landed in Cape Haytien, 16 Oct., 1790, intending to create an agitation amongst the colored people in favor of their political rights, Chavannes sided with him and wanted all the slaves to be declared free; but Ogé did not dare to follow his advice, and informed the assembly of his intention to take the opposite course. The mulattoes raised a small force of 250 men, which was defeated by the colonists. Ogé, Chavannes, and a few others took refuge in the Spanish part of the island, and the Haytian assembly asked for their extradition, according to treaty. The jurist Vicente Faura made a powerful plea in their favor, and the king of Spain gave him a decoration; but the audiencia of Santo Domingo decided against the refugees, who were delivered to the Haytian authorities, 21 Dec., 1790. Two months later Chavannes and Ogé were sentenced to be hammered to death, and the sentence was executed in the presence of the provincial assembly and authorities of Cape Haytien. Chavannes showed great courage during his terrible torture, and protested to the last moment against the oppression of the colored people.

CHAVERO, Alfredo (chah-vay'-ro), Mexican archæologist. He has made many interesting investigations relative to Mexican antiquities, and written "Historia Antigua de Mexico," also several works on Aztec archæology, especially on old monuments. While making excavations in the pyramids of Cholula, he discovered some idols that are now in the National museum of Mexico. He has been a member of congress since 1869, and has also supported Presidents Juarez, Lerdo, González, and Díaz in succession, notwithstanding their different policies. On 25 June, 1879, the government of Díaz ordered the execution of nine citizens of Vera Cruz who were suspected of conspiracy. This act was severely criticised, and great indignation was shown against Mier y Terán, who had

executed the order, and against Díaz. Chavero then was grand master of a masonic lodge, and expelled Mier y Terán from the brotherhood, and suspended Gen. Díaz from his masonic rights. This action gave Chavero great popularity. In congress Chavero also made a strong speech against Mier and Díaz, but afterward became one of his adherents. Chavero was elected senator in 1886, and is professor of the mining-school and law-school of Mexico. He is the author of the dramas "La Reina Xochitl" and "La tempestad de un beso," "Quetzalcoatl," "Los amores de Alarcón," "La hermana de los Ávilas," "El mundo de ahora," and others. His books relative to Father Sahagun and to the Sun-Stone are often referred to, and well known to antiquaries.

CHAVEZ APARICIO, Fray Trinidad (chah'-veth), Spanish missionary, b. in Segovia, Spain, 23 Feb., 1508; d. in Cuba, in August, 1582. He studied at the University of Alcalá, was ordained priest at Toledo in 1530, and at once joined some missionaries coming to America. After his arrival at Vera Cruz, in April, 1531, Chavez travelled along the Papaloapán river, and began his missionary work in company with Fathers Diego and Jerónimo de la Cruz. They converted many Indians, erected several rustic buildings and dedicated them as churches, and Chavez remained among the natives after De la Cruz had died of fever in 1540. He continued his mission alone, baptized many caciques, taught them Spanish, and greatly improved their morals and customs. According to Cardoso, he noticed that the members of the Indian nobility drank a special frothy beverage called "xocotl" tried it, and gathered information about its composition and origin, studied the cacao-plant and its culture, and, on his return to Spain in 1570, made the "chacolatl," which was called "chocolate," a corruption of the Indian name. Chavez was returning to Mexico when he died in Cuba. He left a work entitled "Orígenes y cultivo de la planta del cacao."

CHEATHAM, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 20 Oct., 1820; d. there, 4 Sept., 1886. He served as captain of volunteers in the Mexican war, distinguished himself at Monterey, Medelin, and Cerro Gordo, and, after the expiration of his twelve months' term of service, was again mustered in as colonel of the 3d Tennessee regiment, and served till the end of the war. He was major-general of Tennessee militia after his return, and was a farmer until 1861, when he entered the army of the seceded states, being one of the first Tennesseeans to enlist in the Confederate service, and was early appointed a brigadier-general. He commanded at Mayfield, Ky., in September, 1861, and at the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, served subsequently at Columbus, Ky., was a division commander in Bragg's army when it entered Kentucky in September, 1862, was soon afterward promoted major-general, and was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, being wounded and having three horses shot in the second battle, and at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Nashville, and other places. President Grant, who was his personal friend, offered him an appointment in the civil service, but he declined. He devoted himself chiefly to agriculture after the war, but served four years as superintendent of state prisons, and in October, 1885, became postmaster of Nashville.

CHECKLEY, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1680; d. in Providence, R. I., in 1753. He published in London, in 1723, a reprint of Leslie's "Short and Easy Method with the Deists," to which he added a "Discourse Concerning Episcopacy, in Defence of Christianity and the Church of England," consisting of a rude attack on the clergy and people of New England. For this he was tried before the supreme court in Boston in 1724, and fined £50 for libel. He went to England to take orders in 1727, intending to settle at Marblehead, but the bishop of London refused to ordain a man who had rendered himself so obnoxious to the New Englanders, and was a foe to Christians of other persuasions in the community. Afterward he was ordained by the bishop of Exeter, and sent to Narragansett. He settled in Providence in 1739. He was a man of eccentric and irascible conduct, but witty, learned in the classics, and familiar with the Narragansett language. He published, in 1715, "Choice Dialogues about Predestination," which were answered by Thomas Watter, who defended the Calvinistic doctrine, and were republished with an "Answer by a Stripling" in 1720. In 1727 appeared "The Modest Proof of the Order of the Churches," the authorship of which was accredited to him, introducing the Episcopal controversy into New England, and eliciting replies from Martin Mar-Prelate and Wigglesworth. He published also his speech upon his trial, and reissued it in London in 1738.

CHEESHAHTEAUMUCK, Caleb, Indian, b. in Massachusetts in 1646; d. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1666. He was the only Indian that was ever graduated at Harvard college, having received his degree there in 1665.

CHEESMAN, John Cummings, physician, b. in New York city, 20 July, 1788; d. there, 11 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at the medical department of Queen's college (now Rutgers) in 1812, having for his preceptor Dr. Valentine Seaman. Subsequently he resided in New York, where he became known as one of the most eminent physicians in the United States, and practised there for almost half a century. He held many important offices, among which were surgeon to the public institutions (now Charity hospital) on Blackwell's island, and surgeon to Bellevue hospital. For forty years he was professionally connected with the New York hospital. Dr. Cheesman was a member of numerous medical societies.

CHEETHAM, James, journalist and author, b. in Manchester, England, in 1772; d. in New York city, 10 Sept., 1810. He was an English radical, a trenchant writer, with a talent for invective, who, escaping from the Manchester riots, came to New York in 1798, and became editor of the "American Citizen." In 1803 he published "Nine Letters on Burr's Defection"; in 1804 a volume entitled "Reply to Aristides"; in 1809 a "Life of Thomas Paine," reprinted in England in 1817. He was originally a friend of Paine's, but became embittered against him, and in writing the last-named work was inspired by enmity. A corrected copy, with revisions in the author's hand-writing, is preserved by the New York historical society.

CHEEVER, Ezekiel, educator, b. in London, England, 25 Jan., 1614; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 Aug., 1708. He was the son of a linen-draper, received a classical education, and emigrated to America in June, 1637, in order to enjoy freedom of worship. In 1638, with Davenport and Eaton, he founded New Haven, Conn. He was schoolmaster there, and afterward at Ipswich and Charlestown, Mass., and subsequent to 6 Jan., 1671, had charge of the Latin school in Boston. Many of the leading citizens of the colony were his pupils. He published a volume of essays on the millennium, entitled "Scripture Prophecies Explained," and a "Latin Accidence," of which twenty editions were

issued, and which was for more than a hundred years the introductory text-book of the Latin language used in New England. His funeral sermon by Cotton Mather, who was one of his pupils, was published, together with Latin poems from his manuscripts, in 1828.—His son, **Samuel,** b. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Sept., 1639; d. in Marblehead, Mass., 29 May, 1724, was the first minister of Marblehead. He was graduated at Harvard in 1659, and began to preach in Marblehead in 1668.

CHEEVER, George Barrell, clergyman and author, b. in Hallowell, Me., 17 April, 1807. He was the son of Nathaniel Cheever, who removed from Salem, Mass., to Hallowell and established the "American Advocate," was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, at Andover seminary in 1830, and was ordained pastor of Howard street Congregational church, Boston, in 1832. While at Andover and Salem he contributed prose and verse to the "North American Review," "Biblical Repository," and other periodicals. Engaging in the Unitarian controversy, he wrote a "Defence of the Orthodoxy of Cudworth," and, espousing the temperance cause, published in a Salem newspaper in 1835 an allegory entitled "Inquire at Deacon Giles's Distillery." The friends of the deacon made a riotous attack on Mr. Cheever, and he was tried for libel and imprisoned thirty days. Resigning his pastorate, he went to Europe, contributed letters to the "New York Observer," and on his return in 1839 took charge of the Allen street Presbyterian church, New York city. He delivered lectures on the "Pilgrim's Progress," and on "Hierarchical Despotism," the latter being in answer to a discourse of Bishop Hughes. In 1843, in three public debates with J. L. O'Sullivan, he argued for capital punishment. He was in Europe in 1844 as corresponding editor of the New York "Evangelist," of which he was principal editor after his return in 1845. From 1846 until he retired in 1870 he was pastor of the Church of the Puritans, which was organized for him, in New York, and was distinguished as a preacher for his rigorous and forcible application of orthodox principles to questions of practical moment, such as the Dred Scott decision, the banishment of the Bible from the public schools, the operation of railroads on Sundays, the war with Mexico, intemperance, and slavery. On retiring from the pulpit, Dr. Cheever gave his house in New York to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and the American missionary association, to be held jointly, and fixed his residence at Englewood, N. J. He contributed much to the "Independent" and the "Bibliotheca Sacra." Among his publications are "Commonplace Book of Prose" (Cooperstown, 1828); "Studies in Poetry" (Boston, 1830); an edition of the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Commonplace Book of Poetry" (Philadelphia, 1839); "God's Hand in America" (New York, 1841); "Lectures on Hierarchical Despotism"; "Lectures on the 'Pilgrim's Progress'" (1844); "Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Switzerland" (1845–'6); "Defence of Capital Punishment" (1846); with J. E. Sweetser, "Christian Melodies, a Selection of Hymns and Tunes"; "Poets of America" (Hartford, 1847); "The Hill of Difficulty" (1847); "Journal of the Pilgrims, Plymouth, New England, 1620," reprinted from the original volumes, with illustrations (1848); "Punishment by Death, its Authority and Expediency" (1849); "Windings of the River of the Water of Life" (New York, 1849); "The Voice of Nature to her Foster-Child, the Soul of Man" (1852); "Powers of the World to Come" (1853); "Thoughts for the Afflicted"; "The Right of the Bible in our Public Schools" (1854); "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Insanity of Cowper" (1856); "God against Slavery, and the Freedom and Duty of the Pulpit to Rebuke it" (1857); "Guilt of Slavery and Crime of Slaveholding" (1860); "Faith, Doubt, and Evidence" (1881).—His brother, **Henry Theodore,** clergyman, b. in Hallowell, Me., 6 Feb., 1814, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, and in 1835–'6 corresponded with the New York "Evangelist" from Spain, France, and Louisiana. He then studied theology at Bangor, Me., where he was graduated in 1840, travelled in the South seas and the Sandwich islands, was correspondent and associate editor of the New York "Evangelist" in 1843–'4, settled as pastor in various places, and from 1859 till 1864 was secretary and agent for the church anti-slavery society. He has published popular books of travel and biography under the following titles: "The Whale and His Captors" (New York, 1849); "A Reel in a Bottle for Jack in the Doldrums," an allegory (1851); "The Island World of the Pacific" (1852); "Memoirs of Nathaniel Cheever, M. D.," his father, to which his brother wrote an introduction (1853); "Life and Religion in the Sandwich Islands" (1854); "Autobiography and Memorials of Capt. Obadiah Congat" (1855); "The Sea and the Sailor," from the literary remains of Walter Colton (1855); "Short Yarns for Long Voyages" (1855); "Life and Writings of the Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N." (1856); "The Pulpit and the Pew-Trials and Triumphs of a Year in the Old Parsonage, from Leaves of a Pastor's Journal" (1858); "Way-Marks in the Moral War with Slavery between the Opening of 1859 and the Close of 1861" (1862); "Autobiograhhy and Memorials of Ichabod Washburn" (Boston, 1878); and "Correspondencies of Faith and Views of Madame Guyon" (New York, 1886).

CHEL-AB-KU-KIL, or **AB-KU-KIL-CHEL,** Indian priest of Yucatan, flourished early in the 15th century. Almost every Yucatec legend mentions his name repeatedly, and several proverbs in the Maya language are attributed to him. Many fragments of a history composed by Chel-Ab-Ku-Kil are found in the documents of Yucatan and Central American missions, and nearly all the chroniclers of the conquest of America mention Chel-Ab-Ku-Kil, who left this prophecy: "You who look at things to come, what do you think will happen at the end of this age? Let it be known by you that such things will come from north and east, and for our woe, that you may think they are before your eyes. In the ninth age no priest or prophet will reveal to you the scripture, of which you are generally ignorant."

CHENEY, Charles, manufacturer, b. in what is now South Manchester, Conn., in 1804; d. there, 20 June, 1874. He went to Tolland as a clerk when he was about fourteen years old, and before he was of age engaged in mercantile business on his own account in Providence. About 1837 he removed to Ohio and established himself as a farmer at Mount Healthy, near Cincinnati, where he remained eleven years, during which period he became interested in the anti-slavery movement. About the time of his removal to Ohio, Ward Cheney and some of his other brothers had established a small silk factory in South Manchester, Conn. They had many obstacles with which to contend, and the factory was suspended after three or four years, but was revived in 1841, and in 1847 Charles Cheney joined his brothers in the undertaking. He spent a considerable portion of his

time in Hartford, where they had also extensive manufactories. He served in the legislature for one or two terms, and was distinguished for his public spirit and generous charities.—His brother, **Seth Wells,** artist, b. in South Manchester, Conn., 26 Nov., 1810; d. there, 10 Sept., 1856, received a common-school education, studied art in Paris and Rome, began his professional career as an engraver in 1830, and from 1840 gave his attention to crayon drawing. He was one of the earliest American artists in black and white, and excelled in giving spirituality to his portraits and ideal female faces, which are still sought by collectors. Among his works are portraits of Theodore Parker with his wife, James Walker, president of Harvard, W. C. Bryant, and Ephraim Peabody, "Rosalie," and "A Roman Girl." When the poet Halleck expressed surprise that his portrait was not finished, the choleric Cheney said, "I will finish it," whereupon he put his foot through it.—Another brother, **John,** excelled as an engraver of heads. His principal work is a print of the Madonna di San Sisto of Raphael.—**Ednah Dow,** wife of Seth Wells, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 June, 1824, was a daughter of Sargent Smith Littlehale. She was educated at private schools in her native city, and married in 1853. She was secretary of the School of design for women from 1851 till 1854, and in 1862 became secretary of the New England hospital for women and children. In 1863 she was secretary of the committee on aid for colored regiments and of the teachers' committee of the Freedmen's aid society. She has been vice-president of the New England women's club and of the Massachusetts woman suffrage association. Mrs. Cheney went south to visit the Freedmen's schools in 1866, 1868, and 1869. She has visited Europe several times, spoken before lyceums in the west in 1873, 1875, and 1876, and has lectured before the Concord school of philosophy. She has published "Hand-Book of American History," for colored people and schools (Boston, 1866); "Patience," a set of games (1869); "Faithful to the Light" (1870); "Social Games" (1871); "Sally Williams, the Mountain Girl" (1872); "Child of the Tide" (1874); "Life of Dr. Susan Dimock" (1875); "Gleanings in the Fields of Art" (1881); and "Selected Poems from Michelangelo Buonarotti" (1885). —Another brother, **Ward,** b. in South Manchester in 1813; d. there, 22 March, 1876, principal founder of the house of Cheney Brothers, was the most active in its business management. He first engaged in the dry-goods business in Providence, R. I., then in the culture of silk at Burlington, N. J., and in 1836 established with his brothers the manufacturing firm of Cheney Brothers in South Manchester. The business was afterward organized as a joint-stock company, retaining the firm name, and Ward became president of the corporation. He was also president of the Silk association of America. The brothers worked harmoniously in building up by slow steps an extensive business, with mills at South Manchester and Hartford, employing 2,500 operatives. The sewing-silks manufactured by them were considered by competent judges superior to the best qualities made in Europe, and found a special demand for use in sewing-machines on account of strength, uniformity of twist, and fine finish. They afterward made great progress in weaving silk goods with power-looms, and made printed as well as plain-dyed fabrics. On their father's farm they established the model manufacturing village of South Manchester, with cottage homes, a spacious and architecturally elegant hall and theatre, where dramatic and other entertainments are given gratis and religious exercises are held on Sundays, a school, a library and reading-room, boarding-houses, and pleasure-grounds. Here all the brothers had their homes, and their relations with their workmen afforded a rare instance of cordiality and affection. From time to time skilled operatives were brought over from England and settled in South Manchester. Mr. Cheney was known in business circles as a generous and progressive man, and frequently aided young men beginning mercantile life. He left an only son, Charles, of Boston.—Another brother, **Arthur,** b. in South Manchester, 14 Jan., 1837; d. there in December, 1878, also a member of the firm, interested himself in the drama and built the Globe theatre, Boston, originally called Selwyn's theatre, for the purpose of giving the best plays in a thorough and artistic way. It was managed with varying success by Selwyn, Floyd, and others, and, when it was burned, was rebuilt by Mr. Cheney and carried on at a loss.—**Frank Woodbridge,** manufacturer, b. in Providence, R. I., 5 June, 1832. After graduation at Brown in 1854 he engaged in business in Hartford, in connection with the silk manufacturing interests of the Cheney Brothers at Manchester. He volunteered for the civil war in 1862, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut volunteers. The regiment went to the front, 29 Aug., 1,010 strong, but undisciplined and almost wholly ignorant of drill. The Confederates were beginning the invasion of Maryland that ended in repulse at Antietam, and all available troops were hurried forward to meet them irrespective of experience as soldiers. On 12 Sept., Lieut.-Col. Cheney led his regiment of recruits in a skirmish that proved preliminary to the battle of Antietam, in which engagement he was severely wounded, late in the afternoon, while endeavoring to rally his men, who, never having had a battalion-drill, had been thrown into disorder by the enemy's fire. Col. Cheney's wound proved so serious that he was obliged to retire from the service, 24 Dec., 1862. He travelled in Europe, China, and Japan, studying the silk industries of those countries, and became a member of the house of Cheney Brothers, and its treasurer.

CHENEY, Charles Edward, clergyman, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 12 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at Hobart in 1857, and immediately began to study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. Soon after his ordination he became rector of Christ church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, organized a Reformed Episcopal church in 1873. Mr. Cheney was elected missionary bishop of the northwest, for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ church, 14 Dec., 1873.

CHENEY, Harriet V., author, b. in Massachusetts about 1815. She was the daughter of Hannah Foster, an early American novelist. She published "Confessions of an Early Martyr" (1840); "A Peep at the Pilgrims in 1636" (Boston, 1850); "The Rivals of Acadia"; and "Sketches from the Life of Christ." Her sister, Mrs. Cushing, published "Esther," a dramatic poem, and works for the young. The two sisters wrote in conjunction "The Sunday-School."

CHENEY, Theseus Apoleon, historian, b. in Leon, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 16 March, 1830; d. in Starkey, N. Y., 2 Aug., 1878. He was educated at Oberlin, founded the Georgic society and library, and devoted himself to the study of the history of southern New York. In a speech at Conewango, N. Y., 20 Aug., 1854, he suggested the name repub-

lican for the new party that was forming. He published "Report on the Ancient Monuments of Western New York" (1860); "Historical Sketch of the Chemung Valley" (1866); "Historical Sketch of Eighteen Counties of Central and Southern New York" (1868); "Laron"; "Relations of Government to Science"; and "Antiquarian Researches."

CHENIER, John-Oliver, Canadian physician, b. in Longueil, Canada, in 1806; d. in 1837. He studied medicine at Montreal, receiving his degree in 1828, and settled at St. Benoit, but removed to St. Eustache in 1831, and began to take part in politics. In 1832 his name appeared at the head of a protest against the alleged robbery of the public lands, and he acted as secretary to an assembly convoked to censure the conduct of the English troops that had slain several Canadians in a riot on 21 May. He was one of the most vehement speakers at the revolutionary meetings that took place in 1837, and a reward of $2,000 was offered by the Governor-general for his arrest. He gathered a large force of insurgents at St. Eustache, in the county of Deux-Montagnes; but they were defeated by the English troops, and Chenier was killed in attempting to cut his way through the opposing ranks.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 July, 1813; d. in Chicago, Ill., 19 Aug., 1886. His father met with business reverses, and the boy was taken from school at the age of thirteen and became chainman to an engineering party engaged in the preliminary survey of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Later he was engaged on the Alleghany and Portage railroad, and in 1831 became associated with William Gibbs McNeill in the construction of the Paterson and Hudson River railroad. In 1837 he was appointed senior assistant on the building of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston railroad, and in 1846 became chief engineer of the Boston water-works, planning the important structures on it, including the Brookline reservoir. He was appointed sole commissioner in the Boston water department in 1850, and during the following year city engineer, having charge of all the water-works under the Cochituate water board, besides being surveyor of the streets and harbor improvements. In 1855 he became engineer for the Chicago board of sewerage commissioners, and in that capacity planned the sewerage system of the city. In 1879 he resigned the office of commissioner of public works. The river tunnels were planned by him, and, despite much criticism, have proved successful. He achieved a high reputation as an authority on the water-supply and sewage of cities, and in that capacity was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Cambridge, Toronto, Detroit, Memphis, Milwaukee, and other cities. Mr. Chesbrough was a corresponding member of the American institute of architects, and from November, 1877, till November, 1878, was president of the American society of civil engineers.

CHESEBRO, Caroline, author, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., about 1828; d. in Piermont, N. J., 16 Feb., 1873. She was educated in a female seminary in her native village, and began writing for the magazines about 1848, contributing at first to "Graham's Magazine" and "Holden's Dollar Magazine." A volume of her stories and sketches was published with the title of "Dream-Land by Daylight" (New York, 1851). This was followed in 1852 by "Isa, a Pilgrimage," in 1853 by "The Children of Light" and "The Little Cross-Bearers" (Auburn), in 1855 by "Susan, the Fisherman's Daughter" (New York), and in subsequent years she published numerous other novels, entitled "Philly and Kit" (1856); "Victoria, or the World Overcome" (1856); "Amy Carr" (1863); "Peter Carradine" (1863); "The Foe in the Household" (1871); and a collection of stories entitled "The Beautiful Gate, and other Tales" 1863). She was a frequent contributor to the various literary magazines, and had a novel passing through the press at the time of her death. For eight years previous to her death she had been teacher of rhetoric and composition in the Packer collegiate institute in Brooklyn. Her novels are reflective and grave in tone, and contain impressive, emotional, and descriptive passages.

CHESNEY, Charles Cornwallis, English soldier, b. 29 Sept., 1826; d. 19 March, 1876. He was a professor at Sandhurst military college, and the author of a number of works on military subjects, including "Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia" (1863–'5), and "Military Biographies," including several of generals in the American civil war (New York, 1873). He is almost the only Englishman that has written fairly and intelligently of military affairs in the United States. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Battle of Dorking" (London, 1871), which created a great sensation.

CHESTER, Albert Huntington, chemist, b. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 22 Nov., 1843. He studied at Union, and was graduated at the Columbia school of mines in 1868, with the degree of E. M. After some professional experience he became in 1871 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. Since 1882 he has been connected with the State board of health as chemist. When not occupied in lecturing, his time has been devoted to the active pursuit of his profession as a mining engineer, and during the years 1875 to 1880 he was engaged in exploring the great iron deposits of the Vermilion district in Minnesota. A full account of this work is given in the "Tenth Annual Report of the Geology of Minnesota." Besides contributions to the scientific press, Prof. Chester has published a "Catalogue of Minerals, with Chemical Composition and Synonyms" (New York, 1886). In 1878 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the School of mines.

CHESTER, Colby M., naval officer, b. in Connecticut in 1845. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, assigned in 1863 to the steam sloop "Richmond," of the western gulf squadron, and participated in the operations against Mobile on 5 Aug., 1864. He was promoted master, 10 Nov., 1866, commissioned lieutenant, 21 Feb., 1867, lieutenant-commander, 12 March, 1868, became commander, 15 Oct., 1881, and was hydrographic inspector of the coast survey from 1881 till 1885.

CHESTER, Frederick Dixon Walthall, geologist, b. in Porte au Platte, Santo Domingo, 8 Oct., 1861. He studied at Washington university, St. Louis, was graduated at Cornell in 1882, and became professor of geology in the Delaware state college. His papers include "Boulder Drift in Delaware" (1883); "Lecture Notes on Dynamical Geology" (1883); "Stratified Drift in Delaware" (1883); "Volcanoes and Earthquakes" (1884); "The Quaternary Gravels of Northern Delaware and Eastern Maryland" (1884); "Preliminary Notes on the Geology of Delaware" (1884); "A Review of the Geology of Delaware" (1884); "The Quaternary Gravels of the Southern Delaware Peninsula" (1885); "The Gabbros and Amphibole Rocks of Delaware" (1885); and a full

memoir on this subject published by the United States geological survey (Washington, 1886).

CHESTER, John, soldier, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 29 Jan., 1749; d. there, 4 Nov., 1809. He was graduated at Yale in 1766, a representative in the legislature in 1772, served with distinction as a captain at the battle of Bunker Hill, became a colonel, and continued in the Continental army until 1777. Afterward he sat in the Connecticut legislature, in which he was chosen speaker, was a member of the council in 1788–'91 and 1803, supervisor of the district of Connecticut from 1791 until the accession of President Jefferson in 1801, and for some time was county judge of probate.

CHESTER, Joseph Lemuel, antiquarian, b. in Norwich, Conn., 30 April, 1821; d. in London, England, 28 May, 1882. He was engaged in trade in Philadelphia until 1852, and was a frequent contributor to the press, principally under pennames, of which the best known is "Julian Cramer." He then became connected with the Philadelphia press, and was some time an assistant clerk in the U. S. house of representatives. After 1858 he resided in London, where he devoted himself to searching out the genealogy and history of the early settlers of New England. He compiled an abstract of the registers of Westminster Abbey, and collected from other sources much valuable material for local and family histories. In 1869 he assisted in forming at London the Harleian society for the publication of inedited manuscripts relating to genealogy and heraldry, and was chosen a member of its council. In 1870 he was made one of the council of the historical society of Great Britain, recently organized. He published "Greenwood Cemetery and other Poems" (1843); "A Preliminary Treatise on the Law of Repulsion" (1853); "Educational Laws of Virginia, the Personal Narrative of Mrs. Margaret Douglas" (1854); "John Rogers," with a genealogy of the family (1854), and numerous papers in historical and genealogical journals. The "Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church, or Abbey, of St. Peter, Westminster," with copious biographical notes by the editor, was published in London in 1876. A tablet to his memory was placed by Dean Bradley in Westminster abbey.

CHESTNUT, James, Jr., senator, b. near Camden, S. C., in 1815. He was graduated at Princeton in 1835. From 1842 till 1852 he served in the South Carolina legislature, and from 1854 till 1858 was a member of the state senate. A vacancy occurring in the U. S. senate, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was formally elected senator on 5 Jan., 1859. He resigned on 10 Nov., 1860, in anticipation of the secession of South Carolina; but his resignation was not accepted, and he was formally expelled, 11 July, 1861. In the mean time he had been appointed a delegate to the Confederate provisional congress. He was commissioned colonel in the Confederate army, and detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of Jefferson Davis. In 1864 he was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to a command on the coast of South Carolina. In 1868 he was a member of the National democratic convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for the presidency.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 26 Dec., 1824. His parents, of French Huguenot stock, emigrated from Neufchâtel, Switzerland, in 1823, and were members of the Red river colony. He received a common-school education, became a merchant in Galena, and was the first volunteer at a meeting held in response to the president's call after the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861. He was chosen captain of the company when Gen. (then Captain) Grant declined, and on 16 April, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Illinois infantry. He was in command at Smithland, Ky., from September, 1861, till January, 1862, and then participated in Gen. Smith's campaign on the Tennessee river to Fort Henry, and led his regiment at Fort Donelson. He was engaged at Shiloh, distinguishing himself at Corinth, being left in command of that post until May, 1863, and while there organized the first colored regiment raised in the west. On 13 Dec., 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general, placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, and afterward in Kentucky, and by 1 Jan., 1864, had raised a force of 17,000 men, for which service he was brevetted major-general. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post of Memphis, and then the district of Talladega, Ala., until 5 Feb., 1866, when he was mustered out of service. He was assessor of internal revenue for the district of Utah in 1867–'9, then U. S. consul at Brussels, and, after his return to the United States in 1872, established himself in Chicago as a banker and stock-broker. In September, 1886, Gen. Chetlain delivered the annual address before the society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Rock Island, Ill.

CHETWOOD, John J., lawyer, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 18 Jan., 1800; d. there, 18 Nov., 1861. He was for fourteen years surrogate of Essex county, first prosecutor of Union county, a member of the state council, and interested in railroad projects and in promoting educational and religious enterprises.—His ancestor, **William,** b. in Elizabethtown in 1769; d. there, 18 Dec., 1857, was graduated at Princeton in 1792, admitted to the bar in 1798, was aide to Gen. Lee during the whiskey rebellion, and served in congress in 1836–'7.

CHEVALIER, Michel, French political economist, b. in Limoges, 13 Jan., 1806; d. 28 Nov., 1879. He entered the Polytechnic school in 1824, was appointed an engineer in the department du Nord in 1832, became a St. Simonian, assumed the editorship of the "Globe," and in that year was condemned to twelve months' imprisonment for an article on marriage. After serving his sentence, he was sent by Thiers to investigate the railroads and canals of the United States. While on that mission he travelled extensively over this country, Mexico, and Cuba in 1833–'5, and published in the "Journal des Débats" a series of letters, afterward collected into a volume entitled "Lettres sur Amérique du Nord." In 1840 he became professor of national economy in the College of France. In 1848 he published replies to Louis Blanc, in 1860 became a senator, and in 1867 was charged with preparing the official report of the international exposition, and in an "Introduction aux rapports du jury international" gave a philosophical survey of modern industry. Among his other works are "Histoire et description des voies de communication aux États-Unis et des travaux qui en dépendent" (1840–'2); "Cours d'économie" (1842–'50; new ed., 1866); "L'Isthme de Panama" (1844); "La liberté aux États-Unis" (1849); "De la baisse probable de l'or" (1859); "L'expédition du Mexique" (1862); and "Le Mexique ancien et moderne" (1863).

CHEVERUS, John Louis Lefebvre de, R. C. prelate, b. in Mayenne, France, 28 Jan., 1768; d. in Bourdeaux, 19 July, 1836. He received his preparatory education in the College of Mayenne, entered the College of Louis le Grand in 1781, and was ordained in 1790. After suffering imprisonment and

narrowly escaping death, he went to England in 1792. In 1796 he offered himself for the American mission, and, having previously surrendered his patrimony in France to his brother and sisters, sailed for Boston. Here he became so noted for his eloquent preaching that he attracted audiences mainly composed of those who did not accept his religious views. During an epidemic of yellow fever in the city, he was constantly employed in nursing the sick, without distinction of rank or creed. The legislature of Massachusetts, having prepared the form of an oath to be taken by all citizens before voting at elections, submitted it to Father Cheverus for revision, and enacted it into a law with the changes he suggested. He founded the Church of the Holy Cross in 1803, being enabled to do so principally through the subscriptions of Protestant citizens, among whom the most liberal was President Adams. He was frequently invited to preach in the Protestant churches of the state, and lecture before the learned societies of Boston, and was one of the principal founders of the Athenæum. In 1810 he was consecrated first bishop of Boston, and soon after his consecration he founded the Ursuline convent at Charlestown. Nearly all the early Roman Catholic churches in New England were to some extent his work. On the accession of Louis XVIII., repeated efforts were made by that monarch to persuade him to accept a bishopric in France. At this time he had become enfeebled by attacks of asthma, and his physicians assured him that he could not live much longer if he remained in Massachusetts. Thereupon he distributed all he possessed among the clergy and the poor, and sailed from Boston in 1823. He was nominated to the see of Montauban by Louis XVIII., was afterward archbishop of Bourdeaux and peer of France under Charles X., and made a cardinal at the request of Louis Philippe.

CHEVES, Langdon (cheevz), statesman, b. at Rocky River, S. C., 17 Sept., 1776; d. in Columbia, 25 June, 1857. His father, Alexander, was a native of Scotland; his mother, Mary Langdon, was a Virginian. His childhood was spent among the farmers of the Abbeville district, and he had but little schooling. At the age of ten he went to Charleston to earn a living, and at sixteen had become confidential clerk in a large mercantile house. In spite of the advice of his friends, who thought him "born to be a merchant," he began the study of law when eighteen years old. In 1797 he was admitted to the bar, and very soon became eminent in his profession. Before 1808 his yearly income from his practice exceeded $20,000, a great figure in those days. In 1806 he married Miss Mary Dullas, of Charleston. In 1810 he was elected to congress, along with William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun, and soon distinguished himself. His speech on the merchants' bonds in 1811 was especially remarkable for its learning and eloquence. Washington Irving, who was present, said it gave him for the first time an idea of the manner in which the great Greek and Roman orators must have spoken. Mr. Cheves was a zealous supporter of the war with England; he was chairman of the naval committee in 1812, and of the committee of ways and means in 1813. On 19 Jan., 1814, Henry Clay, having been sent as commissioner to Ghent, Mr. Cheves was chosen to succeed him as speaker of the house, being elected by a combination of federalists with anti-restriction democrats, over Felix Grundy, the administration candidate. His most memorable act as speaker was the defeat of Dallas's scheme for the re-charter of the U. S. bank. After peace had been declared in 1815, he declined a re-election, and returned to the Charleston bar. In the following year he was made a judge of the superior court of South Carolina. In 1816 the national bank was rechartered, but within three years had been nearly ruined by mismanagement. In 1819 Mr. Cheves was elected president of its board of directors, and during the next three years succeeded in restoring its credit. In 1822 he resigned this post, in which he was succeeded by Nicholas Biddle, and became chief commissioner of claims under the treaty of Ghent. He lived for a time in Philadelphia, and afterward in Lancaster, Pa., but in 1829 returned to South Carolina, and lived in retirement on his plantation for the remaining twenty-eight years of his life. He wrote occasional essays and reviews. In the excitement of 1832 he condemned the scheme of nullification as not sufficiently thoroughgoing. He considered it folly for South Carolina to act alone; but he was strongly in favor of secession, and in 1850, as a delegate to the Nashville convention, he declared himself friendly to the scheme, then first agitated, of a separate southern confederacy.

CHEW, Robert S., chief clerk of the state department at Washington, b. in Virginia in 1811; d. in Washington, D. C., 3 Aug., 1873. He entered the service of the government in his youth, and had served in the state department more than forty years, when he was advanced to the chief clerkship on the appointment of William Hunter as second assistant secretary of state in July, 1866.—His eldest son, **Richard S.,** naval officer, b. in the District of Columbia, 7 Sept., 1843; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 April, 1875. He was graduated at the naval academy in 1861, commissioned lieutenant, 22 Feb., 1864, and lieutenant-commander, 25 July, 1866, served on board the frigate "Minnesota," participating in the actions with the "Merrimac" on 8 and 9 April, 1862, being attached to the western gulf blockading squadron in 1863–'4, and being present at the battle of Mobile Bay. On 2 Feb., 1875, he was retired for disability.

CHEW, Samuel, jurist, b. in Maryland about 1690; d. 16 June, 1744. He was a son of Col. Samuel, from Chewton, in Somersetshire, England, who came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore in 1671. The son embraced the Quaker doctrines, was for a time a practising physician, and afterward became a judge, and was chief justice of the district of Newcastle. He was influential among the Quakers, but provoked criticism by an address to the grand jury of Newcastle on the lawfulness of resistance to an armed enemy (1741; reprinted in 1775).—His son, **Benjamin,** jurist, b. at West River, Anne Arundel co., Md., 29 Nov., 1722; d. 20 Jan., 1810. He studied law with Andrew Hamilton, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and in London, settled in 1743 on the Delaware, removed to Philadelphia in 1745, was recorder from 1755 till 1772, register of wills, attorney-general, resigning in 1766, and in 1774 became chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was also for several years speaker of the house of delegates of the three lower counties in Delaware. When the revolution began, both parties courted his support, but after the Declaration of Independence he opposed the patriots, and, because he declined to give a parole in 1777, was imprisoned in Fredericksburg, Va. From 1790 until the abolition of that court in 1806 he was president of the high court of errors and appeals. Chief-Justice Chew resided in Germantown, in a spacious stone mansion, still standing (1886), which is represented in the accompanying illustration. During the battle of Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777, the doors of the house were riddled by bullets, and

cannon-balls passed through its walls and shattered the statuary in the surrounding grounds. At the opening of the battle, when the central American column, under Washington, descended the main street, they first overwhelmed a small British outpost under Col. Musgrave. Most of the British were scattered, but Musgrave, with a small party of infantry, took refuge in Chew's house, and set

up a fire from the windows. The Americans opened an artillery-fire upon the house, but its stone walls were too solid to be beaten down by the three-pound and six-pound field-pieces of that day; and so Maxwell's brigade was left to besiege the house, while the main American column pressed on. The chief effect of this incident was to retard and weaken the American charge, and to give the British time to prepare for it.

CHI-AH-KIN, or **AH-KIN-CHI** (chee-ah-keen'), Yucatec prince, d. about 1541. He was general-in-chief of the army of Tutul Xin, king of Mani, and won a good military reputation during the war against the Spaniards, whom he defeated in several battles. When Tutul Xin submitted to the Spanish conquerors, he sent envoys to all the caciques in Yucatan, to invite them to make peace also; and for this purpose Chi-Ah-Kin and other noblemen were directed to visit King Cocóm at Zotuta, and this chief received them with apparent regard, entertaining them with a splendid hunting-party and banquet, at the end of which all the envoys were beheaded by order and in presence of Cocóm. Chi-Ah-Kin was the only one spared, in order to make him suffer what they considered the most ignominious punishment, that of cutting his eyes out and scalping him. In this condition he was taken to the Mani frontier and left there until some Indians took him before his king. He died a few months afterward. In 1599 the king of Spain gave a pension of $200 to Gaspar Chin, son of Chi-Ah-Kin and grandson of Tutul Xin.

CHIALIQUICHIAMA (chee-ah-lee-kee-chee-ah'-ma), Peruvian soldier, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. at Cajamarca, Peru, in 1533. He had won five battles against the Spaniards before his king, Atahualpa, was defeated and made a prisoner by Pizarro, and had great influence among the other Indian warriors. Atahualpa, while in prison at Cajamarca, called that general to that place, and the Spaniards also made him a prisoner, fearing he would begin war again. After the execution of Atahualpa, 29 Aug., 1533, Pizarro went with his troops toward Cuzco; but the natives attacked them several times in such a good order and concert that they suspected Chialiquichiama was in secret communication with the Indians and directing their operations. That suspicion was enough to decide his fate, and Pizarro sentenced him to be burned alive. Chialiquichiama was offered a less painful death if he would become a Christian; but he refused to be baptized, and died according to the sentence, remonstrating to the last moment against the actions of Pizarro.

CHICKERING, Jesse, political economist, b. in Dover, N. H., 31 Aug., 1797; d. in West Roxbury, Mass., 29 May, 1855. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818, studied theology, and became a Unitarian minister. He afterward pursued a medical course, receiving his diploma in 1833, and practised medicine for about ten years in Boston and West Roxbury. He was the author of a "Statistical View of the Population of Massachusetts from 1765 to 1840" (Boston, 1846); "Emigration into the United States" (1848); "Reports on the Census of Boston" (1851); and a "Letter addressed to the President of the United States on Slavery, considered in Relation to the Principles of Constitutional Government in Great Britain and in the United States" (1855).

CHICKERING, Jonas, piano-manufacturer, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 5 April, 1797; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 Dec., 1853. He was the son of a blacksmith, and, after receiving a common-school education, learned the trade of cabinet-making. In 1818 he went to Boston, and a year afterward became a workman in John Osborne's piano manufactory. In 1823 he began business with a partner, and subsequently carried it on alone. He associated himself in 1830 with John Mackay, a retired ship-master, and from that time imported, by the cargo, the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He gradually extended his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle on a lot five acres in extent, was completed, he died. He had introduced various improvements in the manufacture and construction of the piano-forte, notably the circular scale. In 1825 Alpheus Babcock, of Boston, patented a cast-iron frame for a square piano. Mr. Chickering greatly improved this frame, including in it the pin-bridge and damper socket rail. This construction he patented in 1840. At the London exhibition in 1851 he exhibited a complete frame for grand pianos in one casting. In 1853 he adopted the system of over-stringing, which he combined with a metal frame of one casting, in a square piano, finished after his death by his sons. The Chickering instrument has a high reputation among musicians of all countries. After the death of Jonas Chickering, who was respected for his public spirit and benevolence not less than for his progressive enterprise, the business was continued by his three sons, who, after receiving their education in the public schools, were taken into the manufactory.—His son, **Thomas Edward,** b. in Boston, 22 Oct., 1824; d. there, 14 Feb., 1871, succeeded his father as head of the firm, of which he became a member when but twenty-one years of age. For many years before the war he was interested in the state militia, and in 1862 he left Boston in command of the 41st Massachusetts volunteers. The regiment was sent to New Orleans in December of that year, and performed efficient service in the field. In April, 1863, Col. Chickering was appointed military governor of Opelousas. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general.

CHIGNAVITCELUT, Oxiquieb (chig-nah-beet-sa-loôt'), king of Cumarcaah, Central America, flourished early in the 16th century. After the Quiché army, under their king, Tecúm-Umán, had been routed by the forces of Alvarado, who killed Tecúm-Umán himself in battle between Totonica-

pán and Utatlán (1524), the Indians intended to rid themselves of the invaders by treason. They feigned to be peaceful, and called Alvarado into the city of Utatlán. But when he saw that the women and children were not there, and that the fortifications were prepared for immediate service, he was suspicious, discovered the plot, and left the city. He ordered Chignavitcelut and another king, Belegetzi, to be put to death, and subsequently defeated the Quichés again, when Utatlán was destroyed by fire.

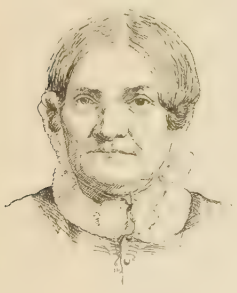
CHIGUAIHUE (chee-gwah-ee'-oo-ay), Araucanian cacique of the Biobio tribe in the Moluches region, Chili, b. in that valley about 1566; d. near Chillan in 1606. He became noted as a warrior at the head of a tribe, and was elected chief of all the Araucanian forces. He attacked, captured, and destroyed the city of Chillan in August, 1604, and defeated Rivera near Santa Cruz, also destroying this city in September of the same year, as well as the cities of Frontera, Villarrica, and Valdivia in the two following months. Subsequently he overran the country south of Biobio river and drove out all the Spanish colonists, their forts and garrisons surrendering to the Indian chieftain. On 7 Feb., 1605, Chiguaihue attacked the city of Imperial, defended by a large number of Spaniards under command of the heroine Inés de Aguilera, and, after two days' fighting, the place surrendered to the Indians, who pillaged and burned it. Then he defeated Gen. Ramón while the Spaniards were engaged in battle with the "toqui" Huenecura in the Santa Cruz valley, had other successful encounters with the same Spanish general in 1606, and finally was routed near Chillán, made a prisoner, and executed.

CHILÁM BALÁM (che-lam'-bah-lam'), Indian philosopher, great priest of Tixcacayón Cavich at Mani, Yucatan, d. about 1430. He left several works, of which a few fragments only have reached us, and composed narratives in verse that are still sung by the Yucatec Indians. He predicted that foreigners from the east would conquer them and teach them the true religion under the symbol of the cross. Herrera, Ramesal, Diaz del Castillo, Torquemada, and other authorities refer to Chilám Balám, whose prophecy reads thus: "At the end of the thirteenth age, when Itza is at the height of its power, as also the city of Tancán, . . . the signal of God will appear on the heights, and the cross, with which the world was enlightened, will be manifested. There will be variance of men's will in future times, when this signal shall be shown. Ye priests, before coming even a quarter of a league, ye shall see the cross, which will appear and lighten up the sky from north to south. The worship of vain gods shall cease. Your father cometh, O Itzalans! Your father cometh, O Iantumites! Receive your bearded guests from the east, who bring the signal of the God who cometh to us in mercy and pity. The time of our life is coming. Ye have nothing to fear from the world. Thou art the living God, who created us in mercy. The words of God are good. Let us lift up His signal, to see it and adore it. We must raise the cross in opposition to the falsehood we now see. Before the first tree of the world now is a manifestation made to the world; this is the signal of a God on high. Adore this, ye people of Itza. Let us adore it with uprightness of heart. Let us adore Him who is our God, the true God. Receive the word of the true God, for He who speaketh to ye cometh from heaven. Ponder this well, and be the men of Itza. They who believe shall have light in the age that is to come. I your teacher and master, Balám, warn and charge you to look at the importance of my words. Thus have I finished what the true God commanded me to say, that the world might hear it."

CHILCOTT, George Miles, senator, b. at Trough Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa., 2 Jan., 1828. In 1844 he removed with his father to Iowa, studied medicine for a short time, but adopted the life of a farmer and stock-raiser. He was elected sheriff of Jefferson county in 1853, removed to Nebraska in 1856, and was elected to the legislature the same year from Burt county. In 1859 he went to Denver, Col., and in 1860 settled in southern Colorado. He was a member of the constitutional convention and of the territorial legislature during the first two sessions, 1861–'2. In 1863 he was appointed register of the U. S. land-office for the Colorado district, and served four years. He was elected a representative in congress in 1865 under the state organization, but was not admitted. In 1866 he was again elected to congress as a republican, and served from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1869. In 1872–'4 he was a member of the territorial council, in 1878 of the legislature, and on 11 April, 1882, was appointed U. S. senator to succeed Henry M. Teller for the term expiring in 1883.

CHILD, David Lee, journalist, b. in West Boylston, Mass., 8 July, 1794; d. in Wayland, Mass., 18 Sept., 1874. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and was for some time sub-master of the Boston Latin-school. He was secretary of legation in Lisbon about 1820, and subsequently fought in Spain, "defending what he considered the cause of freedom against her French invaders." Returning to this country in 1824, he began in 1825 to study law with his uncle, Tyler Bigelow, in Watertown, Mass., and was admitted to the bar. He went to Belgium in 1836 to study the beet-sugar industry, and afterward received a silver medal for the first manufacture of the sugar in this country. He edited the "Massachusetts Journal," about 1830, and while a member of the legislature denounced the annexation of Texas, afterward publishing a pamphlet on the subject, entitled "Naboth's Vineyard." He was an early member of the anti-slavery society, and in 1832 addressed a series of letters on slavery and the slave-trade to Edward S. Abdy, an English philanthropist. He also published ten articles on the same subject (Philadelphia, 1836). During a visit to Paris in 1837 he addressed an elaborate memoir to the Société pour l'abolition d'esclavage, and sent a paper on the same subject to the editor of the "Eclectic Review" in London. John Quincy Adams was much indebted to Mr. Child's facts and arguments in the speeches that he delivered in congress on the Texan question. With his wife he edited the "Anti-Slavery Standard" in New York in 1843–'4. He was distinguished for the independence of his character, and the boldness with which he denounced social wrongs and abuses.—His wife, **Lydia Maria,** author, b. in Medford, Mass., 11 Feb., 1802; d. in Wayland, Mass., 20 Oct., 1880, was descended from Richard Francis, who came from England and settled in Cambridge in 1636. Miss Francis attended the common schools, and studied with her brother, Rev. Convers Francis, D. D., afterward professor in the divinity-school at Cambridge. When seventeen years of age she chanced to read an article in the "North American Review," discussing the field offered to the novelist by early New England history. Although she had never thought of becoming an author, she immediately wrote the first chapter of a novel entitled "Hobomok," and, encouraged

by her brother's commendation, finished it in six weeks, and published it (Cambridge, 1821). From this time until her death she wrote continually. She had taught for one year in a seminary in Medford, Mass., and kept a private school in Watertown, Mass., from 1824 till 1828, when she was married. She began, in 1826, the publication of the "Juvenile Miscellany," the first monthly periodical for children issued in the United States, and supervised it for eight years. In 1831 both Mr. and Mrs. Child became deeply interested in the subject of slavery, through the writings and the personal influence of William Lloyd Garrison. Mrs. Child's "Appeal for that Class of Americans called African" (Boston, 1833) was the first anti-slavery work printed in America in book-form, and was followed by several smaller works on the same subject. The "Appeal" attracted much attention, and Dr. Channing, who attributed to it part of his interest in the slavery question, walked from Boston to Roxbury to thank Mrs. Child for the book. She had to endure social ostracism, but from this time was a conspicuous champion of anti-slavery. On the establishment by the American anti-slavery society of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard" in New York city, in 1840, she became its editor, and conducted it till 1843, when her husband took the place of editor-in-chief, and she acted as his assistant till May, 1844. During her stay in New York, Mrs. Child was an inmate of the family of Isaac T. Hopper, the Quaker philanthropist. After leaving New York, Mr. and Mrs. Child settled in Wayland, Mass., where they spent the rest of their life. In 1859 Mrs. Child wrote a letter of sympathy to John Brown, then a prisoner at Harper's Ferry, offering her services as a nurse, and enclosing the letter in one to Gov. Wise. Brown replied, declining her offer, but asking her to aid his family, which she did. She also received a letter of courteous rebuke from Gov. Wise, and a singular epistle from the wife of Senator Mason, author of the fugitive slave law, threatening her with future damnation. She replied to both in her best vein, and the whole series of letters was published in pamphlet-form (Boston, 1860), and had a circulation of 300,000. Mrs. Child's anti-slavery writings contributed in no slight degree to the formation of public sentiment on the subject. During her later years she contributed freely to aid the national soldiers in the civil war, and afterward to help the freedmen. Wendell Phillips, in his address at Mrs. Child's funeral, thus delineated her character: "She was the kind of woman one would choose to represent woman's entrance into broader life. Modest, womanly, sincere, solid, real, loyal, to be trusted, equal to affairs, and yet above them; a companion with the password of every science and all literature." Mrs. Child's numerous books, published during a period of half a century, include, besides the works already mentioned, "The Rebels, or Boston before the Revolution," a novel containing an imaginary speech of James Otis, and a sermon by Whitefield, both of which were received by many people as genuine (Boston, 1822); "The First Settlers of New England" (1829); "The American Frugal Housewife," a book of kitchen economy and directions (1829; 33d ed., 1855); "The Mother's Book," "The Girl's Own Book," and the "Coronal," a collection of verses (1831); "The Ladies' Family Library," a series of biographies (5 vols., 1832–'5); "Philothea," a romance of Greece in the days of Pericles (1835); "Letters from New York," written to the Boston "Courier" (2 vols., 1843–'5); "Flowers for Children" (3 vols., 1844–'6); "Fact and Fiction" (1846); "The Power of Kindness" (Philadelphia, 1851); "Isaac T. Hopper, a True Life" (1853); "The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages," an ambitious work, showing great diligence, but containing much that is inaccurate (3 vols., New York, 1855); "Autumnal Leaves" (1856); "Looking Toward Sunset" (1864); the "Freedman's Book" (1865); "Miria, a Romance of the Republic" (1867); and "Aspirations of the World" (1878). A volume of Mrs. Child's letters, with an introduction by John G. Whittier and an appendix by Wendell Phillips, was published after her death (Boston, 1882).



L. Maria Child.

CHILD, Francis James, educator, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Feb., 1825. He was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and became tutor there, first of mathematics and afterward of rhetoric and history. In 1849–'50 he studied and travelled in Europe, and in 1851 succeeded Prof. E. T. Channing as professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, which chair he exchanged for that of English literature in 1876. He has specially distinguished himself as a scholar of Anglo-Saxon and early English literature. He superintended the American edition of the British poets, and edited himself the works of Spenser and the collection of English and Scottish ballads (Boston, 1857–'8), besides preparing notes and biographical sketches for other volumes of the series. Prof. Child has spent much time in English libraries in studying especially the text of Chaucer with reference to a new edition of his poems. He has also devoted much labor to improving and enlarging his principal work, the "English and Scottish Ballads," now (1886) in course of publication. His other published works are "Four Old Plays" (1848); a collection of "Poems of Sorrow and Comfort" (Boston, 1865); and "Observations on the Language of Chaucer and Gower" in the first part of Ellis's "Early English Pronunciation" (London, 1869).

CHILDS, George William, publisher, b. in Baltimore, Md., 12 May, 1829. He was educated at private schools in his native city, and when but fourteen years of age removed to Philadelphia. Soon afterward he became a clerk in a book-store, and after a service of four years opened a small store of his own in the old "Ledger" building, at Third and Chestnut streets. In due time Mr. Childs became a publisher of books, and at the age of twenty-one was the head of the firm of Childs & Peterson. He was successful as a publisher, and many works of intrinsic excellence—among them Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Authors"—were given to the public. In 1863 he retired from the firm, and on 3 Dec., 1864, became the proprietor of the "Public Ledger," Philadelphia. When Mr. Childs became owner of the paper it was unremunerative and its circulation was small; but soon after it sprang suddenly into public favor and became the most profitable paper in Philadelphia. Mr. Childs has made liberal use of his wealth for benevolent purposes. At his own expense he caused a stained-glass window

to be placed in Westminster Abbey, in commemoration of the poets William Cowper and George Herbert, and he also caused a monument to be placed over the hitherto unmarked grave of Leigh Hunt in Kensal green. He rendered a similar service to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe, and was the largest subscriber to the fund, collected in this country by Gen. Wilson and in England by Samuel C. Hall, for the purpose of placing a memorial window for the poet Thomas Moore in the church at Bromham, where he and "Bessie" are buried. In 1868 he gave to the Philadelphia typographical society the printers' cemetery, Woodlands, with a liberal sum, the interest of which is to be expended in keeping the grounds in order. Mr. Childs has always been regarded as a model employer, and has commanded the respect and love of all in his service. His wife is a granddaughter of Judge John Bouvier (*q. v.*). Her mother, the wife of Charles J. Peterson, the publisher, wrote treatises on astronomy that were praised by Sir John Herschel and Lord Rosse.

CHILDS, Orville Whitmore, engineer, b. in Stillwater, Saratoga co., N. Y., 29 Dec., 1803; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Sept., 1870. He was engaged in the survey and construction of the Champlain canal improvement in 1824–'5, and in building the Oswego canal in 1826–'8, and in 1829–'30 made the survey and plans for the improvement of the Oneida river, which were subsequently adopted, the work being finished in 1850. He aided in the construction of the Chenango canal in 1833–'6, and in 1836 began his labors on the enlargement of the Erie canal, acting as chief engineer of the middle division, which extended from Syracuse to Rochester. He was chief engineer of New York state works in 1840–'7, and in 1848 was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for the office of state engineer, then first created. He was chief engineer in the survey and construction of the New York central railroad, from Syracuse to Rochester, in 1848–'9, and in the latter year accepted a like position at the instance of the American Atlantic and Pacific ship canal co., of which Com. Cornelius Vanderbilt and others were the promoters, and which had a grant of land from the government of Nicaragua to build a ship canal across that country. Mr. Childs's reports, maps, surveys, and estimates for this work, made in 1850–'2, attracted much attention in this country and in Europe, and have been of much use in subsequent surveys. His route is still regarded by many as the most feasible one for a ship canal across that isthmus. It extended from the harbor of Greytown on the Atlantic, through Lake Nicaragua, to Brito on the Pacific coast. Mr. Childs was chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Alton railroad in 1855–'8, and was afterward employed by the state to fix the boundaries of the city and county of New York. At the beginning of the civil war he was chairman of the board of commissioners for providing proper harbor defences for New York. He removed in 1860 from Syracuse, which had been his home up to that time, to Philadelphia, where he was interested in the manufacture of sleeping-cars, and in other railroad enterprises. He was president of the Central transportation company and of the Philadelphia car-works. Mr. Childs contributed much to the literature of his profession, and prepared most of the canal reports during his time.

CHILDS, Timothy, physician, b. in Deerfield, Mass., in February, 1748; d. 25 Feb., 1821. He entered Harvard in 1764, but was obliged from poverty to leave in 1767, and, returning to Deerfield, studied medicine, and in 1771 began practice in Pittsfield. He was commissioned in a company of minute-men, with which he marched to Boston in April, 1775, and was soon after appointed surgeon of Col. Patterson's regiment, with which he went to New York, and in the expedition to Montreal. In 1777 he left the army and resumed practice at Pittsfield, where he continued till his death. In 1792 and for several years after he was a representative and also a senator in the general court, and was a member of the executive council. In 1811 he was granted several honorary degrees by Harvard. He was a warm supporter of the democratic party.—His son, **Henry Halsey,** physician, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 7 June, 1783; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 March, 1868, was graduated at Williams, studied medicine with his father, and was in partnership with him till Dr. Timothy's death. He early introduced the practice of vaccination into Pittsfield although meeting with much opposition. Dr. Childs labored earnestly in 1822 to secure from the legislature a charter for the Berkshire medical institute at Pittsfield, the establishment of which he had advocated for years, and when it was incorporated in September, 1823, he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine. He gave himself zealously to the work of obtaining an endowment, erecting buildings, and procuring a cabinet and library for the institution. It was at first connected with Williams college, and when it was detached in 1837 Dr. Childs became its president. On his retirement in 1863 he was elected professor emeritus. During all this time he had a large medical practice, and for many years was a member of the faculty of the medical colleges at Woodstock, Vt., and Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, where he annually gave courses of lectures. He was a Jeffersonian democrat through life, and as such represented Pittsfield in the legislatures of 1816 and 1827, Berkshire county in the constitutional convention of 1820, and was elected lieutenant-governor in 1843.—Another son, **Thomas,** soldier, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1796; d. in Fort Brooke, Fla., 8 Oct., 1853, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1814, and was assigned at once to the 1st artillery. He was distinguished at Fort Erie and Niagara in 1814, and made first lieutenant, 20 April, 1818. He became captain on 1 Oct., 1826, and planned the attack on the Seminoles at Fort Drane, Fla., 21 Aug., 1836. He was brevetted major for his conduct in this affair, and lieutenant-colonel, 1 Feb., 1841, for his repeated successes in the Florida war of 1840–'2. In the Mexican war his gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma gained him the brevet of colonel, 9 May, 1846, and he was also engaged at Monterey, where he led the storming party, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Hoya, and the defence of Puebla. He was given his commission as major of the 1st artillery, 16 Feb., 1847, and was brevetted brigadier-general, 12 Oct., 1847, for his gallantry at Puebla. He was military governor of Jalapa from April till June, 1847, and of Puebla from September till October, and was in command in east Florida from 11 Feb., 1852, till his death. Gen. Scott spoke of him as the "often distinguished Col. Childs."

CHILOMACON, Charles, chief of the Piscataway Indians. The principal town in his territory was Kittamaqundi, near the present village of Piscataway, fifteen miles south of Washington, D. C. When Father White arrived there in 1639 he was cordially received by the chief, who entertained him hospitably and consented to content himself with one wife at his request. At a general meeting of his tribe, Chilomacon announced his determination to become a Christian. He then went to

St. Mary's and solicited baptism. The rite was postponed, and he was advised to return with his family the next year; but the ceremony took place on 5 July, 1640, in the presence of the governor's secretary and the leading people of the settlement. Chilomacon received the name of Charles, and his wife that of Mary, in honor of the king and queen of England. He sent his daughter to St. Mary's to be educated. As she is spoken of as "queen of the Piscataways" in 1642, Chilomacon probably died soon after his baptism.

CHILSON, Gardner, inventor, b. in Thompson, Conn., in 1804; d. 21 Nov., 1877. He received a public-school education, became apprentice to a cabinet-maker in Stirling, Conn., and removed to Providence, R. I., on coming of age. He went to Boston in 1837, and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces at Mansfield, Mass. As early as 1844 he devised a furnace that received a prize medal at the London world's fair in 1851. Among his numerous inventions are conical radiators, applied to stoves and furnaces (1854), a cooking-range with two ovens placed above the fire, and arranged so that either or both may be used (1858), and an office stove surmounted with a broad disk, which radiates heat toward the floor (1865).

CHILTON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Garrard county, Ky., 30 July, 1798; d. in Montgomery, Texas, 15 Aug., 1854. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature for several sessions, and for four terms a member of congress from Kentucky, 1829–'37. While practising law with success, he became a Baptist preacher, removed to Alabama, and was elected president of the Alabama Baptist state convention, and soon abandoned the law. In 1842 he became pastor of the Baptist church in Montgomery. He afterward removed to Texas.

CHILTON, William P., jurist, b. in Kentucky; d. in Alabama, 20 Jan., 1871. He was, at different times, a member of each house of the Alabama legislature. In 1848 he was elected to the supreme court of Alabama, serving (a part of the time as chief justice) for a term of ten years. During the existence of the Confederate government, 1861–'5, he was a member of its congress.

CHIMALPAÍN QUAUTLEHUANITZÍN, the Indian name of Domingo or Juan Bautista Antón Muñón, who was a descendant of the caciques of Ameca Ameca, and flourished in the latter part of the 16th century. He was of pure Indian descent, received a good education, taught at the Franciscan college of Santiago Tlatelolco of Mexico, devoted himself to the study of the old Mexican and other neighboring nations, and wrote several historical works in the Nahuatl and Spanish languages. His principal works are "Historia mejicana antigua, que comprende los sucesos y sucesión de reyes hasta el año 1526"; "Crónica de Méjico desde el año 1068 hasta el de 1597 de la era vulgar"; "Apuntamientos de sucesos desde 1064 hasta 1521"; "Relaciones originales de los reinos de Aculhuacán, Méjico y otras provincias desde muy remotos tiempos"; and "Relación de la conquista de Méjico por los españoles."

CHIMALPOPOCA (che-mal-po-po'-ca), third Mexican or Aztec king (fifth king, according to some accounts), d. in 1423. He was elected by the senate to succeed Huitzilihuitl on the same day that the latter king died, 2 Feb., 1414. He advised Tayauh or Tayatzín to kill his eldest brother, Maxtla or Maxlaton, who had been recognized heir to their father Tezozomoc, tyrant of Azcapotzalco, but the plot was discovered. Then Maxtla ordered a feast to be prepared in honor of his brother and Chimalpopoca, in order to have them murdered together; but the latter could not go, and Tayauh was the only one killed at the banquet. Maxtla sent a strong detachment to Mexico to imprison Chimalpopoca, who had attempted to commit suicide, and had him taken to Azcapotzalco, confined in a wooden cage under close surveillance, and almost starved to death, when the prisoner succeeded in taking his own life by hanging from a beam of his cage.

CHIMALPOPOCA, tenth king of Culhuacán, flourished early in the 15th century. He succeeded Acamapictli II. as ruler of the Culhuas, and occupied the throne in 1402. He was the last king of their nation, which afterward became tributary of Texcoco.—**Chimalpopoca,** Tecpanec king of Tlacopán, flourished in the latter part of the 15th century. He was the second king of Tlacopán, having succeeded Totoquiyauhtzín I. in 1469.

CHINCHÓN, Countess of, Spanish lady, wife of the viceroy of Peru. While residing in that country she became acquainted with the virtues of Peruvian bark, and when she returned to Spain, in 1632, took with her a quantity of the medicinal plant and introduced its use into Europe, first employing it for the cure of malarial fevers about 1640. In honor of her, Linnæus gave the name cinchona to the genus of plants yielding the bark.

CHIPMAN, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 22 Oct., 1765; d. in Ripton, Vt., 23 April, 1850. In 1775 his father removed to Tinmouth, and Daniel labored on a farm until 1783, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1788. After studying law with his brother Nathaniel, at Rutland, Vt., he began practice there, but in 1794 removed to Middlebury. He became distinguished in his profession, and also in literature; was made a member of the American academy in 1812; professor of law at Middlebury from 1806 till 1816. He represented Rutland in the state constitutional convention of 1793, and was often a member of the legislature between 1794 and 1808, when he was elected a member of the council, and from 1809 till 1815, and again in 1818 and 1821; speaker in 1813–'4; member of congress in 1815–'7; member of the constitutional conventions of 1816 and 1850. He was the first reporter of the supreme court of Vermont, and published a treatise on the "Law of Contracts" (Middlebury, 1822); a volume of "Reports of the Supreme Court" (1835); biographies of his brother, Nathaniel Chipman, with selections from his papers (Boston, 1846); Seth Warner and Gen. Thomas Chittenden (1849).—His brother, **Nathaniel,** jurist, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 15 Nov., 1752; d. in Tinmouth, Vt., 15 Feb., 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1777. During his senior year he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the American army, was on duty at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777–'8, and was present at the battles of Monmouth and White Plains. Resigning his commission in October, 1778, he removed to Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1779. He then removed to Tinmouth, Vt., was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1784–'5, a judge of the state supreme court in 1786, and chief justice in 1789. In that year he was one of the commissioners on behalf of Vermont to adjust differences with New York, and in 1791 to negotiate the admission of Vermont into the Union. In 1791 he was appointed by Washington judge of the U. S. district court of Vermont, which he resigned in 1793; in October, 1796, was again chosen chief justice of the supreme court, and at the same time was appointed one of a committee to revise the statutes, the duties of which were almost

wholly performed by him. He was U. S. senator from 1797 till 1803; from 1806 till 1811 was a representative to the state legislature; in 1813 he was one of the council of censors; in 1813–'5 was once more chief justice of the supreme court; and was professor of law at Middlebury from 1816 until his death. He published "Sketches of the Principles of Government" (1793) and a small volume of "Reports and Dissertations." In 1826 he revised the laws of Vermont. His life was written by his brother Daniel (Boston, 1846).

CHIPMAN, Henry, jurist, b. in Vermont in 1785; d. in Detroit, Mich., 27 April, 1867. He was liberally educated, studied law, and when quite young removed to South Carolina, where he practised his profession until 1824, when he was appointed a U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan by President Monroe. From this date until his death he resided in Detroit.

CHIPMAN, Ward, loyalist, b. in Massachusetts in 1754; d. in Frederickton, New Brunswick, in 1824. He was the son of a member of the Massachusetts bar, and during the revolutionary war was deputy muster-master general at New York. At the close of the war he removed to New Brunswick, and for his loyalty to the British government was rewarded with offices of trust and profit and a pension of £96 per annum. In 1796 he was appointed agent before the commission to determine the St. Croix treaty of 1783. In 1816, under the treaty of Ghent, he was agent for the crown to locate the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. He subsequently became administrator of the government of New Brunswick, and was acting in this capacity when he died.—His son, **Ward,** chief justice of New Brunswick, b. in St. John, N. B., 10 July, 1787; d. in that city, 26 Dec., 1851, was educated at St. John, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1805, receiving therefrom the degree of LL. D. in 1836. On his father's death, in 1824, he succeeded to his seat on the bench and in the council, and also to the more lucrative place of agent for the crown in determining the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. In 1825 he was appointed by the British government umpire to apportion the customs duties between Upper and Lower Canada, and again in 1833 was assigned a similar service. In 1829 he visited the Hague in connection with his work of determining the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and ceased thereafter to act in this capacity, the boundary difficulty having been amicably settled. He held successively the offices of advocate-general and clerk of the circuits; recorder of St. John and solicitor-general; became puisne judge of the supreme court on 18 March, 1825, and was appointed chief justice on 29 Sept., 1834. He was also president of the legislative council and speaker of the assembly, and was noted for his liberal donations to advance the interests of religion and education.

CHISHOLM, William, inventor, b. in Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland, 12 Aug., 1825. He was apprenticed to a dry-goods merchant in Kircaldy at the age of twelve, but abandoned that occupation three years later, and was for seven years a sailor. In 1847 he settled in Montreal, Canada, and became a builder and contractor. In 1852 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where his brother Henry had settled. He removed to Pittsburg and remained there until 1857, when he returned to join his brother in the Cleveland rolling-mills. He withdrew from the active management of that corporation two or three years later, engaged in the manufacture of spikes, bolts, and horseshoes, and, after demonstrating by experiments the practicability of the manufacture of screws from Bessemer steel, organized the Union steel company of Cleveland, which began operations in 1871. He afterward devised new methods and machinery for manufacturing steel shovels, spades, and scoops, and established a factory for the new industry in 1879. In 1882 he began to make steam-engines of a new model, adapted for hoisting and pumping, and transmitters for carrying coal and ore between vessels and railroad-cars.

CHISOLM, William Wallace, b. in Morgan county, Ga., 6 Dec., 1830; d. in De Kalb, Miss., 13 May, 1877. In 1847 the family removed to Kemper co., Miss. In 1851 the father died, leaving William as the head of the family. In 1856 he married Emily, daughter of John W. Mann, of Florida, through whose aid he made good the deficiencies of his early education. In 1858 Mr. Chisolm was elected justice of the peace, and in 1860 probate judge, an office which he filled by successive re-elections till 1867. Until the secession of the slave states became an accomplished fact, Judge Chisolm was a pronounced Union man, and only wavered for a short time during the height of the contagious excitement that prevailed in 1861. During the civil war, although known as a "whig and a unionist," he was continued in office from term to term, a sure evidence of popular trust. But he was looked upon with suspicion by the Confederate authorities, to whom his unionist sentiments were well known. The local history of the period immediately following the cessation of hostilites embraces a series of violent crimes. The newly enfranchised negroes naturally fraternized with the few white unionists, to form the nucleus of a republican, or, as it was then known, a "radical" party; and by their votes Chisolm was elected sheriff. His duties often brought him into direct conflict with his political opponents, and his life was constantly in danger. In November, 1873, he was re-elected sheriff for two years, and the county, under his leadership, became the stronghold of the republican party in Mississippi. After the expiration of his term as sheriff he was nominated for congress, but was defeated in 1876. In the spring of 1877, John W. Gully, a leading democrat, was shot and killed not far from Judge Chisolm's house, and warrants were issued for Chisolm's arrest, with several of his republican associates, as accessory to the crime. At this time the Ku-klux organization was at the height of its power, and all night preceding the expected arrest armed horsemen rode into the town of De Kalb. On the morning of Sunday, 30 April, 1877, the sheriff served the warrants, and Judge Chisolm's family, consisting of his wife, three sons, and a daughter, insisted upon accompanying him to jail. In the mean time Gilmer, one of the other arrested republicans, had been killed by the mob while on the way to the same jail in charge of a sheriff's deputy. A short time afterward a staunch friend of Chisolm's, Angus McLellan, who had resolutely guarded the Chisolm party on their way to jail, was in turn shot down as he left the prison, at the sheriff's request, to go to his own house. By this time the guards had withdrawn, leaving the jail undefended, and the mob, excited by the death of the sturdy Scotsman, began to batter in the doors to gain access to the chief victim. Chisolm armed himself with one of the guns left by his faithless guards. As the door gave way, his little son John, a boy of thirteen, threw himself into his father's arms, where he was killed by a shot from the leader of the assailants. Dropping his son's body, Chisolm instantly shot and killed the assassin, and the mob fell back panic-stricken for the time, and fired only

random shots. Outside the cry was raised, "Burn them out!" and, believing that the jail was on fire, the Chisolm party descended the stairs, the mother and an elder son bearing the body of the boy between them, the father following with his daughter Cornelia, a girl of eighteen, who had already been wounded by chance shots. As soon as Chisolm came within sight of the mob he was fired upon, and fell so severely wounded that he was believed to be dead. The daughter received additional wounds at this time, and, with blood streaming from her face and arms, walked through the crowd, beside her father, who was borne to his house, not far distant, and died in about two weeks, from the effect of his wounds. The daughter died two days later, her wounds proving more serious than was at first supposed. At the September term of the county court the leaders of the mob were indicted, having in the mean time been at large, but none of them were ever punished for their part in these murders. No evidence was ever adduced connecting either Chisolm or his associates with the assassination of Gully; but the local newspapers repeatedly justified the mob. The commonly accepted explanation of the affair is, that Chisolm had so organized the recently freed and enfranchised negroes that he controlled the elections in favor of the republican party—a state of things to which the democrats of the vicinity refused to submit. In December, 1877, Walter Riley, a negro, confessed the murder of Gully, and was hanged for the crime, but denied that Judge Chisolm and his associates instigated the act. See "The Chisolm Massacre, a Picture of Home Rule in Mississippi," by James M. Wells (Washington, 1878), giving the Republican view of the case, and "Kemper County Vindicated," giving the Democratic side.

CHITTENDEN, Russell Henry, chemist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 18 Feb., 1856. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1875, and also studied at the University in Heidelberg. In 1876 he became instructor of chemistry in the Sheffield school, in 1880 received the degree of Ph. D. for his researches, and in 1882 became professor of physiological chemistry. Prof. Chittenden has made numerous investigations in the domain of physiological chemistry, the results of which have appeared in the "American Chemical Journal," "Journal of Physiology," "Zeitschrift für Biologie," and other periodicals. He has also edited the "Studies from the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College" (New Haven, 1885 *et seq.*), and has been called on to testify as an expert in important criminal cases.

CHITTENDEN, Simeon B., merchant, b. in Guilford, Conn., 29 March, 1814. After receiving an academic education, he entered a store at New Haven, Conn., removed to New York in 1843, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was vice-president of the New York chamber of commerce from 1867 till 1869; was one of the directors in the Continental bank and in the Continental fire insurance company; a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and other railroads; and president of the New Haven and New London shore line railroad of Connecticut. He was elected a member of congress from a Brooklyn, N. Y., district in place of Stewart L. Woodford, who resigned, taking his seat 7 Dec., 1874, and was twice re-elected as an independent republican. Mr. Chittenden has given liberally to the Long Island historical society and other institutions.

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first governor of Vermont, b. in East Guilford, Conn., 6 Jan., 1730; d. in Williston, Vt., 24 Aug., 1797. He removed to Salisbury at the age of twenty, and was many years representative, and justice of the peace, but in May, 1774, emigrated to the New Hampshire grants, as Vermont was then called, and settled at Williston, on Onion river. During the controversy with New York, and the war of the revolution, he was assiduously engaged in the councils of his state, to which he rendered great service. He was a member of the convention which, 16 Jan., 1777, declared Vermont an independent state; and was appointed one of the committee to communicate to congress the proceedings of the inhabitants, and to solicit admission into the Union. He was a member of the convention at Windsor, 2 July, 1777, which framed the first constitution of Vermont; and president of the council of safety, which was vested with all the powers of government. Under the constitution established in 1778, he was elected governor of the state, and, with the exception of one year, filled that office until his death. In the difficult position in which Gov. Chittenden was placed, contending for independence on the one hand, and unacknowledged by congress as a state, in consequence of the claims of New York upon the other, a profound policy was requisite. To prevent invasion, hopes were held out to the British of a return to its allegiance to the king, while the possibility of her deserting the American cause operated, in congress, to prevent her being required to submit to the claims of New York. A memoir of him, with a history of the constitution of Vermont during his administration, was published by Daniel Chipman (1849). —His son, **Martin,** governor of Vermont, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 12 March, 1769; d. in Williston, Vt., 5 Sept., 1841, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1789. In May, 1776, the family removed to Williston, Vt., but during the same year took up their abode in the southern part of the state, where they remained until the close of the war. Owing to feeble health, he devoted himself to agriculture, of which he was exceedingly fond, at Jericho, in Chittenden co. He was a member of the convention that adopted the U. S. constitution; was in 1790 elected county clerk and representative, to which station he was re-elected for six successive years, and also at occasional subsequent intervals. He was judge of the county court in 1793–'5; chief judge in 1796–1803; and was a member of congress from 1803 till 1813, and judge of probate in 1821–'2. At the age of thirty-three he had attained the rank of major-general of militia. He was governor of Vermont in 1813 and 1814, and during the war with England refused to comply with the requisition of Gen. Macomb for the state militia. This act was severely commented upon, and prevented his re-election.

CHOATE, Rufus, lawyer, b. in Essex, Mass., 1 Oct., 1799; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 13 July, 1859. His earliest ancestor in this country was John Choate, who became a citizen of Massachusetts in 1667. The grandson of this first ancestor, also named John, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature from 1741 till 1761, and for the next five years a member of the council. His son, David, was a man of strong character and unusual intellectual endowments. Though not trained to the law, on one occasion, when he had a suit pending in court and his counsel happened to be absent, he took up the case himself, examined his witnesses, tore to shreds the testimony of the other side, made a sound and eloquent argument, and won the case. David married Miriam Foster, a woman of strong sense and ready wit, and had

several children, of whom Rufus Choate was one. The father died in 1808, when Rufus was but nine years old; the mother lived to witness the noble career of her son, and died in 1853. As a boy, Rufus was strong, active, and precocious. Before he was six years old he had become so familiar with "Pilgrim's Progress" as to repeat from memory large portions of it; and before he was ten he had devoured most of the volumes in the little village library. He was extremely fond of reading the Bible. He was graduated at Dartmouth with the valedictory in 1819. For scholarship and for command of language he was already remarkable. In comparison with his translations from Latin and Greek, said Ira Perley, who was one of his classmates, all other construing done in the class "seemed the roughest of unlicked babble." In 1818 Mr. Choate was greatly affected by the magnificent speech of Daniel Webster in the Dartmouth college case, and was confirmed in his inclination toward the study of law. After graduation he spent one year as tutor at Dartmouth, and then entered the law-school at Cambridge. In 1821 he removed to the office of William Wirt, then attorney-general of the United States, at Washington. There he saw Marshall on the bench of the supreme court, and heard William Pinkney in the senate. In the autumn of 1822 he returned to Massachusetts and pursued his studies at Ipswich, and then for a while at Salem. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Danvers, where he remained five years. In 1825 he married Miss Helen Olcott, of Hanover, N. H. In 1828 he removed to Salem, and in 1830 was elected member of congress, where he distinguished himself the next year by a speech on the tariff. He was re-elected in 1832, but resigned at the end of the winter session of 1834, and removed to Boston, where he soon took a foremost place as an advocate. At the same time he paid much attention to literary studies, and occasionally delivered lectures on literary and historical subjects. In 1841 Daniel Webster accepted the office of secretary of state under President Harrison, and Mr. Choate was elected to his place in the U. S. senate. Among his most brilliant speeches as senator were those on the Oregon boundary, the tariff, the fiscal bank bill, the Smithsonian institution, and the annexation of Texas, which he opposed. In 1845, Mr. Webster having been re-elected to the senate, Mr. Choate returned to Boston and resumed the practice of his profession. In the summer of 1850 he travelled in Europe, visiting England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Germany. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore in June, 1852, and urged the nomination of Webster for the presidency. In the following year he took an important part in the Massachusetts convention for revising the constitution of the state. In the presidential canvass of 1856 he supported Mr. Buchanan. During the two troubled years that followed, Mr. Choate took a warm interest in national politics, and made a few speeches. His health, which had been for some time failing, gave way early in 1859, and, by the advice of his physicians, he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his son. On reaching Halifax, where the steamers then regularly stopped, he became convinced that it was useless to try to go farther. He took lodgings in the town, hoping to recover enough strength to get back to Boston, but in a few days, after a delusive appearance of improvement, suddenly died. Mr. Choate's love of literary pursuits endured to the end. He was extremely fond of poetry, and, being endowed with an extraordinary verbal memory, could repeat hundreds of favorite verses. He took an especial interest in Greek literature, and at one time even contemplated devoting his leisure hours to writing a history of Greece; but he abandoned this project on seeing the early volumes of Grote's great work. In many respects he was the most scholarly of all American public men. He was tall, dignified, and graceful, with a face at once rugged and mobile, and unusually expressive. His voice was sympathetic and musical. He had an almost unrivalled power over his audiences. He rarely indulged in invective, as it was unsuited to his sweet and gentle nature, but excelled in quaint humor. No one could put things in a more ridiculous light; but it was done so delicately that the object of his ridicule could not help joining in the laugh. From light and airy banter he could pass in an instant into grand and solemn moods. His urbanity was exquisite. "The very manner in which he would pronounce your name," said a much younger lawyer, who had known him well, "was in itself the most delicate of compliments." This personal magnetism combined with his wealth of learning and his strong sense place him among the greatest forensic advocates that America has produced. He may fairly be ranked as the equal of Lord Erskine. His writings were edited, with a memoir, by S. G. Brown (2 vols., Boston, 1862). See also "Recollections of Eminent Men," by Edwin P. Whipple (Boston, 1886).—His brother, **David,** jurist, b. in 1796; d. in Essex, Mass., 15 Dec., 1872, served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. He held the office of trial justice for many years in Essex, and was an active supporter of benevolent institutions.—**Rufus,** son of Rufus Choate, soldier, b. in Salem, Mass., in 1834; d. 15 Jan., 1866, was graduated at Amherst in 1855. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1858, and in 1861 entered the National service as second lieutenant. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and Antietam, but, after being promoted to a captaincy, was forced to resign in 1862, from failing health.

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges, lawyer, b. in Salem, Mass., 24 Jan., 1832. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the Dane law-school in 1854. In the year following he was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, and in 1856 in New York, since which time he has practised in New York city. Mr. Choate was counsel for Gen. Fitz John Porter in the protracted investigation in West Point, before the board of officers appointed by President Hayes, which resulted in the reversal of the judgment of the original court-martial. He also defended the celebrated Cesnola case (see Cesnola). Mr. Choate for many years was president of the Union league club, and of the New England society, in New York, and was a member of the "committee of seventy," and took part in the municipal canvass of 1871, which resulted in the

overthrow of the ring that had plundered the city treasury. He has delivered addresses on social, charitable, and other occasions. — His brother, **William Gardiner,** b. in Massachusetts about 1830, was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the Dane law-school in 1854. For some time he was U. S. judge of the southern district of New York, an office which he resigned to resume the practice of his profession in New York city.

CHOISI, Claude Gabriel de, French soldier, d. about 1795. He entered the army as a common soldier, 16 June, 1741, and became an officer by merit. He followed Baron Viomenil to Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself by his defence of the castle of Cracow, early in 1772. He accompanied Rochambeau and Viomenil to this country in 1780, where at the siege of Yorktown, in October, 1781, he commanded a brigade with which he invested Gloucester, Va., and on 3 Oct., with Lauzun's cavalry, attacked and defeated Tarleton's legion. For his attachment to the king, he was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and probably died soon afterward. See "Lettres particulières du Baron de Viomenil" (Paris, 1808).

CHOULES, John Overton, clergyman, b. in Bristol, England, 5 Feb., 1801; d. in New York city, 5 Jan., 1856. His parents were Wesleyans, but he became a member of the Baptist church in 1819. After graduation at the Baptist divinity school in Bristol, he came to the United States in 1824. He supplied various churches in the vicinity of New York city, and became in the spring of 1825 principal of an academy at Red Hook, on the Hudson. He was ordained pastor of the 2d Baptist church, Newport, R. I., in September, 1827, took charge of the 1st church in New Bedford, Mass., in 1833, and of the Washington street church, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1837. He was settled over the Sixth street church, New York city, in 1841, at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, in 1843, and in 1847 became pastor for the second time of his old church in Newport. Dr. Choules was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, and delivered a sermon in his memory at Newport, 21 Nov., 1852. He had mingled with various English celebrities in his youth, and was intimate with the most cultivated public men of his day. He was very successful as a teacher, and had a few pupils under his charge at his home during most of his life. One of his specialties was old Puritan literature, of which he had a fine collection in his library. He published "Young Americans Abroad," a description of a vacation tour with his pupils, and "The Cruise of the Steam Yacht North Star," a narrative of a pleasure excursion to Europe with Cornelius Vanderbilt (Boston, 1853). He also completed Smith's "History of Missions" (2 vols., New York, 1832), continued Hinton's "History of the United States" to 1850, and edited various works.

CHOUTEAU, Auguste, pioneer, b. in New Orleans, La., in 1739; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 24 Feb., 1829. He and his younger brother Pierre were the founders of the city of St. Louis, and their lives were closely connected.—His brother, **Pierre,** b. in New Orleans in 1749; d. in St. Louis, 9 July, 1849. The brothers joined the expedition of Pierre Ligueste Laclède, who had been commissioned by the director-general of Louisiana to establish the fur trade in the region west of the Mississippi. Auguste, the elder, was given command of the boat by Laclède. They left New Orleans in August, 1763, and three months later reached the settlement of St. Genevieve. In the winter they ascended the river sixty-one miles farther, and selected a spot on the western bank for their principal trading-station, naming it St. Louis. A party under the charge of Auguste Chouteau began operations here, 15 Feb., 1764. Speaking of the brothers in his "Sketch of the Early History of St. Louis," Nicollet observes: "These two young men, who never afterward quitted the country of their adoption, became in time the heads of numerous families, enjoying the highest respectability, the comforts of an honorably acquired affluence, the fruit of their own industry, and possessed of a name which to this day (1842), after a lapse of seventy years, is still a passport that commands safety and hospitality among all the Indian nations of the United States, north and west."—Pierre Chouteau's son, **Pierre,** merchant, b. in St. Louis, 19 Jan., 1789; d. there, 8 Sept., 1865, became clerk for his father and uncle when fifteen years of age, and also began business on his own account early in life. Following the Indians from point to point as they receded, he at different times occupied the places where now are St. Joseph, Kansas City, Belleview, Council Bluffs, Fort Pierre, Fort Berthold, Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and Fort Benton, at the head of navigation of the Missouri. He also established trading-posts along the Osage river, and on the Mississippi, from Keokuk to St. Paul. About 1806 he visited Dubuque in canoes, to trade with the Sac and Fox Indians, who then inhabited that country. He was associated with several other heavy dealers in furs, among whom was John Jacob Astor. In 1834 he and his associates purchased Mr. Astor's interest in the American fur company, and in 1839 formed the company that, under the firm-name of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., extended its trade as far south as the Cross Timbers of Texas, as far northwest as the Blackfeet country, and, at one time, as far north as the falls of St. Anthony. The trade with Santa Fé was also in its hands. As a necessity, Mr. Chouteau was drawn into extended operations, not only with eastern cities, but in England and on the continent, and he lived for many years in New York city. He represented his county in the convention that adopted the first constitution of Missouri; with this exception, he invariably refused to take any part in politics.—**Auguste,** another son, also an Indian trader, acquired great influence among the tribes of the northwest, and was distinguished for probity and integrity. He negotiated numerous Indian treaties. His wife was a daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Ménard, of Kaskaskia.

CHRISTIAN, Joseph, jurist, b. in Middlesex county, Va., 10 July, 1828. He was graduated at Columbian college, Washington, D. C., in 1847. Before and during the war he was a member of the senate of Virginia, and at its close he was made a district judge, and soon advanced to the supreme court of appeals. His name has been prominent as a candidate for the U. S. senate, and also for the supreme court of the United States. In 1872 Columbian conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

CHRISTIAN, William, soldier, b. in Berkeley county, Va., in 1732; d. in June, 1782. He removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, served against Pontiac, was a captain in Forbes's expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, served with Dunmore against the Sciotos, and settled at Braddock's Ford, on the Youghiogheny river, in 1768. He was intimate with Washington, and raised and commanded a regiment during the Revolutionary war. After the ravages committed in 1776 on the western border districts by the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickamaguas, Choctaws, Delawares, Mingoes, and Shawnees, incited by Capt. Stuart, the British Indian agent, he was ordered by Patrick Henry, gov-

ernor of Virginia, to assemble the border-men and descend upon Oconostota, the Cherokee chief, who was encamped on the Tellico. He was accompanied by John Sevier with a band of scouts. The Indians dispersed without fighting, but their towns and crops were destroyed, and all the males in one village were killed by the scouts. In 1782 he reluctantly accepted the command of an expedition to ravage the Wyandotte and Moravian Indian settlements on the Muskingum, and was taken prisoner and put to death by torture.

CHRISTIANCY, Isaac Peckham, senator, b. in Johnstown (now Bleecker), N. Y., 12 March, 1812. He was educated at the academies of Kingsborough and Ovid, N. Y., and when thirteen years old became the main support of his father's family. After teaching school he studied law with John Maynard till 1836, when he removed to Monroe, Mich., and, on the completion of his law studies, was admitted to the bar. He was prosecuting attorney for Monroe county from 1841 till 1846, and in 1848 was a delegate to the Buffalo free-soil convention, having left the democratic party on the question of slavery. He was a member of the state senate from 1850 till 1852, and in the latter year was the free-soil candidate for governor. He was one of the founders of the republican party in Michigan, and was a delegate to its first national convention in Philadelphia in 1856. He purchased the Monroe "Commercial" in 1857, and became its editor, and in the same year was an unsuccessful candidate for U. S. senator. He was elected a judge of the State supreme court in 1857, re-elected in 1865 and 1873, both times without opposition, and became chief justice in January, 1872. He was elected U. S. senator in 1875, and, resigning in February, 1879, on account of ill health, was sent as minister to Peru, where he remained for two years. During the civil war Judge Christiancy was for a time on the staff of Gen. Custer and that of Gen. A. A. Humphreys. His judicial opinions, which are to be found in the "Michigan Reports" from volumes 5 to 31, inclusive, contain the best work of his life.

CHRISTIE, David, statesman, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in October, 1818. He was graduated at Edinburgh high school, and removed to Canada in 1833. He was sworn of the privy council, 7 Nov., 1873, and was secretary of state from that date until 9 Jan., 1874, when he was appointed speaker of the senate, which office he held until October, 1878. During the illness of Lieut.-Gov. Crawford in 1875 he was appointed administrator of the government of Ontario for a short period, but was not sworn in in consequence of the death of the lieutenant-governor. In May, 1867, he was called to the senate. Mr. Christie has been president of the Agricultural association of Upper Canada, of the new Agricultural and arts association of Ontario, of the Dominion council of agriculture, and of the American short-horn breeders' association. He sat for many years in the senate of Toronto university.

CHRISTIE, Gabriel, British soldier, d. in Montreal, Canada, in November, 1798. He became captain in the 48th foot, 13 Nov., 1754, and commanded at Albany in the summer of 1757. He served at the siege of Louisburg in 1758, became major, 7 April, 1759, deputy quartermaster-general in America on 14 Aug., and entered Canada with the British army in 1760. He was made brevet lieutenant-colonel, 27 Jan., 1762, lieutenant-colonel of the 60th royal Americans, 24 Dec., 1768, and was transferred to the 1st battery, 18 Sept., 1775. He was appointed quartermaster-general in Canada, 2 April, 1776, made brevet colonel, 29 April, 1777, colonel of the 2d battery, 14 May, 1778, lieutenant-general, 12 Oct., 1793, and general, 1 Jan., 1798. Gen. Christie was proprietor of Isle Aux Noix in Richelieu river, north of Lake Champlain, and of several seigniories in the vicinity. He afterward sold the island to the crown.

CHRISTIE, John, soldier, b. in New York city in 1786; d. in Fort George, Canada, 22 July, 1813. He was graduated at Columbia in 1806, and studied law, but entered the army, 3 May, 1808, as first lieutenant of the 6th infantry. He became captain in February, 1809, and resigned on 15 Nov., 1811, but re-entered the service, and on 12 March, 1812, became lieutenant of the 13th infantry. He was wounded in the assault on Queenstown heights, 13 Oct., 1812, where he commanded the regular troops, and displayed great courage and skill, but was compelled, after a heroic struggle, to surrender to an overwhelming force. He was made colonel of the 23d infantry, 12 March, 1813, and inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, 18 March, 1813.

CHRISTIE, Robert, Canadian author, b. in Nova Scotia in 1788; d. in Quebec, 13 Oct., 1856. He was a member of the provincial legislature, and author of a "History of Lower Canada" (6 vols., Montreal, 1866). He was a frequent contributor to the Quebec "Gazette" and "Mercury."

CHRISTOPHE, Henri (cris-toaf'), king of Hayti, b. 6 Oct., 1767; d. 16 Oct., 1820. According to the best accounts, he was born in the island of Grenada, British West Indies; others say in St. Christopher, St. Croix, or Santo Domingo. He was the son of a free mulatto and a slave negress, and his master took him to Santo Domingo and sold him to an innkeeper at Cape Haytien in 1791. He worked at the inn as a waiter or cook, and, by saving whatever money was given to him, bought his freedom and opened a butcher-shop. Other authorities say that, after serving in the American war, and, receiving a wound at the siege of Savannah, he went to Santo Domingo and was employed on the plantation of Limonade, displaying as an overseer his characteristic severity. When the uprising of the blacks occurred in Hayti, he took a decided part in favor of independence, and in 1794 was chief of a band of insurgents, signalizing himself by activity and boldness. Toussaint l'Ouverture confirmed the appointment of Christophe as brigadier-general, which he first had obtained when sent to quell an insurrection in the northern province of the island, and, being successful in this, he was also appointed governor of that part of the country. He held that command when a French army under Leclerc arrived in 1802, subjugated the negroes, and declared Christophe and Dessalines outlaws. The revolution for independence was renewed in 1803, and at the close of 1805 no French force remained in the island. Christophe was general-in-chief during the short administration of Dessalines, and after his death was appointed president for life by an assembly convened at Cape Haytien. But the southern portion of the island had organized another republic, under Pétion, and a civil war ensued, which lasted eleven years, Christophe heading the party of the negroes against the mulattoes. He caused himself to be proclaimed, 28 March, 1811, king of Hayti, and was crowned, 2 June, 1812, as Henry I., at Cape Haytien. He organized a hereditary monarchy and nobility, and governed the country, in a despotic manner, for nine years. He promulgated a code compiled from that of Napoleon, but judiciously adapted to the wants of Hayti, and called

it "Code Henri." A revolution broke out against Christophe, whose stern rule was not liked by the negroes, after the death of Pétion in 1818; and even his body-guard was implicated, and on 8 Oct., 1820, the principal military chiefs declared in favor of the dethronement of Christophe. Irritated at this, and unwilling to surrender to the revolutionists, but knowing that his case was desperate, he shot himself, in his fortified palace of Sans Souci.—His eldest son, **Ferdinand,** had been sent as a hostage to France by Gen. Leclerc, and died there in a hospital.—His second son, **Jacques Victor,** was murdered by the insurgents a few days after his father's death.—His widow was protected by Boyer, the new ruler, and allowed a large sum. She went to Europe, and, after travelling in England and Germany, settled in Pisa.

CHRISTY, Edwin P., minstrel, b. in 1815; d. in New York city, 21 May, 1862. He organized the original "Christy's Minstrels" in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842, and was afterward their manager. He took the troupe to London, met with great success both here and there, and retired with a fortune in 1854. He jumped from a second-story window in New York, when temporarily insane, and the injuries so received caused his death.—**George N. Christy,** whose real name was George Harrington, b. in Palmyra, N. Y., 6 Nov., 1827; d. in New York city, 12 May, 1868, made his first appearance in Buffalo in 1839, under E. P. Christy's management. After the organization of the Christy minstrels he was the star of the troupe, and was the original "Lucy Long" and "Cachuca." E. P. Christy's sons, E. Byron (1838–'66) and William A. (1839–'62), were also members of the troupe.

CHRISTY, William, lawyer, b. in Georgetown, Ky., 6 Dec., 1791. He began practice in 1811, served under Harrison in the war of 1812, and became a merchant in New Orleans. He resumed his law practice before 1826, and in the presidential campaign of 1840 was a ready and frequent speaker in behalf of Gen. Harrison. He published a "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana" (1826).

CHRYSLER, Morgan Henry, soldier, b. in Ghent, Columbia co., N. Y., 30 Sept., 1826. He received a common-school education in his native town, and has been a farmer nearly all his life. He enlisted as a private soldier in the 30th New York volunteers on 17 April, 1861, was promoted to captain on 7 May, to major on 11 March, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel on 30 Aug., serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered out in 1863, went home, and in fifty-five days raised, by his own efforts, the 2d New York veteran cavalry, 1,176 men, three quarters of them being veterans from the old "Iron Brigade." He was commissioned its colonel on 5 Dec., 1863, and till 8 Nov., 1865, served in the Army of the Gulf, commanding all the troops in northern Alabama, with headquarters at Talladega, and opening communication with Selma and Montgomery. He was present at the capture of Mobile, with its surrounding defences, was brevetted brigadier-general, 23 Jan., 1864, and made brigadier-general of volunteers and brevet major-general on 13 March, 1865.

CHUBBUCK, Samuel W., inventor, b. in Vermont in 1800; d. in Utica, N. Y., 28 June, 1875. At an early age he removed to Eaton, Madison co., N. Y., and went to Utica about 1845, where he established a shop for the manufacture of telegraph instruments. He made, it is said, the first telegraphic instrument ever manufactured. One of his inventions was that by which the paper on the reel could be used forty times. The circuit-closer attachment to the key, and the famous "pony" sounder, were also invented by him. He was a collector of coins and scientific instruments, and at one time had a coin collection valued at $30,000.

CHURCH, Albert E., author, b. in Salisbury, Conn., in 1807; d. in West Point, N. Y., 30 March, 1878. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3d regiment of artillery. He served as assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy from 31 Aug., 1828, till 28 Aug., 1831, was in garrison at Fort Wolcott, R. I., 1832, and at Fort Independence, Mass., in 1832–'3. He was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 24 Nov., 1833, and served in this capacity until 1 June, 1837, when he became acting professor of mathematics, and in March, 1838, professor, retaining the chair till his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1852. His works are "Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus" (1842; new ed., containing the "Elements of the Calculus of Variations," 1851); "Elements of Analytical Geometry" (1851); "Elements of Analytical Trigonometry" (1857); and "Elements of Descriptive Geometry (1865).

CHURCH, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., in 1639; d. in 1718. He took an active part in King Philip's war, was engaged in the great swamp fight with the Narragansetts, 19 Dec., 1675, and hunted Philip to death 12 Aug., 1676. He published "Entertaining Passages relating to Philip's War" (1716).

CHURCH, Benjamin, political writer and orator. He rose to eminence as a physician in Boston, and became a friend of Samuel Adams. In 1768–'9 he wrote for the "Times," a newspaper devoted to the whig cause and denounced as seditious by Gov. Bernard. Dr. Church was held in high esteem by the patriot leaders, but was secretly a waverer. From a letter of Gov. Hutchinson, dated 29 Jan., 1772, we learn that Church was then anonymously employing his venal pen in the service of the government. This was not suspected by the patriots, and Church was chosen to deliver the oration in the Old South meeting-house on 5 March, 1773. He was one of the leaders in the Boston tea-party. At the beginning of war he was appointed by the provincial congress surgeon-general and director of hospitals. In November, 1775, some cipher letters of his were intercepted and interpreted by Elbridge Gerry, and it was found that he had been for some time in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He was examined before the Massachusetts legislature, found guilty of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. As he fell sick in prison his sentence was mitigated, and he was allowed to leave the country. He embarked for the West Indies, and the ship in which he sailed was never heard from again.

CHURCH, Frederic Edwin, painter, b. in Hartford, Conn., 4 May, 1826. When quite young he became a pupil of Thomas Cole at Catskill, N. Y., where his first pictures were painted. He early established himself in New York, and in 1849 was elected a member of the National academy. In 1853 and 1857 he visited South America, and made many sketches of tropical and Andean scenery, which he afterward developed into large pictures. Several years later an expedition to the coast of Labrador gave him material for his great picture entitled "Icebergs," which attracted much attention on its exhibition in London in 1863. In 1866 he visited the West Indies, and two years later Europe and the Holy Land, which resulted in important works. His best-known work is the "Great Fall at Niagara," painted from the Canada side in

1857, which was sold at the John Taylor Johnston sale in New York, 1876, for $12,500, to the Corcoran gallery, Washington. It was exhibited throughout the United States and Europe, and was awarded a medal of the second class at the Exposition universelle, Paris, in 1867. Mr. Church has studios in New York and in Hudson, but generally spends his winters in Mexico. His principal works are "Andes of Ecuador" (1855); "Niagara" (1857); "Heart of the Andes" (1859); "Icebergs" (1861); "Cotopaxi" (1862); "Chimborazo" (1864); "St. Thomas in the Vale, Jamaica"; "Niagara, from the American Side" (1866); "Damascus" (1869); "Rainy Season in the Tropics"; "Jerusalem" (1870); "The Parthenon" (1871); "El Khasna Petra" (1872); "Tropical Moonlight" (1874); "Ægean Sea"; "Valley of Santa Ysabel" (1875); "El Ayn" (1876); "Morning in the Tropics" (1877); "The Monastery" (1878); and "Valley of Santa Marta" (1879).

CHURCH, F. S., painter, b. in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1842. He received his art-education in the schools of the National academy, New York, and of the Chicago academy. He paints in oil and water-color, and draws in black and white, and has furnished many illustrations for books and periodicals. He is a member of the National academy (1885), and of the Society of American artists. His studio is in New York. His principal works are "Sea Princess"; "Back from the Beach" (1879); "Muskrat's Nest" (1880); "Foggy Day" (1881); "A Willing Captive" (1883); "Retaliation" (1884); "Peacocks in the Snow" (1885); "The Sorceress"; and "Pegasus Captured" (1886).

CHURCH, Levi Ruggles, Canadian statesman, b. in Aylmer, 26 May, 1836. He is a grandson of Jonathan Mills Church, who, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, espoused the royalist side, and was taken prisoner in 1777. Subsequently he effected his escape to Canada, and ultimately settled at Brockville. Levi Ruggles Church was educated at Victoria university, Cobourg, graduated in medicine at Albany medical college, and at McGill university, where he took primary, final, and thesis prizes. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada, and was appointed queen's counsel in 1874. On 22 Sept., 1874, he was appointed a member of the executive council of Lower Canada, and was attorney-general from that date until transferred to the treasurership on 27 Jan., 1876. He held the latter office until the ministry was dismissed by the lieutenant-governor, Luc Letellier de St. Just, in 1878. During the summer of 1876 he visited England on financial business, and successfully negotiated a large provincial loan. He is a member of the law firm of Fleming, Church & Kenney, Aylmer, and is a conservative in politics.

CHURCH, Pharcellus, clergyman, b. in Seneca, near Geneva, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1801; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 5 June, 1886. He was graduated at Madison university in 1824, where, in 1847, he received the degree of D. D. After studying theology, he was ordained and held pastorates in Providence, R. I., New Orleans, La., Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and elsewhere. He edited the "New York Chronicle" from 1854 till 1865, and continued to the end of his life one of the proprietors of the "Examiner," with which that paper was consolidated. He went to Europe in 1846 as a delegate to the Evangelical alliance, and resided abroad for several years. After his retirement as editor, he engaged in linguistic and other studies. While at Rochester he originated the movement that resulted in the establishment of Rochester university, and otherwise was a conspicuous figure in western New York. In Boston he was an associate editor of the "Watchman and Reflector." Until his death he was busy with literary work, his efforts being directed more especially to the promotion of Christian union. Dr. Church's published works, besides many sermons and addresses, were "Philosophy of Benevolence" (New York, 1836); a prize essay on "Religious Dissensions: their Cause and Cure" (1838); "Antioch; or Increase of Moral Power in the Church" (Boston, 1843); "Life of Theodosia Dean" (1851); "Mapleton; or More Work for the Maine Law" (1852); and "Seed Truths; or Bible Views of Mind, Morals, and Religion" (New York and Edinburgh, 1871).—His son, **William Conant,** publisher, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1836, removed to Boston, Mass., in 1848, and completed his education at the Boston Latin-school in 1851. In 1853 he removed to New York and engaged with his father in editing and publishing the "New York Chronicle," afterward merged with the "Examiner," in which he retained a proprietary interest. He became the publisher of the New York "Sun" in 1860, and served as war correspondent of the New York "Times" during 1861–'2, until his appointment, on 4 Oct., 1862, as captain of U. S. volunteers. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel on 11 March, 1865. In 1882 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inspect the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1863, with his brother Francis, he established the "Army and Navy Journal," of which he is at present editor and proprietor, and in 1866 the "Galaxy" magazine. He has contributed to the "Century" and other magazines.—Another son, **Francis Pharcellus,** editor, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1839, was graduated at Columbia in 1859, and, after studying law, became one of the editors and publishers of the "Army and Navy Journal," and later, with his brother, founded and edited the "Galaxy" magazine. He is also a leading editorial writer for New York daily journals.—Another son, **John Adams,** mining engineer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 5 April, 1843, was graduated at the Columbia school of mines in 1867. The years 1868–'70 were spent in study in Europe, and on his return he served as professor of mineralogy and metallurgy *pro tem.* in the School of mines, and as editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" during 1872–'4. In 1878, while attached to the U. S. geographical and geological survey west of the 100th meridian, he examined the Comstock silver lode in Nevada (his result being printed privately), and was elected professor of mining and metallurgy in the State university of Ohio, at Columbus. He became superintendent for the Tombstone mill and mining company at Tombstone, Arizona, in 1881, and has since been engaged as a mining engineer. He has published "The Mining Schools of the United States" (a pamphlet, New York, 1871); "Notes on a Metallurgical Journal in Europe" (1873); "The Comstock Lode" (1880); and "Report upon the Striking of Artesian Water, Sulphur Spring Valley, Arizona" (published by the territory, 1883).

CHURCH, Sanford Elias, jurist, b. in Milford, Otsego co., N. Y., 18 April, 1815; d. in Albion, N. Y., 14 May, 1880. He received an academic education, studied law, and settled in Albion. In 1842 he was a member of the state assembly from Orleans co., and from that time he was active in the support of the democratic party. He was district attorney for his county in 1846–'7, lieutenant-governor in 1851–'5, comptroller of the state, 1858–'9, and a member of the State constitutional

convention of 1867, serving as chairman of the committee on finance. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1862, and for comptroller in 1863. The State constitutional convention of 1867 reorganized the old court of appeals by creating a new court composed of a chief judge and six associate judges, each to hold office for fourteen years from 1 Jan. after his election. The first judges were chosen at a special election held in May, 1870, and Mr. Church was elected chief judge of the court. In this capacity he served for ten years, until his death. As a politician, Judge Church belonged to the school of William L. Marcy and Silas Wright.

Sanford E. Church

His honesty and conservatism were proverbial, and they nearly won for him the nomination for the presidency of the United States. His political power throughout western New York was remarkable. As a jurist his opinions were distinguished by solidity rather than brilliancy. He was never an advocate, and he shrank from publicity. On the bench he was as courteous to the humble attorney as to the most eminent, and no one ever charged that his earlier political activity warped in the slightest degree his decisions.

CHURCHILL, Sylvester, soldier, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 2 Aug., 1783; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1862. He was educated in the schools of his native place, became a journalist, and published in Windsor, in 1808, a weekly democratic newspaper, "The Vermont Republican." He served in the war of 1812–'5, was appointed a lieutenant of artillery in March, 1812; in August, 1813, was made captain of a company raised by himself. He rendered effective service on Burlington heights in protecting Macdonough's fleet when it was attacked while undergoing repairs, became assistant inspector-general, 29 Aug., 1813, and was ordnance officer under Gen. Wade Hampton, serving as such till the end of the war. He was in the attack on La Colle Mill, was subsequently on the staff of Gen. Izard, and acting adjutant-general to Gen. Macomb at Plattsburg. He became major of the 3d artillery, 6 April, 1835, served during the war with the Creek Indians, acted as inspector-general of the Creeks and in Florida from July, 1836, till 1841, and was appointed inspector-general, 25 June, 1841. He accompanied Gen. Wool in the Mexican war, and was promoted brevet brigadier-general, 23 Feb., 1847, in recognition of his services at the battle of Buena Vista. He was retired from active service, 25 Sept., 1861.—His eldest son, Capt. **William,** b. about 1820, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, and died at Point Isabel in 1847.

CHURCHMAN, John, preacher, b. in Nottingham, Pa., 4 June, 1705; d. there, 24 July, 1775. He began his career as a preacher of the Society of Friends in 1733, preached throughout New England in 1742, in New York in 1743, and again in 1774. He travelled and preached through England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Holland in 1750–'4, and in 1775 visited the eastern shore of Maryland. He was distinguished for his piety and ability as a preacher. A narrative of his life and labors was published in London in 1780.

CHURCHMAN, John, author, b. in Maryland; d. at sea, 24 July, 1805. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and was noted for his investigations into the causes of the variations of the magnetic needle. In addition to several philosophical treatises, he also published a variation-chart of the globe, magnetic atlas, and explanation (Philadelphia, 1790; London, 1794). He was a member of the Imperial academy, Russia, and was presented with a set of its transactions. He died on the passage home from Europe.

CHURCHMAN, William H., educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1818. He became a pupil of the Pennsylvania institution for the blind in 1836, and progressed so rapidly in his studies that he soon acquired a good knowledge of mathematics, and became proficient in music. In 1839 he began teaching music in Pennsylvania, and in 1840 was appointed an assistant teacher of music and other branches in the institution for the blind at Columbus, Ohio. In 1844 he became principal of the recently established Tennessee institution for the blind, but resigned after two years, in consequence of failing health. He was chosen superintendent of the Indiana institution for the blind at Indianapolis in 1847, and resigned in 1853, having greatly distinguished himself for the ability displayed in the discharge of his duties. In 1854 he established a young ladies' seminary at La Porte, Ind., but, after it had been in successful operation a little over a year, the buildings were burned. Shortly afterward he was appointed superintendent of the Wisconsin institute for the blind at Janesville.

CHURRUCA Y ELORZA, Cosme Damián de (chu-ru'-kah), Spanish naval officer, b. in Motrico, province of Guipúzcoa, 27 Sept., 1761; d. in Trafalgar, 21 Oct., 1805. He distinguished himself at the siege of Gibraltar in rescuing survivors from the floating batteries after it had been destroyed by the English. He accompanied a Spanish surveying expedition to the strait of Magellan, and wrote a diary of his exploration of Tierra del Fuego (Madrid, 1793). In 1791, being then in command of a frigate, he was placed at the head of an expedition to survey the coasts of the gulf of Mexico. The war between Spain and France interrupted this work; but he had completed twenty-four charts of the coasts of Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, etc., some of which have been published. He was afterward sent as an envoy to Brest. In October, 1805, he was in command of the ship "San Juan Nepomuceno" at Cadiz, and shortly before the battle of Trafalgar wrote to a friend: "If you hear that my ship is taken, know for certain that I am dead." In that battle, his leg having been shot

Cosme de Churruca

away by a cannon-ball, he put the mutilated limb in a barrel full of flour to check the hemorrhage, and in that condition continued at his post for three hours, when he died. His flag was nailed to the mast. The British have carefully preserved the hull of the "San Juan," with the name of Churruca inscribed in golden letters upon the entrance to the cabin, and all visitors are required to uncover their heads on entering. Churruca was distinguished for his knowledge of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, and left many important works, among which are "Treinta y cuatro Cartas esféricas y Mapas geométricos"; "Carta esférica de las Antillas"; "Carta particular geométrica de Puerto Rico"; "Carta esférica de las Islas Caribes de Sotavento"; "Método geométrico para determinar todas las inflexiones de la quilla de un buque quebrantado"; and "Instrucción sobre punterías."

CHUTE, Horatio Nelson, physicist, b. in Grovesend, Ontario, Canada, 26 Dec., 1847. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1872. From 1867 till 1869 he was principal of public schools in Aylmer, Ontario, and from then until 1870 instructor in Latin and English in Woodstock college. In 1873 he was appointed instructor in mathematics and the physical sciences in the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich. He has published "Complete School Register" (Detroit, 1878); "Complete Class Register" (1878); "System of School Reports" (1878); "Complete Record Book" (1879); "Arithmetical Cabinet" (1879); and a "Manual of Practical Physics" (1886).

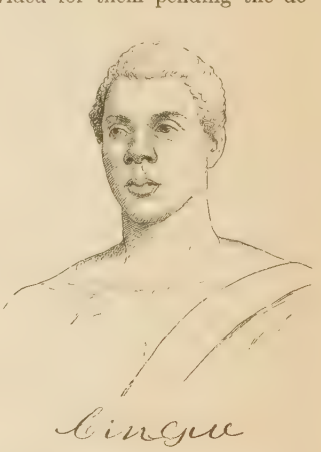
CIEZA, or **CIEÇA DE LEÓN, Pedro** (the-ay'-thah day lay-on'), Spanish historian, b. in Seville about 1520. He accompanied Pizarro to Peru, and resided seventeen years in that country. He wrote a book entitled "Crónica del Perú," which is full of interesting information relative to the geography and history of that region.

CIFUENTES, Fray Bernardino (the-foo-en'-tes), Spanish friar, b. in Segovia, Spain, 24 July, 1725; d. in California about 1780. He was a son of the Count de Cifuentes, and his real name was Carlos de Cifuentes, that of Fray Bernardino being assumed when he entered his religious order after leading a romantic life. Young Cifuentes was educated at the University of Salamanca, but fled from that place in consequence of a bloody encounter with a fellow-student and enlisted for military service in Africa. In 1752 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and lost an arm and a leg in battle. Five years afterward the king of Spain gave him the command of the garrison of Toledo, and there he remained until 1760, when he mysteriously disappeared. From the records of the Franciscan order in California, it appears that in 1766 Carlos de Cifuentes entered that order in Spain, taking the conventual name of Fray Bernardino, and came to America. In June, 1770, a party of Spanish missionaries traversed the deserts of Arizona, entered the territory of California, and planted a staff from which hung a white cloth with this inscription, "Mission de Fray Bernardino." Eight years afterward that mission had become a settlement with 200 inhabitants, and when the United States took possession of California it was an important town. The new organization of the state being effected, the name of San Bernardino was given to the town and county, which soon became one of the most prosperous sections of California.

CILLEY, Joseph, soldier, b. in Nottingham, N. H., in 1735; d. there, 25 Aug., 1799. His father, Capt. Joseph Cilley, was one of the first settlers of Nottingham in 1727. The opportunities for education were very slight, and he was self-taught, but acquired sufficient knowledge of the law to practise. He was one of the party that in December, 1774, dismantled the fort at Portsmouth. Immediately after the battle of Lexington he raised a company of volunteers and led them into Boston. In May, 1775, he was appointed major in Poor's regiment, and in April, 1777, was commissioned colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, succeeding Gen. Stark, and served as such until the close of the Revolutionary war. He commanded his regiment at Ticonderoga in July, 1777, was present at the engagement at Bemis Heights in September, 1777, at the battle of Monmouth in June, 1778, with Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, July, 1779, and in Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in western New York. After the war he was appointed the first major-general of the militia in 1786, and later served his state in various capacities. He was successively treasurer, vice-president, and president of the Society of the Cincinnati in New Hampshire. In politics he was a decided republican and a supporter of the administration of Thomas Jefferson. —His grandson, **Joseph,** U. S. senator, b. in Nottingham, N. H., 4 Jan., 1791, was educated at the Atkinson academy, and at the age of twenty was commissioned ensign in the 18th New Hampshire regiment. A year later, 12 March, 1812, he was appointed an ensign in the 11th U. S. infantry, and in 1814 was promoted to lieutenant in the 21st infantry. He participated in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Chrysler's Field. At Lundy's Lane his company led in the famous charge of Col. Miller's regiment on the British battery, where nearly half of his men were either killed, wounded, or missing. Lieut. Cilley was wounded, and every officer in his company was either killed or wounded. He received the brevet of captain for gallantry on the field, and was retained in the army when it was placed on a peace footing, but resigned in July, 1816. Subsequently he held appointments in the New Hampshire militia, and was quartermaster in 1817, division inspector in 1821, and aide on the staff of Gov. Benjamin Pierce in 1827. He was elected as a democrat to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the resignation of Levi Woodbury, and served from 22 June, 1846, until 3 March, 1847. At the close of his term he retired to his farm in Nottingham, where he still resides (1886), the oldest living ex-senator.—Another grandson, **Jonathan,** lawyer, b. in Nottingham, N. H., 2 July, 1802; d. in Bladensburg, Md., 24 Feb., 1838, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, numbering among his classmates Hawthorne and Longfellow. Subsequently he studied law with John Ruggles, U. S. senator from Maine, in Thomaston. Almost immediately after his being admitted to the bar he entered political life, and from 1829 till 1831 edited the "Thomaston Register." In 1832 he was a presidential elector, and was elected as a democrat to the state legislature, and re-elected till 1837, becoming speaker in 1836 and the acknowledged leader of his party in the legislature. In 1837 he was elected as a Van Buren democrat to congress, serving from 4 Sept., 1837, till his death. The death of Mr. Cilley was the result of a duel with William J. Graves, a congressman from Kentucky. The affair originated in a speech delivered by Mr. Cilley in the house of representatives, in which he criticised a charge of corruption brought against some unmarried congressman in a letter published in the New York "Courier and Enquirer" over the signature of "A Spy in Washington," and approved in the editorial

columns of that paper. The editor, Gen. James Watson Webb, at once went to Washington and sent a challenge to Mr. Cilley by Mr. Graves; but the former declined to receive any hostile communication from Mr. Graves, on the ground that he had made no reflections on the personal character of Gen. Webb. Mr. Graves himself then challenged Mr. Cilley, and the challenge was accepted. Rifles were the weapons used, and on the third fire Mr. Cilley fell, shot through the body, and died instantly. Mr. Graves was never re-elected to congress. A committee of seven members of the house was appointed to investigate the causes that led to Mr. Cilley's death and the circumstances connected therewith. The report was elaborate and comprehensive, and declared that Mr. Graves deserved "the decided censure of the house, and that he should be censured accordingly." See an article on Mr. Cilley in Nathaniel Hawthorne's works.—**Greenleaf,** son of Jonathan, naval officer, b. in Thomaston, Me., 27 Oct., 1829, was appointed midshipman in the navy and attached to the frigate "Cumberland," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1843–'5. In August, 1847, he was promoted to passed midshipman, and spent some time at the U. S. naval academy, after which he served on the frigate "Raritan" in 1849–'50, on the coast survey in 1851–'2, and on various vessels of the Pacific squadron in 1852–'5. He was commissioned as lieutenant in September, 1855, and connected with the sloop "Saratoga" in 1856–'8, and subsequently served on various other vessels. In July, 1862, he was made lieutenant-commander, and during the civil war was in command of the "Unadilla," and later of the monitor "Catskill." At the close of the war he was retired and commissioned as commander. He now (1886) resides in Buenos Ayres.—Another son of Jonathan, **Jonathan Prince,** soldier, b. in Thomaston, Me., 29 Dec., 1835, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1858, studied law with A. P. Gould in Thomaston, and, after admission to the bar, settled in his native town. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted 150 men for a light field-battery; but, that arm of the service not being required, he enlisted in the 1st Maine cavalry, and was commissioned captain. During the retreat of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah valley he was wounded and made prisoner at Middletown on 24 May, 1862. Subsequently he was promoted to be major, and assigned to duty as judge-advocate and examining officer at the central guardhouse in Washington, D. C. In 1863 he rejoined his regiment with his wound still unhealed, and during 1864 was made lieutenant-colonel. He was placed in command of the regiment, and continued in this capacity until mustered out in 1865, when he received the brevet of brigadier-general for distinguished services at Five Forks, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-House. In his regiment, which was authorized to bear the names of three more battles upon its standards than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Cilley was "the first man that enlisted, the first man wounded, and nearly the last mustered out." After the war he resumed his profession in Rockland, Me., and since has been a member of the state legislature, deputy collector of customs, adjutant-general of the state, and commissioner of the U. S. circuit court. He is a member of the Maine historical society, and, besides addresses and memorial orations, has published a genealogy of the "Cilley Family."

CINQUE, chief of the Mendi Africans, b. in Caw-Mendi, Africa, about 1800. In the spring of 1839 he was captured by slave-traders, with a large company of his countrymen and women, and taken to Havana, Cuba. Fifty-two of them were purchased by Montes and Ruiz, two Cuban planters, and shipped for a port on the southern coast of Cuba, on the schooner "Amistad." Cinque organized a plan for regaining the freedom of the captives, and, when four days out from Havana, gave the prearranged signal for revolt. The captain of the schooner was killed with one of his crew, and two others were wounded in the fight that followed, while the rest surrendered. The passengers and crew were treated kindly and sent ashore; but Montes and Ruiz, the nominal owners, were retained on board and given to understand that they must navigate the vessel to Africa. The Spaniards managed to steer northward by night and during foggy weather, and after a few days sighted Montauk Point, L. I., where they anchored, and were presently taken in charge by the U. S. coast survey schooner "Washington," whose commander, Lieut. Gedney, claimed salvage for vessel and cargo. Montes and Ruiz, through the Spanish minister, claimed the Africans as their property. The whole company was sent to Farmington, Conn., where quarters were provided for them pending the decision of the courts. The philanthropists of New England took an active interest in the case, engaged Roger Sherman Baldwin and other eminent lawyers as counsel, and began energetically to educate and convert the heathen thus brought to their doors. It is noteworthy that the residents of the little village where this strange colony was planted soon outgrew their dread of the Africans, and during the months of their stay learned to regard them without apprehension. Cinque exercised a stern rule over them, and would permit no transgression. Many of them, including their chief, learned to read and write a little, and acquired some ideas of civilization. In the mean time the case came up before the U. S. district court for the state of Connecticut, the U. S. district attorney appearing on behalf of Montes and Ruiz as well as of the Spanish minister. Never before had the country been so sharply divided on a question touching slavery. All trials for violation of the law prohibiting the slave-trade had until this time been held before southern courts, and no one had been convicted. The pro-slavery party regarded with natural apprehension the result of such a trial on the soil of a free state. Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was the anti-slavery leader in the house of representatives at the time, introduced resolutions calling on the president to communicate to congress the process or authority by which these Africans, charged with no crime, were kept in custody. Further than this, it was held by the advanced anti-slavery leaders that slavery and slave-dealing constitute a perpetual war between the enslaver and the enslaved. They alleged the



right of persons held as were the "'Amistad' captives," not only to overpower their guards whenever they could do so, but to hold them as prisoners and the ship and cargo as their lawful prize. They held that the U. S. government had no right to interfere between the Africans and the Cuban planters, and that the former had a valid claim to the ship and her cargo. After a protracted investigation the Connecticut court decided against the libellants, who promptly appealed to the U. S. supreme court. The venerable John Quincy Adams appeared with Mr. Baldwin as counsel. The progress of the trial was watched with intense interest by the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions throughout the country. The court eventually declared in substance that these Africans were born free, that they had never been legally held as slaves, and that they were amenable to no punishment for anything they had done. They were sent back to their native land at the public expense, and a Mendi mission was established and is still maintained for their benefit by the American missionary association not far from Sierra Leone.

CIQUARD, Francis, b. in Clermont, France, about 1760; d. in Canada. He joined the Sulpitian order and was director of the Seminary of Bourges. He had a narrow escape during the reign of terror, and embarked for the United States, coming to Baltimore in 1792. His intention was to join his brother Sulpitians of Montreal, but he was not permitted by the English government to enter Canada. Being sent by Bishop Carroll to labor among the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians of Maine, he went to Old Town, on the Penobscot, restored the mission, which had been founded by Father Thury, and established wise regulations for the government of the Indians, but found much difficulty in bringing them to habits of order. He afterward obtained the consent of the Canadian authorities to enter Canada, and took charge of the Indians on the St. John river, among whom he died.

CIST, Charles, printer, b. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 15 Aug., 1738; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Dec., 1805. He was graduated at Halle, and came to this country in 1773. He settled in Philadelphia, and, with Melchior Steiner, established a printing and publishing business. During the war they published many documents relating to current events, including Paine's "American Crisis." In 1781 the firm was dissolved, and the business continued by Mr. Cist alone. He began the publication of "The American Herald" in 1784, and of the "Columbian Magazine" in 1786. Mr. Cist aided the Colonial government during the revolution by endorsing large amounts of continental currency, which later he was compelled to redeem. He deserves special remembrance as the first person to introduce anthracite coal into general use in the United States. In 1792 he was a member of the Lehigh coal company, and brought several wagons full to Philadelphia, where he offered to give it away, but could not dispose of it, and was threatened with mob violence for trying to impose on the people with a lot of black stones for coal. In 1793 he was secretary of the Fame fire association, and announced that the society had procured a fire-escape apparatus to save persons from burning houses by means of a bucket drawn up to the top of the building. Subsequently, during the administration of John Adams, he became public printer, and established in Washington, at great expense, an extensive printing-office and bookbindery for the purpose of publishing public documents.—His son, **Charles,** editor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 April, 1793; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 8 Sept., 1868, was educated in Philadelphia, and during the war of 1812 was engaged in garrison duty in the eastern forts. After the war he settled in Pittsburg, Pa., and a few years later removed to Harmony, Pa., where he opened a store, and was for a time postmaster. During the winter of 1827–'8 he removed to Cincinnati, where he opened and superintended the first Sunday-school in Cincinnati, and continued it until it grew beyond his control, when it was divided among the churches. Mr. Cist was also one of the most earnest workers for the success of the free-school system. In 1843 he established "The Western Weekly Advertiser," a family journal devoted to the early Indian history of the west, and to statistics relating to Cincinnati and the state of Ohio. A few years later the name became "Cist's Weekly Advertiser," and it was continued until 1853. He prepared and published "Cincinnati in 1841," "Cincinnati in 1851," and "Cincinnati in 1859"; and "The Cincinnati Miscellany," composed largely of incidents in the early settlements, with many of his own writings (2 vols., 1846).—**Lewis Jacob,** son of the second Charles, poet, b. in Harmony, Pa., 20 Nov., 1818; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 30 March, 1885. He removed to Cincinnati with his parents, and after studying in Hanover college entered the Commercial bank of Cincinnati, and later was made teller in the Ohio life and trust company. From 1850 till 1870 he resided in St. Louis, engaged in the banking business. He returned to Cincinnati and was occupied with the Zoölogical society, and in the government service. Mr. Cist became widely known as an enthusiastic collector of autographs and old portraits, and his collection, numbering more than 11,000 specimens, was one of the largest and most famous in the United States. It was sold in New York in 1886 and 1887. Before he attained his majority he wrote both verses and music, and afterward contributed to the "Western Monthly Magazine," "Hesperian," and "Cist's Weekly Advertiser." He delivered the poems at the opening of the Spring Grove cemetery, and also at the unveiling of the Tyler-Davidson fountain. He published the "Souvenir," the first annual of the west for several years, and "Trifles in Verse" (1845).—Another son, **Henry Martyn,** lawyer, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 Feb., 1839, was graduated at Farmer's (now Belmont) college in 1858, and studied law. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 6th Ohio infantry. He was promoted to second lieutenant in the 52d Ohio infantry, and then to adjutant of the 74th Ohio, and was post-adjutant of Camp Chase during the confinement of the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. In 1862 he was in the field with his regiment, serving in middle Tennessee, in September promoted to acting assistant adjutant-general of Miller's brigade, during the Tullahoma campaign appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of the Cumberland, and served on the department staff under Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas until his resignation in January, 1866. Meanwhile he had attained the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general with the brevet of brigadier-general, having served in the Chickamauga and the Eastport campaigns. Gen. Cist remained in the service after the close of hostilities, at Gen. Thomas's request, to give the necessary orders and to arrange the details providing for the mustering out and disbanding of over 100,000 troops. Subsequent to the war he returned to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of law, and in 1869 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Society of

the Army of the Cumberland, to which office he has been re-elected every year since. Gen. Cist has contributed to periodicals many articles on the civil war, among which are "Cincinnati with the War Fever" and "The Romance of Shiloh." He edited all but vols. ii. and iii. of "Reports of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland" (Cincinnati, 17 vols., 1868–'85), and is the author of "The Army of the Cumberland" (New York, 1882).

CIUDAD REAL, Antonio, missionary, b. in Ciudad Real, Spain, in 1551; d. in Yucatan, Mexico, 5 July, 1617. He entered the Franciscan order at the convent of San Juan de los Reyes (Toledo), and accompanied Bishop Diego Landa to Yucatan in 1573. Afterward he was a missionary in Yucatan and became noted for his skill in the Indian dialects of that country, and later was appointed provincial of his order there. He published several vocabularies, one of which, "Vocabularium Calepinum" (of the Maya language), still extant, is said to have cost him forty years' work (6 vols.). He also published "Sermones de Sanctis," in the Maya language, and "Tratado curioso de las grandezas de la Neuva España."

CLAFLIN, Horace Brigham, merchant, b. in Milford, Mass., 18 Dec., 1811; d. in Fordham, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1885. He was the son of John Claflin, a general country storekeeper, farmer, and justice of the peace, and received his education at the common school and Milford academy. His first business experience was as a clerk in his father's employ, and in 1831, with his brother Aaron and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, he succeeded to his father's business. During the following year they opened a dry-goods store in connection with their establishment in Milford. This venture proved successful, and in 1833 Aaron took the Milford store, leaving the other partners in exclusive possession of the Worcester business. In 1843 Horace removed to New York, and, with William F. Bulkley, organized the house of Bulkley & Claflin and began a wholesale dry-goods business at No. 46 Cedar street. In 1850 the firm built a store at No. 57 Broadway, which they occupied from January, 1851, until 1853. Mr. Bulkley retired from the partnership in July, 1851, when, with William H. Mellen and several of his principal clerks, he continued his business as Claflin, Mellen & Co. Meanwhile their trade increased very rapidly, and larger accommodation became necessary. Mr. Claflin, with others, then erected the Trinity building, at No. 111 Broadway, whither the business was transferred. In 1861 another change was necessary, and the enormous warehouse on Worth street, extending from Church street to West Broadway, was secured. The beginning of the civil war, coming suddenly at this time, found the firm's assets largely locked up and rendered almost worthless, and they were compelled to ask from their creditors an extension of time in which to settle their accounts. These liabilities were subsequently paid with interest long before maturity, and the house entered upon a career of unparalleled prosperity. At the beginning of 1864 Mr. Mellen retired from the firm, which then adopted the style of H. B. Claflin & Co. The panic of 1873 again caused the firm to ask their creditors for an extension of five months, with interest added in settlement of their open accounts. Notwithstanding the enormous amounts that they were unable to collect at that time, no paper with their name on it went to protest, and their notes were all paid in three months, sixty days before maturity. During a single year the sales of this house have amounted to $72,000,000; and the ability of Mr. Claflin may be judged by the magnitude of the business, which from 1865 to the time of his death far exceeded that of any other commercial house in the world. He was a man of domestic habits and of exemplary life, fond of books and of horses. Almost daily, no matter what the weather might be, he drove from ten to twenty miles. He was prominently associated with Mr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn, where he resided during the winter. His acts of charity were frequent and unostentatious, and to many of the benevolent institutions of Brooklyn he was a liberal donor. It was a great satisfaction to him to assist young men, and probably no other person in the United States aided so many beginners with money and credit until they were able to sustain themselves. In politics he was a strong republican until the canvass of 1884, when he supported the democratic candidate for the presidency. Mr. Claflin was a man of very strong convictions, and in 1850, when it cost something to be known as an opponent of slavery, he was an uncompromising friend of freedom. See "Tribute of the Chamber of Commerce to the Memory of Horace B. Claflin" (New York, 1886).

CLAFLIN, Lee, philanthropist, b. in Hopkinton, Mass., 19 Nov., 1791; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 Feb., 1871. He early established a shoe-factory in Boston, and by his enterprise and industry accumulated a large fortune. Mr. Claflin became identified with education in consequence of his munificent gifts to various institutions of learning. Among those endowed by him were Wesleyan university, Wilbraham academy, and Boston theological seminary. From 1853 till 1871 he was a trustee of Wesleyan university. His death was the result of an accident.—His son, **William,** governor of Massachusetts, b. in Milford, Mass., 6 March, 1818. He was educated in public schools and in Brown university. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business in St. Louis, Mo., and afterward, in Boston, Mass., was a member of the state legislature in 1849–'53, state senator in 1860–'1, and presiding officer during his last term, lieutenant-governor in 1866–'9, and governor in 1869–'71. He became a member of the republican national executive committee in 1864, and was its chairman from 1868 till 1872. He was elected as a republican to congress, and served twice, from 15 Oct., 1877, till 4 March, 1881. In 1868 he received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan university.

CLAGGETT, Thomas John, P. E. bishop, b. in Prince George county, Md., 2 Oct., 1742; d. in Croom, Md., 2 Aug., 1816. He was graduated at Princeton in 1762, and studied theology, but, as there were no bishops in America, was compelled to go to England for orders. He was ordained deacon 20 Sept., 1767, priest 11 Oct., 1767, and, on returning home, was appointed to the rectorship of All Saints' church, Calvert county, Md. Here he con-

tinued until the beginning of the revolution, when he retired to his own estate in Prince George county. In 1779 he began services in St. Paul's parish, and the next year was chosen rector. Being a man of excellent fitness for the office, as well as possessed of large private means, he was elected the first bishop of Maryland, and was consecrated in New York, 17 Sept., 1792, Bishop Seabury joining in the consecration. This is notable as being the first occasion on which a bishop was consecrated in the United States. In 1800 Bishop Claggett was chaplain to the U. S. senate, this being the first session of congress held in Washington city. In 1808 he became rector of Trinity church, Upper Marlborough, and held that place during the rest of his life. An assistant bishop was appointed in 1814. He published a few sermons, pastoral letters, and addresses to his convention.

CLAIBORNE, Ferdinand Leigh, soldier, b. in Sussex county, Va., in 1772; d. in Natchez, Miss., in 1815. He entered the military service of the United States as ensign of infantry in 1793, becoming lieutenant in 1794 and captain in 1799. This office he resigned in 1802, and became brigadier-general of the militia in Mississippi, 5 Feb., 1811, and later commanded a regiment of volunteers from that territory. In 1813 he was made brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, and commanded in the engagement with the Creek Indians at the Holy Ground in December, 1813. He then settled in Mississippi, and on 4 Feb., 1815, became legislative councillor, later presiding over the deliberations of the legislature.—His brother, **William Charles Cole,** senator, b. in Sussex county, Va., in 1775; d. in New Orleans, La., 23 Nov., 1817, received a liberal education and studied law. After being admitted to the bar, he settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he followed his profession. He soon received the appointment of territorial judge, and assisted in framing the state constitution in 1796. During the following year he was elected as a democrat to congress, and served from 23 March, 1797, till 3 March, 1801. In 1802 he was appointed governor of Mississippi, and in 1803 became a commissioner, with Gen. James Wilkinson, to take possession of Louisiana when it was purchased from France. After the establishment of the new government, in 1804, he was made governor, and when that province became a state he was elected by the people to the same office. He was chosen as a democrat to be U. S. senator from the new state, but died before he was able to take his seat.

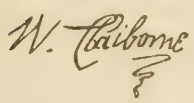
W. C. C. Claiborne

—Another brother, **Nathaniel Herbert,** politician, b. in Sussex county, Va., 14 Nov., 1777; d. in Franklin county, Va., 15 Aug., 1859, received a classical education, and for many years served variously in both branches of the state legislature, where he achieved a reputation as a reformer of extravagance and abuses of the government. Later he became a member of the executive council, and in 1825 was sent to congress, where, with subsequent re-elections, he served continuously from 5 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1837. He was the author of "Notes on the War in the South" (Richmond, 1819).—**John Francis Hamtramck,** son of Ferdinand Leigh, lawyer, b. in Natchez, Miss., 24 April, 1809; d. there, 17 May, 1884. At the age of fourteen he was sent to relations in Virginia to be educated, and later entered the law-office of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, but failing health compelled his return to Natchez, where he continued his law studies. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar in Virginia, and, as he was about to begin practice in Natchez, he was induced to assume editorial control of a journal then published by Col. Andrew Marschalk. This step led him into politics, and before he had attained his majority he was chosen a member of the state legislature, and was twice re-elected. Mr. Claiborne then settled in Madison county, and was nominated for congress by acclamation in the first State democratic convention ever held in Mississippi. A hotly contested canvass ensued, after which Claiborne was elected, and served from 7 Dec., 1835, till 31 Jan., 1838. During his second term his election was contested, a new election was called for, and his opponent was successful. This was due to a misunderstanding which had arisen in consequence of his election for a special session being regarded by his friends as for the entire term, and hence not voting at all. Mr. Claiborne then turned his attention to journalism, and became editor of the Natchez "Fair-Trader." In 1844 he removed to New Orleans, where he edited successively the "Jeffersonian," the "Statesman," and afterward the "Louisiana Courier." On the election of President Pierce he received the appointment of U. S. timber agent for Louisiana and Mississippi. Later he resided at his plantation, "Dunbarton," in the vicinity of Natchez, where, in possession of abundant fortune, he devoted his time principally to literary pursuits. He published, besides many magazine articles, "Life and Correspondence of Gen. John A. Quitman" (2 vols., New York, 1860); "Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale" (1860); and "Mississippi as a Province, a Territory, and a State" (Jackson, 1880).

CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, physician, b. in Brunswick county, Va., 16 March, 1828. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1849, and at the Jefferson medical college in 1850, after which for a year he was connected with hospitals in Philadelphia. In 1851 he settled in Petersburg, Va., and there practised until 1861. In 1857 he was a member of the Virginia senate. During the civil war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and in 1862 organized the general hospital in Petersburg, of which he became chief executive officer. He is member of several medical societies, has held the office of vice-president of the Virginia state medical society, and of the Confederate states army and navy medical association. Of late years he has made a specialty of diseases of women and children, and his published articles in medical journals are principally on these subjects. He has published essays on "Diphtheria" and "Dysmenorrhea," and a volume of "Clinical Reports from Private Practice" (1873).

CLAIBORNE, or **CLAYBORNE, William,** colonist, known as "The Evil Genius of Maryland," b. in Westmoreland, England, about 1589; d. in Virginia about 1676. He was a younger son of a distinguished Westmoreland family, and in 1621 was appointed surveyor of the plantations of Virginia, under the London company. He arrived at

Jamestown in the ship "George," with Sir Francis Hyatt and other members of the new council, in October, 1621, and, escaping the massacre of 22 March, settled at "James City." He acquired considerable landed estates, amounting, according to the "Land Register of Virginia," to 45,000 acres. On 24 March, 1625, he was commissioned by Charles I. as member of the council, and "to be our Secretary of State for the said Collony and Plantation of Virginia." On 17 May, 1626, he and Capt. Samuel Matthews proposed to the privy council in England "to win the forrests of Virginia upon certain conditions," and on 13 March, 1628, he received from Gov. John Port his first commission to make discoveries to the southward, and to open trade with the Indians. A similar commission was issued to him by Gov. Sir John Harvey, 8 March, 1631, and this was followed by a patent from King Charles I., dated 16 May, 1631, and issued by Sir William Alexander, under the Scotch signet, authorizing him to make discoveries, and granting trading privileges with the Indians "in our colonies of New England and New Scotland." Having discovered and partially planted and settled the isle of Kent a year before the first patent of Maryland was ever heard of, he, with the aid of William Cloberry, John de la Barre, and other "adventurers," established a trading-post there, and acted as the chief agent of his London partners, Cloberry & Co., until displaced by George Evelyn in December, 1636. He purchased the interest of the natives in all the lands that he held in the island of Kent, and collected settlers in such numbers there that, in 1632, they were represented by a burgess in the general assembly of Virginia. George Calvert, first baron of Baltimore, having failed in his colony of Avalon on Newfoundland from the severity of the climate, sailed southward, with his wife and family and a party of followers, to search for a more propitious climate and a more favorable soil. He arrived at Jamestown in October, 1629, where he was met by the authorities, among whom was Claiborne, with the demand that he should take the oath of supremacy and abjuration before taking up his residence in the colony. Refusing to submit to these tests, he sailed northward, examining the Chesapeake and its shores. He thence returned to England and procured a charter for the country north of the Potomac and on both sides of the great bay, which was "hactenus inculta" (hitherto uncultivated). The territory granted to Baltimore had been within the original grant to the Virginia company; but, the charter of that corporation having been revoked, the whole subject of the grant was returned to the control of the crown, and in the subsequent charter to Baltimore it was only considered necessary to protect the rights of actual settlers under the Virginia charter by granting such portion of the territory designated as was "hactenus inculta."



Therefore, when Baltimore's first colony arrived at St. Marie's in March, 1634, Claiborne had been seated on the isle of Kent for more than three years, and his settlement had been recognized by the admission of the burgess into the Virginia assembly. The Virginians, sustaining Claiborne, naturally claimed the right to the isle of Kent. The Calverts insisted that Claiborne's right was only a license to trade under the Scotch signet, and that from it no right of property in the soil could arise. Claiborne claimed both property right and political independence of Calvert. Calvert asserted sovereignty and title paramount over the isle of Kent, and all settlers thereon. This issue influenced the history of the two colonies for a generation. It was at first the issue between the Roman Catholics of Maryland and the churchmen of Virginia; then between cavaliers and Puritans, and was never finally settled until Virginia, in her bill of rights in 1776, finally released all claim to the territory of Maryland beyond the Potomac, and executed a conveyance of all the territory northwest of Ohio river in 1781 to the United States. In fact, the mutterings of the old Claiborne quarrel had hardly died out in the Virginia-Maryland boundary arbitration of 1775–'8, which finally settled the disputed Potomac boundary of the two states.

As soon as the new colony was founded on St. Mary's river, the encroachments on the isle of Kent settlement began to be felt. Claiborne's boats and traders plied in and out of the estuaries of the Chesapeake, and the Indian allies of the Calverts at St. Mary's began to show signs of restiveness. The settlers first provided themselves with a blockhouse for defence, and then investigated the cause of trouble. Claiborne, so the Indians said, declared that the new settlers at St. Mary's were Spaniards, who of necessity were papists and people of despicable traits, and were to be watched and guarded against. Whereupon Leonard Calvert, governor of Maryland, despatched an expedition under Capt. Thomas Cornwaleys to settle the question of prior settlement and sovereignty with the Kent isle rebel. Cornwaleys, with his pinnaces, the "St. Helen" and the "St. Margaret," attacked the "Cockatryce," Claiborne's boat, under Lieut. Ratcliffe Warren, on 23 April, 1635, in Great Wicomico river, and captured both boat and men, after killing Warren and two others, Cornwaleys losing one man killed and several wounded. On 10 May following, Cornwaleys captured another boat belonging to Claiborne, the commander of which, Thomas Smith, escaped. Claiborne's enterprise on the isle of Kent had proved an utter failure. A fire there destroyed his warehouse of supplies, and his people were reduced to the greatest extremities, being obliged, says the chronicler, "to subsist on oysters." His London partners became satisfied that his affairs required examination. Cloberry & Co. sent out George Evelyn as their representative, with full power to act for them and take possession of their property. Claiborne, failing to get a surety of £3,000 from Evelyn and suspecting his intrigue with Calvert, surrendered everything to him, and sailed in 1637 for England, where he was sued by his partners for an account of his proceedings, and was held to answer before the lords commissioners of plantation on a charge of mutiny, preferred by Gov. Harvey, of Virginia. Evelyn seized Kecoughtan and the rest of Claiborne's property in Virginia, and instituted suits, in the name of Cloberry & Co., in Baltimore's courts in Maryland against parties on the isle of Kent. At St. Mary's, Evelyn was shown copies of Calvert's charter, and of Claiborne's licenses to trade,

which satisfied him as to the question of right, so that in behalf of his principals he acknowledged the authority of Baltimore, and accepted from Leonard Calvert the office of commander of the isle of Kent.

Thus ejected from the isle of Kent, Claiborne purchased from the Indians Palmer's island at the head of the bay, thinking it to be beyond Baltimore's grant. He then petitioned the king that Baltimore might be restrained from interfering with him, but, despairing of success, offered the king an annual rent of £100 for his lands in the Chesapeake and Susquehanna, and proposed that the crown should grant him a tract of land twelve leagues on each side of Susquehanna river, "from the mouth of said river down the said bay, southerly to the seaward, and to the head of the river and to the great lake of Canada, to be held of the crown at the rent of twelve pounds sterling per annum." The commissioners of plantation, to whom this application was referred, having become satisfied that Claiborne's license to trade gave him neither title to land nor right to make a settlement, and influenced by the queen, who favored Baltimore, refused his petition for the grant, thus ignoring his discovery and purchase of the land, and referred him to the courts of law for remedy for the wrongs of which he complained. Notwithstanding Claiborne's departure, and Evelyn's submission to the authorities of St. Mary's, the isle of Kent continued in an insubordinate condition. It was represented in the general assembly of the freemen of Maryland, which was convened by Leonard Calvert at St. Mary's in February, 1637–'8, by some of the freemen in person, and by Evelyn as proxy for the great body of them. On the advice of Evelyn, Gov. Calvert undertook an expedition in person for the subjection of Kent. He made his campaign within the time marked out, reduced the isle of Kent to obedience, captured Smith, the leader of the affray in the Wicomico some years before, and took possession of Palmer's island, the only remaining post held by Claiborne within the limits of the Maryland charter. On his return to his capital city of St. Mary's, he reported his proceedings to the general assembly, which had reconvened according to adjournment, and delivered Smith in irons to them. The sheriff forthwith empanelled the whole general assembly as the grand inquest of the province, and they at once found a true bill against the prisoner for piracy and murder. The same body then dissolved itself into a high court of justice, presided over by Gov. Calvert, with John Lewger, the attorney-general, prosecuting for the proprietary. He was allowed his challenge, according to the course of the common law, and, on being found guilty, after a formal trial, prayed his clergy. The president of the court decided that his prayer had not been made in time, and pronounced sentence of death. He was then executed. Failing to get possession of his island of Kent, Claibone proposed on 6 June, 1638, that "he and his associates should have a grant for settlement of an island, by them discovered within the company's patent, to be called Rich island, in honor of Earl Holland"; but, this meeting with but little favor, he was made by the king treasurer of the colony of Virginia for life, on 6 April, 1642. In all the trials of Charles I., Virginia had remained true to the cavalier cause, while the baron of Baltimore was preserving a cautious neutrality, so as to prevent the seizure of his province by either of the powers then contending for supremacy in England. In 1644 Claiborne reappeared on the isle of Kent, and, exhibiting what he claimed was a royal commission, endeavored to incite resistance to the Roman Catholic authority at St. Mary's. In February, 1645, the Roman Catholic government under Leonard Calvert was overthrown by Capt. Richard Ingle, of the parliament ship "Reformation," professing to act under the authority of the parliament. All historians unite in charging that Claiborne was a participator or co-operator with Ingle in this attack; but the archives of Maryland fail to prove any such complicity. Ingle took possession of the government in February, 1645, and entered on a career of plunder. Gov. Calvert took refuge in Cavalier Virginia, and in December, 1646, returned with a small force and expelled the parliamentarians without a struggle. The condition of affairs in England, the battle of Marston Moor, the incursion of Ingle, and the restless activity of Claiborne, backed by royal favor, convinced Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore) that to preserve his province he must at once organize it in sympathy with the prevailing sentiment in England. Accordingly, in 1648, he reorganized his government of Maryland, which to that time had been entirely in the hands of Roman Catholics. His brother, Leonard, had died on 9 June, 1647, and appointed Thomas Green, an ardent cavalier, his successor. The churchmen of Virginia were driving out the non-conformists there, and Lord Baltimore induced Capt. William Stone, one of them, to remove from Northampton county, Va., to Maryland, under a contract that Stone would transport 500 of the exiles from Virginia, and receive grants of land according to Baltimore's liberal terms of plantation. When the news arrived of the execution of the king, Green, in the absence of Stone, immediately proclaimed Charles II. as his successor. The general assembly of Virginia was equally prompt in avowing its loyalty, so that in 1650 Maryland and Virginia were the only parts of the British empire that acknowledged the royal authority. The opportunity thus afforded was too good to be lost by Claiborne. Exasperated by what he thought the injustice of the court, backed by the influence of the queen and his enemy, Archbishop Laud, he joined the parliamentary party, and on 26 Sept., 1651, with Richard Bennett and two others, was appointed commissioner by parliament to reduce Virginia and "the plantations within the Chesapeake bay." The English expedition sent with the commissioners reached Virginia in March, 1652, and overthrew the cavalier government, with Sir William Berkeley at its head, and established a roundhead one, with Richard Bennett for governor, and Claiborne as secretary of state. As soon as Berkeley was disposed of, Claiborne went to St. Mary's, where he compelled Gov. Stone to renounce his allegiance to Lord Baltimore, and to issue all legal process in the names of "the keepers of the liberties of England," in June, 1652. When Cromwell at home dispersed the long parliament, Stone naturally concluded that the "keepers" had gone with their masters, and repudiated the arrangement with Claiborne, whereupon that vigorous adventurer returned with an armed force and deposed Stone, and appointed Capt. William Fuller governor, with a council of Puritan commissioners. Thus, after a struggle of twenty years, Maryland passed under the control of Claiborne. Starting with a claim under a grant from the king, he now held office under commission of parliament. Writs for an assembly to be held at Patuxent were issued, and they contained the first religious test ever exacted in Maryland. No Roman Catholic could be elected to the general assembly, or vote. The

assembly thus obtained repealed the toleration act of 1649, declared that all actual settlers should be entitled to take up land, regardless of any rights of the proprietary. In January, 1654, Cromwell intervened for the protection of the Roman Catholics and the rights of Lord Baltimore, and wrote to Gov. Bennett, of Virginia, forbidding him, or those acting under his authority, from disturbing Lord Baltimore or his officers and people in Maryland. Encouraged by this support, Baltimore ordered Stone to overthrow the Puritan government, and Stone mustered a force and attacked the Puritans on the Severn, at Annapolis, on 25 March, 1654, where he was defeated and taken prisoner. The Claiborne *régime* was thereby firmly established; but the progress of affairs in England again interfered with Claiborne's fortunes. Lord Baltimore made his peace in some way with the commonwealth in 1656, and the commissioners of plantations decided that he ought not to be molested in his province. In 1658 an agreement was made in London by which it was restored to him, and thus Claiborne finally disappears from the history of Maryland. On the restoration in 1660 he was turned out of his secretaryship of Virginia and from the council, and we hear no more of him until 1675, when, on the death of Cecilius Calvert, who was succeeded by his son, Charles, third baron of Baltimore, Claiborne presented a petition to the king in council praying for the redress of his many wrongs at the hands of the Calverts. He made loud protestations of his loyalty; but he had no influence at court; his friends were dead; and besides this, the royal memory was more tenacious than his own, and no attention was paid to his petition. He died shortly afterward on his estates in Virginia, leaving three sons and one daughter, from whom have descended numerous branches of the family in Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, and Louisiana, distinguished for ability. He has been unjustly called "Claiborne the Rebel," from a novel bearing that title, by W. H. Carpenter (Philadelphia, 1845).

CLANCY, William, R. C. bishop, b. in Cork, Ireland, about 1800; d. in Ireland in 1847. He was a graduate of Carlow college, where he acted as professor after his ordination. He was selected as coadjutor of Bishop England in the see of Charleston in 1835. He remained some months in Ireland after his consecration with the view of securing priests to accompany him to America, but in this was unsuccessful. He arrived in Charleston on 21 Nov., 1835. He attended the council of Baltimore in 1837, and in the same year was translated to the see of Demerara, British Guiana. As his management of this diocese was not satisfactory, he resigned in 1838 and returned to Ireland.

CLAP, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 20 Jan., 1669; d. in Newport, R. I., 30 Oct., 1745. He was a grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Clap, who settled in Dorchester in 1636, and was graduated at Harvard in 1690. In 1695 he began to preach in Newport, and continued with his work under many discouragements until a church was formed, of which he was ordained pastor in 1720, remaining there until his death. Whitefield and Bishop Berkeley both refer to his venerable appearance, and the latter, who esteemed him highly, said: "Before I saw Father Clap, I thought the bishop of Rome had the gravest appearance of any man I ever saw; but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance." He published "Advice to Children" (1691) and a sermon on "The Lord's Voice Crying to the People in some Extraordinary Dispensations" (1715).

CLAP, Roger, settler, b. in Salcomb, Devonshire, England, 6 April, 1609; d. in Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1691. He came to America in 1630, in company with Maverick, Warham, and others, and settled in Dorchester. Great hardships were experienced, and there was a lack of the necessaries of life. He held several military and civil offices, and was the representative of the town from 1652 till 1666. In August, 1665, he was appointed captain of Castle William, and continued in command until he resigned in 1686, after which he made Boston his residence. His manuscript memoirs, a memorial of the New England worthies, prepared for the benefit of his children, among whom were sons named Preserved, Hopestill, and Desire, and a daughter Wait, to whom he gives excellent advice, were originally published by Rev. Thomas Prince in 1731, and have been republished by the Dorchester historical society.

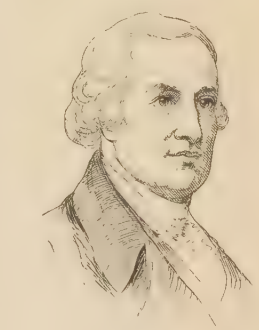
CLAP, Thomas, educator, b. in Scituate, Mass., 26 June, 1703; d. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Jan., 1767. He was a descendant in the third generation from Thomas Clap (1597–1684), who came to New England in 1630, settling in Scituate ten years later. The young man was fitted for college principally under the Rev. James McSparran, a missionary to Narragansett, and was graduated at Harvard in 1722. While in college he was induced, from the reading of a treatise on conversion, to unite with the church, and then decided to study for the ministry. In 1725 he began to preach at Windham as a candidate, and in August, 1726, settled there as the successor of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, whose daughter he married in 1727. He continued in Windham until 1740, when, having been chosen rector of Yale college at the commencement of 1739, he was inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies on 2 April, 1740. It was with great reluctance that his congregation parted with him, and only after the decision of an ecclesiastical convention advising his immediate acceptance was he allowed to take the new office. The legislature agreed to compensate the people of Windham for the loss of their pastor, and the amount to be given was left by the representatives of the college and of the parish to a committee of the general assembly, who reported that "inasmuch as Mr. Clap had been in the ministry at Windham for fourteen years, which was about the half of the time ministers in general continue in their public work, the people ought to have half so much as they gave him for settlement, which, upon computation, was about fifty-three pounds sterling." This sum was paid. He went to the college with a high reputation for general scholarship, and especially a great knowledge of pure mathematics and astronomy; and in the various departments of natural philosophy he had few equals. The first orrery or planetarium made in America was constructed by him. His first great work in connection with the college was the formation of a new code of laws, which, after adoption by the trustees, was in 1748 published in Latin, and was the first book printed in New Haven. Later he made important improvements in the college library, and caused catalogues to be prepared. He drafted a new and more liberal charter, which was granted by the legislature in 1745, incorporating the institution under the name of "The President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven." In his capacity as president, he undoubtedly accomplished much good for the college, owing to his remarkable qualifications for the transaction of business; but his religious views created ill feeling. He opposed the preaching of Whitefield, believing that his influence would re-

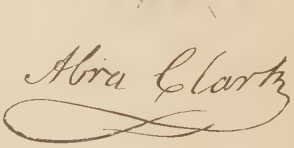
sult in the injury of true religion. As this view was not supported by the Rev. Joseph Noyes, then pastor in New Haven, to whose church the officers and students of the college belonged, a professorship of divinity was instituted, and President Clap was requested by the corporation to preach in the college hall. This course was objected to, and legal measures were taken to suppress the so-called "irregular procedure." Subsequent controversies with Dr. B. Gale, of Killingworth, and with Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, increased the spirit of opposition, and his opponents requested the assembly to appoint a commission of visitation to inquire into the affairs of the college. To this memorial President Clap made an elaborate written reply, in which he intimated if the project was persisted in, the president and fellows would appeal to the king. In 1765 this difficulty culminated in the resignation of the tutors, and in July of that year President Clap signified his determination to resign likewise. He continued, however, at the request of the corporation, to preside until the commencement in September, when he took his leave of the college. During his administration many improvements were made, including the erection of a new college edifice in 1752 and a chapel, which was completed in 1762. His publications include "A Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Ephraim Little" (1732); "An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy" (1743); "Letter to a Friend in Boston" (1745); "A Letter to the Rev. Jonathan Edwards" (1745); "The Religious Constitution of Colleges, especially of Yale College" (1754); "History and Vindication of the Doctrines received and established in the Churches of New England" (1755); "Nature and Foundation of Moral Virtue and Obligation" (1765); "Annals, or History of Yale College" (1766); and "Nature and Motions of Meteors" (1781).

CLAPP, Asa, merchant, b. in Mansfield, Mass., 15 March, 1762; d. in Portland, Me., 17 April, 1848. He was the son of a farmer, who likewise was the magistrate and commander of a military company in Mansfield. Young Clapp received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen volunteered in the expedition under Gen. Sullivan for the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island. Subsequently he enlisted on an American privateer, was soon promoted to be an officer, and toward the end of the war obtained command of a ship, when he had but just reached the age of twenty-one. He was at Port au Prince when the attack was made on that city by the negroes, and rendered essential aid to the white population, who were exposed to great sufferings during the insurrection. After the war he continued in command of various ships trading between the United States and England, and in 1793 was captured by Sir Sydney Smith and carried to England. After a detention of six months, he was released, and his cargo paid for by the British government. In 1796 he established himself as a merchant in Portland, and in time became one of the wealthiest and most distinguished merchants of Maine. He had vessels employed in trade with Europe, the East and West Indies, and South America. In 1811 he was a member of the council of Massachusetts under Gov. Elbridge Gerry. During the war of 1812 he was a firm supporter of the administration, nearly all of his ships were driven from the ocean, and he volunteered as a common soldier in the defences of Portland, when that city was threatened by the British fleet. In 1816 he was one of the commission appointed to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the bank of the United States, and was the largest subscriber to that institution in Maine. He was elected a delegate to the convention held in October, 1819, for forming the constitution, and for several years was a representative from Portland to the legislature. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the first church established in Portland.

CLAPP, Theodore, clergyman, b. in Easthampton, Mass., 29 March, 1792; d. in Louisville, Ky., 17 May, 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, studied theology at Andover during 1818–'9, and was ordained in Easthampton, Mass., in 1822, being called in that year to the pastorate of the 1st Presbyterian church in New Orleans, La. In 1834 he adopted Unitarian views, and organized, as the Church of the Messiah, a congregation largely made up of his former parishioners, with whom he continued until 1857. There were twenty epidemics during his residence in New Orleans, including yellow fever and cholera, and he was conspicuous for his laborious devotion to the sufferers. For many years the use of a large church in New Orleans was given him by its owner, Judah Touro, a wealthy Jew, free of expense. In 1857 he resigned his work, on account of failing health, and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he wrote "Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections of a Thirty-five Years' Residence in New Orleans" (Boston, 1857), besides other theological works.

CLARK, Abraham, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 15 Feb., 1726; d. in Rahway, 15 Sept., 1794. He was the only child of Thomas Clark, and was born on his father's farm. He received a good English education, and showed special fondness for the study of mathematics and of civil law. He devoted himself to surveying and conveyancing. His legal advice, given gratuitously, procured for him the title of "poor man's counsellor." He became high sheriff of the county of Essex and clerk of the colonial assembly of Amboy under the royal domain. At the beginning of the revolution he distinguished himself as an active member of the committee of public safety. On 21 June, 1776, with Richard Stockton, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, and Dr. John Witherspoon, he was elected by the provincial congress as a delegate to the Continental congress, and was instructed to join with the delegates of the other colonies, if necessary, in declaring the united colonies independent of Great Britain. Accordingly, he affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence. In November, 1776, he was elected to the Continental congress, and was continuously re-elected until 1783 with the exception of one year, 1779, and again served in 1787–'8. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature from 1782 till 1787, and while holding that office acquired great influence, and was held responsible by the people for all of the important measures passed during his term of service. An





act to regulate practice in the courts of law in that colony became known as "Clark's law," and a strong spirit of enmity was manifested by the members of the bar against the supposed framer of it. Although opposed to the emission of debased money, he was styled the "Father of the Paper Currency" on account of his presumed influence being given toward the introduction of such a measure. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the Federal constitution in 1787, and in 1789 was appointed a commissioner to settle the accounts of New Jersey with the United States. Later he became a member of congress, serving from 24 Oct., 1791, till his death. During his congressional career he participated in the debates concerning the relations of England with the United States, and moved a resolution to prohibit all intercourse with Great Britain until full compensation was made to our citizens for the injuries sustained by them from British armed vessels, and until the western posts should be delivered up. A bill conforming to Mr. Clark's resolution was carried by a considerable majority in the house, but was lost in the senate by the casting vote of John Adams, the vice-president. His death was the result of a sunstroke, which proved fatal in two hours.

CLARK, Alexander, clergyman, b. in Jefferson county, Ohio, 10 March, 1834; d. in Georgia, 6 July, 1879. In early life he was a teacher and an editor. In 1861 he was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1870 became editor of "The Methodist Recorder." He was the author of numerous works, including "Old Log School-House" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Red Sea Freedman" (1864); "School-Day Dialogues" (1867); "Gospel in the Trees" (1868); "Workaday Christianity" (1870); "Rambles in Europe"; and a volume of poems, "Ripples on the River."

CLARK, Alonzo, physician, b. in Vermont, 1 March, 1807. He was graduated at Williams in 1828, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1835. Afterward he settled in New York city, where he became one of the most eminent of the city practitioners. He has held the chair of pathology and materia medica in Vermont medical college, of physiology and pathology in the College of physicians and surgeons in 1848–'55, and of pathology and practical medicine at the same institution in 1855–'85, where he was also dean and president of the faculty in 1875–'85. Dr. Clark has also been visiting physician to Bellevue hospital, president of the medical board, and consulting physician to St. Luke's hospital and to the Roosevelt hospital. He is a member of the New York academy of medicine, and of the American medical association, and was president of the State medical association in 1853. He has been a frequent contributor to the medical press.

CLARK, Alonzo Howard, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 April, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, Claverack college, Centenary collegiate institute, and at Wesleyan university, leaving the latter at the close of his sophomore year to become assistant in charge of the U. S. fish commission station at Gloucester, Mass., during 1879–'80. In 1880 he was appointed special agent of the 10th census, and in 1883 on the executive staff to represent the United States at the International fisheries exhibition, London, England. He became in 1884 assistant in the department of arts and industries at the U. S. national museum, Washington. His writings, which have appeared principally as government publications, include "Statistics of Fisheries of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut" (1882); "Statistics of Fisheries of Massachusetts" (1882); "History of the Mackerel Fishery," in parts (1883); "The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States" (1884 *et seq.*), a series of quarto volumes, in the editorship of which Mr. Clark has been associated, and to which he has contributed special chapters on "The Whale Fishery," "The Antarctic Seal Fishery," "The Menhaden Fishery," and "The Preparation of Fishery Products"; "Report of the Exhibit of the Fisheries and Fish-Culture of the United States, made at London," and "Catalogue of Fishery Products and of Apparatus used in the Preparation," forming together Bulletin 27 of the National museum (1884). He is the associate author and editor of "History and Present Condition of the Fisheries and Fish Industries of the United States" (1886).

CLARK, Alvan, optician, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 8 March, 1804. He is the son of a farmer, but, having considerable artistic ability, became, when young, an engraver for calico print-works in Lowell. This pursuit he followed at various places from 1827 till 1836, when he settled in Boston and became a successful portrait-painter. About 1844 he was interested in the manufacture of telescopes, and associated his sons with him. He was the first person in the United States to make achromatic lenses, and the most important modern telescopes have been constructed at his factory in Cambridgeport. Mr. Clark has invented numerous improvements in telescopes and their manufacture, including the double eye-piece, an ingenious method of measuring small celestial arcs. A list of discoveries made by him with telescopes of his own manufacture is given in the "Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society" (London, vol. 17, No. 9).—His son, **Alvan Graham,** astronomer, b. in Fall River, Mass., 10 July, 1832. After a grammar-school education he became associated with his father in the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, and in that capacity has successfully completed many famous lenses, among which are the Chicago refractor, the 26-inch lens in the Naval observatory at Washington, and the 30-inch refractor for the Imperial observatory at St. Petersburg, for which the honorary medal of Russia was awarded —the only one ever conferred upon an American. During 1886 the 36-inch refractor, the largest in the world, was made for the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton, near San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Clark accompanied the total-eclipse expedition to Jerez, Spain, in 1870, and also the similar expedition to Wyoming in 1878. As an independent observer he has discovered fourteen intricate double stars, including the companion to Sirius, for which the Lalande gold medal was awarded him by the French academy of sciences in 1862. He has also made numerous inventions connected with the manufacture of refracting telescopes.

CLARK, Billy James, reformer, b. in Northampton, Mass., 4 Jan., 1778; d. in Glenn's Falls, N. Y., 20 March, 1867. He was educated at Northampton academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Hicker, of Easton, N. Y. He organized what is claimed to have been the first temperance society in the world, at Moreau, Saratoga co., N. Y., in 1808. Dr. Clark was a member of the legislature from Saratoga county in 1821, and was a member of the electoral college in 1848.

CLARK, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, author, b. in Tinmouth, Vt., 20 March, 1822. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1843, and at the College of physicians and surgeons, New York, in 1847. After practising in Middlebury, Vt., four years, he removed to Oswego, N. Y., where he was

collector of customs from 1869 till 1871. He is the author of numerous medical papers, and of "The Commonwealth Reconstructed" (New York, 1878), proposing an ingenious device for the reform of our political system.

CLARK, Daniel, senator, b. in Stratham, Rockingham co., N. H., 24 Oct., 1809. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1834 with the highest honors of his class, studied law, and began practice at Epping, N. H., in 1837. He removed to Manchester, N. H., in 1839, and was a member of the legislature for five years. He was elected U. S. senator in 1857 for the unexpired term of James Bell, deceased, and was re-elected in 1861, serving till he resigned in July, 1866. He was president *pro tem.* of the senate for some time in 1864–'5. On 11 July, 1861, Senator Clark offered a resolution, which was adopted, expelling from the senate the southern senators who had left their seats on the secession of their states. He took an active part in the debates of the senate, and was a steadfast supporter of the government during the civil war. On his resignation, he was appointed by President Johnson U. S. judge for the district of New Hampshire. He was president of the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1876.

CLARK, Daniel, Canadian physician, b. in Granton, Invernesshire, Scotland, 29 Aug., 1835. In 1841 his parents arrived in Canada and settled on a farm near Port Dover, Norfolk co., Ontario. In 1850 Daniel set out for California, and, after undergoing great hardships, accumulated a large amount by placer mining. He returned to Canada in 1851, attended the Simcoe grammar-school, and subsequently pursued classical and medical studies in Toronto, finally being graduated M. D. at Victoria college, Cobourg, in 1858. He then attended lectures at Edinburgh university, and afterward visited the hospitals of the chief cities of Europe. In 1859 he returned to Canada and engaged in the practice of his profession at Princeton, Ontario. In 1864 he entered the service of the United States, and was attached to the surgeon-general's department. He was chosen a member of the medical council of Ontario in 1872, and has been its president. He has also been examiner on various subjects for Toronto university and the College of physicians and surgeons of Ontario. Dr. Clark is now (1886) superintendent of the Provincial asylum for the insane, Toronto. He has published "Pen Photographs" (1873), and "John Garth," a novel illustrating scenes in the rebellion of 1837, and has been a frequent contributor to medical, religious, and other magazines.

CLARK, Daniel A., clergyman, b. in Rahway, N. J., 1 March, 1779; d. in New York, 3 March, 1840. He was graduated at Princeton in 1808, studied at Andover theological seminary, and while there was licensed by the presbytery of New Jersey, and in 1812 was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational union church of Braintree and Weymouth, Mass. Thence he removed, in 1815, to Hanover, N. J., and the year following went to Southbury, Conn., where, in addition to his pastoral labors, he taught gratuitously in order to elevate the standard of education in the place. In 1820 he was installed pastor of the West parish of Amherst, Mass., and became one of the founders of the college there. He accepted a call to Bennington in 1826, and afterward preached for short periods in various places. His complete works, with a biographical sketch by George Shepard, were published in 1846 (5th ed., edited by his son, James H. Clark, M. D., 2 vols., New York, 1855).—His son, **James Henry,** physician, b. in Livingston, N. Y., 23 June, 1814; d. in Montclair, N. J., 6 March, 1869, was educated at Bennington, Vt., and at Amherst. He studied medicine with Dr. James C. Bliss, of New York, and in Europe, and received his diploma from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1841. After more study abroad he settled in Newark, N. J., in 1846, and made diseases of the eye and ear his specialty. Dr. Clark was president of the Essex county medical society in 1867, and its historian in 1868. He was one of the founders of the Park Presbyterian church in Newark, and was for several years secretary of the Tract society of that city. In 1863 he removed to Montclair, but retained his office in Newark. Dr. Clark published, besides his father's works, "History of the Cholera as it appeared in Newark in 1849" (Newark, 1850); "Sight and Hearing: How Preserved, How Lost" (1856); "Medical Topography of Newark and its Vicinity" (1861); and "The Medical Men of New Jersey in Essex District, from 1666 to 1866" (Newark, 1868). He left an unfinished "Encyclopædia of Diseases."—Another son, **Horace Francis,** railroad president, b. in Southbury, Conn., 29 Nov., 1815; d. in New York city, 19 June, 1873, was graduated at Williams in 1833, studied law in the office of Prescott Hall, and in 1837 was admitted to the New York bar. During the nineteen years that he was engaged in active practice he was reputed to be the most active, diligent, and hard-working lawyer in the profession in New York. In 1856 he was elected to congress on the democratic ticket, but, though identified with the wing of the democratic party then known as Hardshells, he dissented from the first from the policy of Mr. Buchanan in regard to Kansas, supported the views of Senator Douglas, and was one of the five anti-Lecompton men who finally effected the organization of the house. At the close of his term he was re-elected as an independent candidate. During his first term he was assigned to the judiciary committee, and during the second to the committee on Indian affairs. In 1857 Mr. Clark first became a director in the New York and Harlem railroad, then not a very profitable enterprise, from which time dated his active participation in railroad operations. He afterward became president of the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and Northern Indiana railroad, and of the Union Pacific railroad, besides being director in the New York Central and Hudson River railroad; the New York and Harlem; the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield; the Shore Line; the Chicago and Northwestern, and holding a valuable interest in various other lines. He was also president of the Union Trust company of New York, and an active manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, and other corporations. He was also an operator in Wall street, where his influence was great. When the combined attack was made on the Tweed ring in 1871, Mr. Clark rendered powerful assistance in breaking the political power of the ring, and driving Tweed and his friends out of Tammany hall, and from that time he continued to be an active member of the society. Mr. Clark gave freely to charitable objects. Williams college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1868. He married, in 1848, a daughter of Com. Vanderbilt.

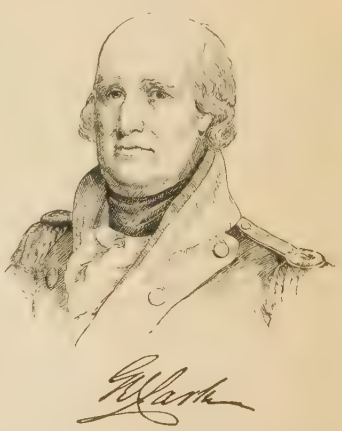
CLARK, Davis Wasgatt, M. E. bishop, b. on the island of Mount Desert, Me., 12 Feb., 1812; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 May, 1871. He united with the Methodist church at the age of seventeen, and three years later he became a student in the Maine Wesleyan seminary, in Readfield, where he continued for three years, pursuing the preparatory and, in part, the regular collegiate

course of studies. In 1834 he entered Wesleyan university with an advanced standing, and was graduated in 1836. Soon after this he became a teacher in the department of mathematics at Amenia seminary, N. Y., where he remained seven years, during most of the time filling the offices of principal and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, and also acting as preacher to the seminary. In 1843 he became a member of the New York conference, and for the next ten years was actively engaged in pastoral services in New York city and other places. In the latter part of 1853 he became editor of the "Ladies' Repository," a monthly religious and literary magazine published in Cincinnati, Ohio. In May, 1864, he was chosen, by the general conference at Philadelphia, to the office of a bishop. In 1839 Mr. Clark married Miss Mary J. Redman, of Trenton, N. J., who, with two sons and two daughters, survived him. In 1851 he received from his *alma mater* the degree of D. D. He was chosen by the New York conference as a delegate to the general conference, for the several sessions of that body, for 1856–'60, and 1864. As a preacher he was able and instructive, and in some cases intensely earnest and eloquent; as a pastor he was diligent and painstaking, and in his religious life at once cheerful and earnestly devout. He was always a laborious student. Though he was recognized as among the more conservative of anti-slavery men, yet the passage of the fugitive slave law, and its subsequent enforcement, aroused him to earnest and outspoken opposition; and when the civil war began he was among the most active advocates of the cause of the Union. After the war he entered heartily into the measure adopted by his church for improving the condition of the freedmen. On his elevation to the episcopacy, Bishop Clark's first assignment to service was to visit and superintend the work of the church in California and Oregon, which occupied him during the latter part of 1864. In 1866 his work was chiefly in the region south of Ohio river, and during that time he organized the conferences in east and middle Tennessee, and in northern Georgia and Alabama. In subsequent years he visited, in his episcopal tours, nearly every state and territory of the nation, presiding at the sessions of the annual conferences, and laboring in all ways to promote the interests of the church. Bishop Clark was rather above the average height, exceedingly well developed, and of rather full habit. His complexion was slightly florid, and his hair a dark auburn. His works include "Elements of Algebra," prepared while teaching in that department at Amenia, and "Mental Discipline," a small treatise, intended primarily for his own pupils; also "The Life and Times of Bishop Hedding" and "Man all Immortal."

CLARK, Edson Lyman, author, b. in Easthampton, Mass., 1 April, 1827. After attending Williston seminary in his native town, he was graduated at Yale in 1853, and at Union theological seminary, New York city, in 1858. He taught in a classical school in New York from 1853 till 1856. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Dalton, Mass., from 1859 till 1867, at North Branford, Conn., to August, 1877, and at Southampton, Mass., till May, 1886. He has published "The Arabs and the Turks" (Boston, 1876); "The Races of European Turkey" (New York, 1878); and "Fundamental Questions; chiefly relating to the Book of Genesis and the Hebrew Language" (1882).

CLARK, George Hunt, poet, b. in Northampton, Mass., in 1809; d. in Hartford, Conn., 20 Aug., 1881. He became an iron merchant at Hartford, and was a frequent contributor to "Putnam's Magazine," the "Knickerbocker," and other periodicals. He published "Now and Then" and "The News," poems of about 1,000 lines each, and "Undertow of a Trade-Wind Surf," a collection of sentimental and humorous pieces.

CLARK, George Rogers, soldier, b. near Monticello, Albemarle co., Va., 19 Nov., 1752; d. near Louisville, Ky., 18 Feb., 1818. He spent his early life in Caroline county, Va., and enjoyed some educational advantages from a noted Scotch teacher, Donald Robertson, in King and Queen county among whose pupils was James Madison. He fitted himself for a surveyor, and at the age of twenty practised his profession on the upper Ohio, and became a farmer. Two years later he served under Gov. Dunmore in his campaign against the Shawnees and their allies, which ended in the treaty of Camp Charlotte, memorable as the occasion of the undying speech of Logan, the Mingo chief. Early in 1775 Clark went to Kentucky, and was occupied in surveying; but, as the western Indians were induced by the British to take up the tomahawk, he became the natural leader of the people in the defence of their infant settlements, was made a major of the militia in 1776, and chosen as a delegate to the Virginia convention, to urge upon the state authorities the claims of the colony for government and defence. He arrived at Williamsburg just after the convention had adjourned, but succeeded in procuring the formation of the new county of Kentucky, and a supply of ammunition for the defence of the frontier. It is said that Clark, seeing that his appeal for powder was likely to remain unheeded, exclaimed: "A country which is not worth defending is not worth claiming." The 500 pounds of powder thus obtained was conveyed by land to the Monongahela, and thence by water to the Three islands, a few miles above where Maysville now is, and there secreted, while Clark and his escort went to Harrodsburg for horses and a guard for its conveyance to that station. At length it reached the place of its destination, but not without the loss of some of the party who first attempted its acquisition. Early in 1777 Clark repelled the Indian attacks on Harrodsburg, sent out spies to Illinois, and on their return hastened on foot to Virginia to lay before the governor and council his plan for the conquest of the Illinois country and the repression of the murderous Indian forays from that quarter. His scheme was approved, and he was made a lieutenant-colonel, authorized to raise the necessary troops, and pushed on with his little force to a small island opposite the present city of Louisville, where he erected block-houses, drilled his men, and planted corn. Hence the name of Corn island. On 24 June, 1778, during an eclipse of the sun, he set sail, passed



safely over the rapids, and soon landed at the old deserted Fort Massac, and, marching thence six days across the country, a portion of the time without food, took Kaskaskia by surprise, 4 July. The other French villages in that quarter followed suit and surrendered at discretion. The Illinois country was thus captured without the firing of a gun or the loss of a man. Clark conciliated the surrounding Indian tribes, changing enemies into friends. All this tended to alarm the British. Gov. Hamilton at Detroit marched a large force, mostly Indians, and retook Vincennes early in December of that year. This intelligence soon reached Kaskaskia. "I must take Hamilton, or he will take me," said Clark; and with fewer than 170 men, all told, he marched across the country in midwinter, through the submerged lands of the Wabash and its tributaries, sometimes breaking the ice, too thin to bear them, often wading up to their armpits in water, with scanty food, but buoyed up by patriotic hopes. They at length appeared before the astonished garrison, plied successfully their unerring rifles, and in a few hours Col. Hamilton yielded up the fort, surrendering to Clark and his ragged followers, 24 Feb., 1779. The weakness of his force and the poverty of Virginia alone prevented his attempting the capture of Detroit. Early in 1780 Clark established Fort Jefferson, a little below the mouth of the Ohio. Hearing of the approach of a formidable British and Indian force against Cahokia, his upper garrison, and the Spanish settlement of St. Louis, Clark hastened with a party to the relief of Cahokia, reaching there just in time to repel the enemy. Learning from them that another large force was marching to Kentucky, he hastened there on foot, with but two companions, leaving his Illinois troops to follow the retreating enemy to their towns on Rock river, which they found deserted and destroyed. On reaching Kentucky, Clark learned of Bird's invasion, capturing Martin's and Ruddell's stations, with 340 prisoners, when he hastily gathered a thousand men, invaded the Shawnee country, defeated the Indians, and laid waste their villages. Once more Clark's attention was turned toward Detroit, the headquarters of British power and influence in the northwest, whence savage war-parties were constantly sent forth to harass and destroy the infant settlements of Kentucky. Going to Virginia, he concerted with Gov. Jefferson and council a campaign against Detroit, which met the approval and assistance of Gen. Washington. Before it could be carried into effect, Arnold's invasion of Virginia in January, 1781, occurred, when Clark temporarily headed 240 riflemen and ambuscaded a party of the enemy at Hood's, on James river; and then hastened forward, with the commission of brigadier-general, for the execution of his scheme against Detroit. But it miscarried, owing to the poverty of Virginia, the difficulty of raising an adequate force with inadequate means, and the powerful opposition of the enemy, headed by Brant, the great Mohawk chief, McKee, Girty, and other border leaders, who attacked Clark's detachment and invaded the Bear-grass settlements around Louisville. In 1782, after the British and Indian attack on Bryan's station, and the disastrous defeat of the Kentuckians at the Blue Licks, Clark led forth 1,000 men, driving back the savages on Big Miami, and destroying their villages and means of sustenance. This was Clark's last important service, as his expedition up the Wabash in 1786, and his efforts in behalf of France in 1793–'4, against the Spaniards on the Mississippi, proved abortive. The freedom of Clark's early life had unfitted him for domestic happiness, and he never married. A tradition is preserved in the family that he was fascinated with the beauty of the daughter of the Spanish governor of St. Louis when he relieved that post from an Indian attack. Observing a want of courage in the governor, he broke off his addresses to the girl, saying to his friends: "I will not be the father of a race of cowards." His last years were spent alone and in poverty, in a rude dwelling on Corn island, until his sister took him to her home at Locust Grove, near Louisville. He felt keenly what he considered the ingratitude of the republic in leaving him in poverty and obscurity, and when the state of Virginia sent him a sword, he received the compliments of the committee in gloomy silence. Then he exclaimed: "When Virginia needed a sword, I gave her one. She sends me now a toy. I want bread!" He thrust the sword into the ground and broke it with his crutch. Clark was tall and commanding, brave and full of resources, possessing the affection and confidence of his men. All that rich domain northwest of the Ohio was secured to the republic, at the peace of 1783, in consequence of his prowess. His grave is in Cave Hill cemetery at Louisville, marked by a little headstone bearing the letters G. R. C. It is said that not half a dozen people in the United States can point it out.—His brother, **William,** soldier, b. in Virginia, 1 Aug., 1770; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 1 Sept., 1838. He was the youngest of six brothers, four of whom were distinguished in the revolution. He removed with his family in 1784 to the falls of the Ohio, in Kentucky, the site of the present city of Louisville, where his brother George Rogers had built a fort. That part of the country was then known as "the dark and bloody ground," on account of the frequent Indian raids, and young Clark became early acquainted with the methods of Indian warfare. He was appointed ensign at the age of eighteen, and on 7 March, 1792, became a lieutenant of infantry. He was assigned to the 4th sub-legion in December of that year, was made adjutant and quartermaster in September, 1793, and resigned in July, 1796, on account of ill health. Soon afterward he removed to St. Louis, and in March, 1804, was appointed by President Jefferson a second lieutenant of artillery, with orders to join Capt. Merriwether Lewis's exploring expedition from St. Louis across the Rocky mountains to the mouth of Columbia river. Clark was really the principal military director of the expedition, materially assisted Capt. Lewis in the scientific arrangements, and kept a journal, which was afterward published. His intimate knowledge of Indian habits and character had much to do with the success of the exploration. He was promoted to first lieutenant in January, 1806, and was nominated to be lieutenant-colonel of the 2d infantry, but was not confirmed by the senate. He resigned from the army, 27 Feb., 1807, and officiated as Indian agent till he was appointed by congress brigadier-general for the territory of Upper Louisiana. During the war of 1812 he declined the appointment of brigadier-general in the army, and also the command then held by Gen. Hull. President Madison appointed him governor of Missouri territory in 1813, and he held the office till the organization of the state in 1821, when he was, against his will, a candidate for election to the same office, and was defeated. He remained in private life till May, 1822, when President Monroe made him superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and he held this office till his death.

CLARK, George Whitfield, clergyman, b. in South Orange, N. J., 15 Feb., 1831. His ancestor, Richard Clark, was one of the first settlers of Elizabeth, N. J. He was graduated at Amherst in 1853, studied theology at the Rochester seminary, and, after ordination on 31 Oct., 1855, became pastor of the Baptist church at New Market, N. J. He took charge of the 1st Baptist church at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1859, has been a pastor at various places, and since 1880 agent and missionary of the American Baptist publication society. He has spent several years in special exegetical study, and Rochester university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1872. He has published "History of the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth" (1863); "New Harmony of the Four Gospels in English" (New York, 1870); "Notes on Matthew" (1870); "Notes on Mark" (1872); "Notes on Luke" (1876); "Notes on John" (1879); "Harmonic Arrangement of the Acts of the Apostles" (1884); "Brief Notes on the New Testament—the Gospels" (1884), and numerous articles in periodicals. He has ready for publication (1886) brief treatises on Luke and John, and in preparation "Notes on the Acts of the Apostles."

CLARK, Henry James, naturalist, b. in Easton, Mass., 22 June, 1826; d. in Amherst, Mass., 1 July, 1873. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1848, after which he taught for some time in White Plains, N. Y. Here he developed a taste for botany, and entered into a correspondence with Prof. Asa Gray, which presently led to his becoming a student at the Botanic garden, Cambridge, in 1850, while at the same time he supported himself by teaching in the academy in Westfield, Mass. Soon afterward he became a student under Louis Agassiz, and was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1854. He then became private assistant to Agassiz, who pronounced him "the most skillful microscopist in the country," and was associated with him from 1856 till 1863 in the preparation of the anatomical and embryological portions of the "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." In June, 1860, he was appointed adjunct professor of zoölogy in Lawrence scientific school, and in 1861 gave a course of lectures on histology at the Museum of comparative zoölogy. An unfortunate disagreement with Prof. Agassiz led to his severing his relations with the museum in 1863, and during the following year he delivered twelve lectures at the Lowell institute with the title of "Mind in Nature." In 1866 he was appointed professor of botany, zoölogy, and geology in the Agricultural college of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1869. He then became professor of natural history at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, and in 1872 was elected professor of veterinary science in Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst. Prof. Clark was a member of most of the learned societies in this country, and had been elected to the National academy of sciences. Besides valuable contributions on scientific subjects to "Proceedings of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts," of the "Boston Society of Natural History," "American Journal of Science," and "Smithsonian Contributions," he was the author of "A Claim for Scientific Property" (Cambridge, 1863), and "Mind in Nature, or the Origin of Life, and the Mode of Development of Animals" (New York, 1865). For a full list of his scientific papers and works, see Prof. Asa S. Packard, Jr.'s "Memoir of Henry James Clark" in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Washington, 1877).

CLARK, Isaac, soldier, b. in 1749; d. in Castleton, Vt., 31 Jan., 1822. He was a soldier of the revolution, a member of the constitutional convention, and for many years chief judge of the Vermont county court. He became colonel of the 11th U. S. infantry on 12 March, 1812, and on 12 Oct., 1813, commanded a successful expedition against Massequoi, Canada. He was transferred and mustered out of service on 15 June.

CLARK, James, soldier, b. in July, 1730; d. in Lebanon, Conn., 29 Dec., 1826. His ancestor, Daniel, was an early settler of Windsor, Conn. James was a captain in Putnam's regiment, and was present at Bunker Hill. He was made lieutenant-colonel of Huntington's regiment, 4 Nov., 1775, and took part in the battles at Harlem Heights and White Plains, 16 Sept. and 18 Oct., 1776.

CLARK, James, governor of Kentucky, b. in Bedford county, Va., in 1779; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 27 Aug., 1839. He removed with his father to Clarke county, Ky., was educated by a private tutor, and, after studying law in Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Winchester, Ky., in 1797. He was several times a member of the legislature, became judge of the court of appeals in 1810, and was elected to congress as a Clay democrat, serving from 24 May, 1813, till 1816, when he resigned. He was judge of the circuit court from 1817 till 1824, and was then elected again to congress as a whig, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1831. He was elected to the state senate in 1832, becoming its speaker, and in 1836 was chosen governor of the state, and served till his death.

CLARK, John, clergyman, b. in Petty, near Inverness, Scotland, 29 Nov., 1758; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 11 Oct., 1833. He received a common-school education, worked for a few years as a copyist in public offices in Inverness, and in 1778 shipped as a sailor on board a transport. He then served one year on a privateer, sailed as second mate to the West Indies, and was impressed into the British navy at Barbadoes. He deserted and shipped on board a merchantman, which was captured by the Spanish, and Clark was for nineteen months a prisoner at Havana. Soon after he was released he was again impressed, but escaped by swimming two miles to shore, when the vessel was off Charleston, S. C. After various adventures, he taught a backwoods school in South Carolina, and then in Georgia, where he was also appointed a class-leader among the Methodists. After a visit to his home, which he reached by working his way before the mast, he returned to the United States in 1789 and became an itinerant Methodist preacher in Georgia. He had scruples on the subject of slavery, and once refused his yearly salary of $60 because it was the proceeds of slave labor. He withdrew from the Methodist church in 1796 on account of doctrinal differences, and went to Illinois, where he taught, preached, and finally joined the anti-slavery Baptists calling themselves "The Baptized Church of Christ: Friends of Humanity." When not teaching, "Father Clark," as he was called, made long preaching tours. One of these, in 1807, was to the "Florida Parishes" in Louisiana, a journey of 1,200 miles, which was performed alone, in a frail canoe. He returned to Illinois on foot, and revisited Louisiana in 1811. Father Clark preferred to travel on foot, and on one occasion, when he was seventy years old, walked all night to fulfil an appointment, going sixty-six miles over a muddy road. Unlike many western pioneer preachers, he was neat in his dress and quiet in his manner. A sketch of him has been published by an old pioneer (New York, 1855).

CLARK, John Alonzo, clergyman, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 6 May, 1801; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Nov., 1843. He was graduated at Union in 1823, studied for the ministry, and was admitted to orders in the Episcopal church, 12 April, 1826. After serving for three years in missionary work in western New York, he became assistant rector of Christ church, New York city, and gained high reputation as a preacher. In the autumn of 1832 he accepted a call to Grace church, Providence, R. I., and in 1835 went to Philadelphia as rector of St. Andrew's church in that city. His health having failed, he made a visit to Europe in 1837–'8, and returned without material improvement. In the spring of 1843, completely broken in health, he resigned his rectorship. Dr. Clark, representing the evangelical section of the Episcopal clergy, wrote a number of volumes, some of which became very popular. Among these were "The Pastor's Testimony" (1835); "Gathered Fragments" (1836); "A Walk about Zion" (1836); "Glimpses of the Old World" (1838); and "Gleanings" (1842).

CLARK, John Bullock, lawyer, b. in Madison county, Ky., 17 April, 1802; d. in Fayette, Mo., 29 Oct., 1885. He removed to Missouri with his father in 1818, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and began practice at Fayette, Mo. He was clerk of the Howard county courts from 1824 till 1834, commanded a regiment of Missouri volunteer cavalry in the Black Hawk war of 1832, where he was twice wounded, and in 1848 was commissioned major-general of militia. He was a member of the legislature in 1850 and 1851, and was at the head of the force sent out to expel the Mormons from Missouri. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1857, to fill a vacancy, and served till 1861, when he withdrew and joined the Confederates. He was formally expelled on 13 July, 1861. At the beginning of the war he was appointed brigadier-general by Gov. Jackson, and commanded the Missouri troops till disabled at the battle of Springheld in August, 1861. Before his recovery he was elected to the first Confederate congress, and was afterward senator from Missouri till the close of the war. He then resumed his law practice at Fayette.—His son, **John Bullock,** lawyer, b. in Fayette, Mo., 14 Jan., 1831, spent two years in Missouri university, and then entered Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1854. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant, and rose through the grades of captain, major. and colonel, to that of brigadier-general. He was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 1883, and on 4 Dec., 1883, was chosen clerk of the house of representatives.

CLARK, Jonas, clergyman, b. in Newton, Mass., 25 Dec., 1730; d. in Lexington, Mass., 15 Nov., 1805. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752, and ordained as Rev. Mr. Hancock's successor at Lexington, Mass., 5 Nov., 1755, remaining there till his death. As was common in those days, he was farmer as well as clergyman, and cultivated about sixty acres of land. He was an ardent patriot. Edward Everett says: "Mr. Clark was of a class of citizens who rendered services second to no others in enlightening and animating the popular mind on the great question at issue." He well understood the state of the question between the colonies and the mother country, and from 1762 till 1776 drew up an able series of papers, giving instructions to the representatives sent by the town to the general court. These papers are still among the Lexington town records, and are conceived in a manly, yet calm and respectful spirit. Mr. Clark was noted for his hospitality, and was entertaining John Hancock and Samuel Adams at his house on the night of 18 April, 1775, when Paul Revere warned him of the approach of the expedition sent out by Gage, one of whose objects was to surprise and capture these two patriots. When asked by his guests whether the people would fight, Mr. Clark replied that he had "trained them for this very hour; they would fight, and, if need be, die, too, under the shadow of the house of God." It was but a few rods from Mr. Clark's house that the first blood of the revolution was shed on the following day, 19 April, 1775, and the men that fell were his parishioners. "From this day," said he, when he saw their dead bodies, "will be dated the liberty of the world." Mr. Clark published several sermons, among them one to commemorate the battle of Lexington (1776).

CLARK, Laban, clergyman, b. in Haverhill, N. H., 19 July, 1778; d. in Middletown, Conn., 28 Nov., 1868. In his childhood his parents removed to Bradford, Vt., where he obtained a fair academical education. In 1798 he united with a Methodist church, and soon became active as a class-leader and exhorter. He began preaching in 1800, and in 1801, joining the New York conference, entered upon itinerant work, in which he continued with great success for fifty years, in New England, New York, and Canada. In 1819 he offered the first resolution in favor of forming the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, in conjunction with Nathan Bangs and Freeborn Garretson, prepared its constitution. In 1829 Mr. Clark, then presiding elder of the New Haven district, heard that the buildings formerly occupied by Capt. Partridge's military academy in Middletown were for sale, and at once offered to be one of ten to purchase them, with the idea of founding a Methodist college. Soon afterward the trustees of the buildings offered to give them to the New York and New England conferences, on condition that a college should be established and provided with an endowment fund of $40,000. Mr. Clark was active in the matter, and the result was the establishment of Wesleyan university in 1831. Mr. Clark became the president of the board of trustees, and held the office till his death, withdrawing from active labor in 1851, and settling at Middletown.

CLARK, Lewis Gaylord, author, b. in Otisco, Onondaga co., N. Y., in 1810; d. in Piermont, N. Y., 3 Nov., 1873. He and his twin brother, Willis Gaylord, were educated chiefly by their father, who was a soldier of the revolution, and a man of fine attainments. In 1834 Lewis became editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which had been established in 1832 by Charles Fenno Hoffman. It had been unsuccessful, but Mr. Clark soon retrieved its fortunes, and it became the foremost literary publication of the day, numbering among its contributors Irving, Bryant, Longfellow, Halleck, Willis, and many others whose names are familiar. Mr. Clark retained the editorship until 1859, when it died from financial mismanagement. During this time he wrote the "Editor's Table" and the "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," which were special features of the magazine, and had much to do with its popularity. These consisted of humorous or pleasant stories floating about town, the jests of the day, and bits from the editor's desultory reading, strung together with a running comment. For several years they also included a burlesque of a country newspaper, entitled the "Bunkum Flagstaff." This kind of writing, so common at the present day, was then comparatively new, and Mr. Clark may be said to have perfected it. It had much to do with creating a kindly feel-

ing among literary men, and attracted many young writers. Although Mr. Clark's good nature often allowed platitudes to pass muster in its pages, the magazine was the parent of much that is best in quality in our later periodicals. Its influence on American literature was wholesome and inspiring, and it led the way to a higher standard of magazine writing. In 1855 some of the contributors to the magazine made up for Mr. Clark's benefit a volume of their contributions, illustrated by their portraits, and entitled "The Knickerbocker Gallery," which was edited by Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, Richard B. Kimball, George P. Morris, and Rev. Frederick W. Shelton. With the proceeds of this book, supplemented by other aid, a residence was bought for Mr. Clark at Piermont-on-the-Hudson, where he afterward lived. After the "Knickerbocker" was given up, Mr. Clark held for some years a place in the New York custom-house. He continued to contribute to periodical literature till a few weeks before his death. Among Mr. Clark's literary friends was Charles Dickens. The acquaintance began in a letter written to Dickens by Mr. Clark in commendation of the "Pickwick Papers," and the two men carried on for many years a correspondence in which appeared the first suggestions that Dickens should visit the United States. Mr. Clark's only publications in book-form were the "Knickerbocker Sketch-Book," containing a few of his own articles (1850), and "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table," consisting of selections from that department of his magazine (New York, 1852). See a sketch of Mr. Clark, by Thomas B. Thorpe, in "Harper's Magazine" for March, 1874.—His twin brother, **Willis Gaylord,** d. in Philadelphia, 12 June, 1841, was educated with him at home, and showed poetic talent in his youth. He began in 1830 to edit in Philadelphia a weekly paper, on the plan of the New York "Mirror," but it was soon discontinued. He then became associate editor of the "Columbian Star," a religious and literary paper, from which he retired to take charge of the Philadelphia "Gazette," the oldest daily in the city. At the time of his death Mr. Clark was its proprietor. In 1833 he recited his longest poem, "The Spirit of Life," before the Franklin society of Brown university. His other poems are brief fugitive pieces. A small collection of them was published during his lifetime, and a complete edition, edited by his brother, appeared after his death (New York, 1847). A volume entitled "Literary Remains," with a memoir, was also issued by his brother (1844). Half of this was occupied by "Ollapodiana," a series of fanciful papers, which had run for several years in the "Knickerbocker." The prose of Willis G. Clark is rollicking and humorous, while his poetry is subdued, with an undercurrent of religious feeling.

CLARK, Myron Holley, governor of New York, b. in Naples, Ontario co., N. Y., 23 Oct., 1806. His grandfather, Col. William Clark, removed from Berkshire county, Mass., to Ontario county, N. Y., in 1790. Myron was educated in a district school at Naples, attending from three to four months annually, when between six and seventeen years old. After filling several offices in his native town, and becoming lieutenant-colonel of state militia, he was sheriff of Ontario county for two years, and, having removed to Canandaigua, was president of that village in 1850 and 1851, and state senator from 1852 till 1854. During Mr. Clark's first term as senator in 1852–'3, the law was passed consolidating the several railroads now forming the New York central, and it was largely by his persistent firmness that the provision limiting passenger fares to two cents a mile was adopted. As chairman of the committee on the subject, he was influential in securing the passage of the prohibitory liquor law that was vetoed by Gov. Seymour. In 1854 the anti-slavery wings of both the whig and democratic parties, the prohibitionists, and several independent organizations separately nominated Mr. Clark for governor, and he was elected by a small majority, his supporters in some of their state organizations taking the name of "republicans," thus making him the earliest state candidate of that party. During his administration a new prohibitory law was passed, and signed by him. It remained in force about nine months, when it was set aside by the court of appeals.

CLARK, Nathaniel George, clergyman, b. in Calais, Vt., 18 Jan., 1825. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1845, and was tutor there from 1849 till 1850. After studying theology at Andover, and Auburn, where he was graduated in 1852, he became professor of English literature in the University of Vermont, and retained the chair till 1863. He was ordained on 13 Oct., 1857, and from that year occupied also the chair of Latin. He was professor of logic, rhetoric, and English literature at Union from 1863 till 1866, when he became secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. Mr. Clark has travelled extensively through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1867, and the University of Vermont that of LL. D. in 1875. He is a trustee of Holyoke seminary, and of Wellesley college. Besides essays on missionary work, he has published "Elements of the English Language" (New York, 1863).

CLARK, Sheldon, philanthropist, b. in Oxford, Conn., 31 Jan., 1785; d. there, 10 April, 1840. Without going through the college course, he studied under President Dwight, and became a farmer. In 1823 he placed $5,000 at the disposal of Yale college, to be invested at compound interest until it should amount to $20,000, when it was to be used for founding a professorship, and in 1848 the "Clark professorship of moral philosophy" was established on this foundation. Mr. Clark also gave a scholarship fund to the college, bought a telescope for it, and bequeathed it $15,000. He published several pamphlets, and left numerous manuscripts on finance, economics, and metaphysics. He received many letters from noted men in relation to his pamphlets, and one from Thomas Jefferson is given at length, in a sketch of Mr. Clark by Prof. Silliman in the "American Journal of Science" (xii., 217).

CLARK, Thomas (?), mate of the "Mayflower." His first name is unknown, though it has been conjectured that he was identical with a Thomas Clark, who died in Plymouth, 24 March, 1697, aged nine-

ty-eight, according to his gravestone, but who had made oath that he was born in 1605. If the latter date is correct, the men are probably not the same, especially as Thomas Clark shared in the division of land in 1627 as coming on the "Ann," and not on the "Mayflower." Clark was selected for master's mate or pilot of the "Mayflower," because he had made a voyage to Virginia in 1619, and had been twice on the New England coast. Clark's island, just within the entrance of Plymouth harbor, was named for him, as he was said to have been the first to step ashore there. Clark is also mentioned as having taken part in the third expedition of discovery made by the pilgrims, on 6 Dec., 1620.

CLARK, Thomas, author, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1787; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860. He was educated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore (Roman Catholic), but declined to take orders and was appointed a lieutenant of the 2d artillery, 1 April, 1813, becoming assistant topographical engineer, with the rank of captain, on the same day. During the war of 1812 he was engaged in constructing the defences on the Delaware river. He was mustered out of service in June, 1815, and devoted himself to literature, becoming editor of Latin and Greek classics for the Association of Philadelphia booksellers. He published a "Naval History of the United States from the Commencement of the Revolutionary War," highly commended by John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1813–'4), and "Sketches of the Naval History of the United States" (1813).

CLARK, Thomas March, P. E. bishop, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 4 July, 1812. He was graduated at Yale in 1831, studied theology at Princeton, and in 1835 was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church, Newburyport, Mass. Soon after, he applied for orders in the Episcopal church, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, in Boston, Mass., in February, 1836, and priest in November of the same year. He was chosen to be rector of Grace church, Boston, and held that place for seven years. In 1843 he accepted the rectorship of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, but a few years later became assistant minister of Trinity church, Boston. Thence he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he became rector of Christ church, and continued in that place until his election to the episcopate. He was consecrated the second bishop of Rhode Island, in Grace church, Providence, 6 Dec., 1854, and for twelve years, in addition to his episcopal duties, served this church as its rector. Besides numerous charges, sermons, and addresses, Bishop Clark has published "Lectures to Young Men on the Formation of Character" (1852); "The Efficient Sunday-School Teacher"; and "Primary Truths of Religion" (1869).—His brother, **Rufus Wheelwright,** clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 17 Dec., 1813; d. in Nantucket, Mass., 9 Aug., 1886, was graduated at Yale in 1838, and studied theology at Andover, and at the Yale seminary, where he was graduated in 1841. He was ordained 7 Jan., 1842, and became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C. After holding pastorates in Portsmouth, N. H., East Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., he took charge of the 1st Dutch Reformed church in Albany, N. Y., where he remained till his death. The University of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1862. Dr. Clark was widely known as a pulpit orator, and was the author of about 130 books, pamphlets, reviews, and articles. His works include "Lectures to Young Men" (2 vols., Washington, 1842); "Review of Moses Stuart's Pamphlet on Slavery" (1850); "Memoir of Rev. John E. Emerson" (Boston, 1851; abridged ed., 1852); "Heaven and its Scriptural Emblems" (1853); "Life Scenes of the Messiah" and "Romanism in America" (1854); "The African Slave-Trade" (1860); "Heroes of Albany" (Albany, 1867); "The Bible and the School Fund" (Boston, 1870); and twelve volumes of Sunday-school text-books.—Another brother, **George Henry,** clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 7 Nov., 1819, was graduated at Yale in 1843, and entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has been rector of All Saints church, Worcester, Mass., of St. John's, Savannah, Ga., and of Christ church, Hartford, Conn. In November, 1860, he made in Savannah an appeal for the preservation of the Union, which was published at the request of southern gentlemen. His connection with St. John's parish was dissolved in 1861, and in 1862 his property, including his library, was sold by an agent of the Confederate government as the property of an "alien enemy." Trinity college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1863. Dr. Clark has published sermons and sketches.—Another brother, **Samuel Adams,** clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 27 Jan., 1822; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 28 Jan., 1875, studied theology at Andover, Alexandria, Va., and Litchfield, Conn., entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, after preaching in Philadelphia and in Plymouth, Mass., became in 1848 rector of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, where he continued till 1856. He was then called to St. John's church, Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained till his death. Rutgers gave him the degree of D. D. in 1870. Dr. Clark was a devoted worker, genial and witty, and was very popular in his parish, where he was instrumental in building a new church, leaving it free from debt. He published "Memoir of Albert W. Day," prefixed to Day's sermons (1846), and "History of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J." (Philadelphia, 1857).

CLARK, William, jurist, b. about 1760. President Adams appointed him in 1800 chief justice of the territory of Indiana, and he was afterward commissioned as the second governor of the territory of Missouri. He was an influential man in that part of the country west of the Mississippi.

CLARK, William Smith, educator, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 31 July, 1826; d. in Amherst, 9 March, 1886. He received his early education at Williston seminary, and was graduated at Amherst in 1848. For two years he taught the natural sciences at Williston seminary, after which he spent two years abroad studying chemistry and botany at Göttingen, where, in 1852, he received the degree of Ph. D. On his return to the United States, in 1852, he was elected to the chair of analytical and applied chemistry, and from 1854 till 1858 was professor of chemistry, botany, and zoölogy. From 1858 till 1867 he filled the chair of chemistry alone. He was commissioned major in the 21st Massachusetts infantry in August, 1861, became colonel in May, 1862, and was recommended by Gen. Burnside for a well-deserved promotion as brigadier-general. Col. Clark participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Camden, N. C., the second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In 1867 he was elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts agricultural college. This office, with the chair of botany and horticulture, he held until 1879, except during 1876–'7, when he was in Japan, where he had been invited to establish and organize the Imperial college of agriculture at Sapporo. During his stay in Japan he examined the flora of that country, and was the means of introducing new species of shade-trees into the United States.

He also sent to Massachusetts a large assortment of seeds, many of which proved of special value to his own state, on account of the high latitude from which they were selected. He discovered a new lichen on the side of Mt. Tieni, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, which was named Cetraria Clarkii, in his honor, by Prof. Edward Tuckerman. Subsequent to his resignation from the agricultural college he became interested in a scientific floating college, projected by Mr. Woodruff, whose sudden death caused the abandonment of the scheme. After this Prof. Clark resided in Amherst until his death, partly occupied with mining operations. From 1859 till 1861 he was a member of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, and a member *ex officio* from 1876 till 1879. He was one of the commission of three, appointed by Gov. Andrew in 1863, to consider the expediency of establishing a state military academy. He was a presidential elector in 1864, and a representative to the Massachusetts legislature in 1864–'5 and 1867. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and also a member of other scientific societies. His published papers include "Ueber Chlormagnesium-Ammoniak" (1851); "Analyse des Steinmarks aus dem Sächsischen Topasfels" (1851); and "Analysen von Meteoreisen" (1852), which appeared in "Liebig's Annalen"; and also the following papers contributed to the annual reports of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture: "Report on Horses" (1859–'60); "Professional Education the Present Want of Agriculture," "The Work and the Wants of the Agricultural College" (1868); "The Cultivation of the Cereals" (1868); "Nature's Mode of Distributing Plants" (1870); "The Relations of Botany to Agriculture" (1872); "The Circulation of Sap in Plants" (1873); "Observations on the Phenomena of Plant-Life" (1874); and "Agriculture in Japan" (1878). In 1869 he translated, for use in the Agricultural college, Scheerer's "Blow-pipe Manual."

CLARKE, Sir **Alured,** soldier, b. in 1745; d. in September, 1832. He entered the British army in 1755, and was lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel of the 7th foot during the American war for independence. He was in command during the British occupation of Savannah, Ga., until the withdrawal of his troops, 11 July, 1782, and gained the good will of the inhabitants by the strict discipline that he maintained, and by the uniform courtesy with which he treated the inhabitants and protected their property from pillage. He was governor of Jamaica in 1792 and 1793, and governor-general of India from 1797 till 1808.

CLARKE, Charles, Canadian journalist, b. in Lincoln, England, 28 Nov., 1826. He was educated in his native place and at Waddington, Lincolnshire, and in 1844 emigrated to Canada and became a farmer. After contributing articles to the Hamilton "Journal and Express" for some time, he obtained control of the paper, and continued this connection until 1850. Subsequently he wrote several political papers for the "North American," was a contributor to various other reform journals, and in 1852 established the "Backwoodsman." He was elected to the Ontario legislature for Centre Wellington in 1871, re-elected in 1875 and 1879, and again at the last general election for the same constituency. He became speaker of the House in 1880, and was re-elected in 1884.

CLARKE, Dorus, author, b. in Westhampton, Mass., 2 Jan., 1797; d. in Boston, Mass., 8 March, 1884. He was graduated at Williams in 1817, studied theology at Andover in 1818–'20, travelled with the Rev. Asahel Nettleton to observe his method of preaching, was ordained 5 Feb., 1823, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Blandford, Mass., from 1823 till 1835, and then at Chicopee until 1841, when he became associate editor and proprietor of the "New England Puritan," a religious magazine published in Boston. He afterward edited the "Christian Times" in Boston in 1845–'51, and the "Christian Parlor Magazine" in New York city. He resided for some time in Waltham, Mass., and in his last years at Boston. He was a student of genealogical and local history, was historian of the New England historic-genealogical society, an active member of various religious and philanthropic organizations, and a prolific writer. In 1836 he published a series of "Letters to Young People in Manufacturing Villages"; in 1838, "Letters to Horace Mann"; in 1864, after retiring from editorial life, "Fugitives from the Escritoire of a Retired Editor"; in 1869, "Oneness of the Christian Church" (Boston); in 1871, "Orthodox Congregationalism and the Sects," followed by "Review of the Oberlin Council," and in 1873 by "Revision of the English Version of the Bible." In 1876 he compiled "Ancestry and Writings," in 1877 wrote an "Essay on the Tri-Unity of God," and in 1879 a brochure called "Saying the Catechism," which passed through many editions.

CLARKE, Edward Hammond, physician, b. in Norton, Bristol co., Mass., 2 Feb., 1820; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Nov., 1877. He was graduated at Harvard in 1841, took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, and, after travelling extensively in Europe, established himself in Boston, and soon took a high rank among physicians there. He held the professorship of materia medica in Harvard from 1855 till 1872, when he resigned. Dr. Clarke's publications include "Observations on the Treatment of Polypus of the Ear" (Boston, 1869); "Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium," with R. Amory (1871); "Sex in Education," a book that attracted wide attention (1873); "The Building of a Brain" (Boston, 1874); and "Visions; a Study of False Sight." The last-named work, prepared amid the sufferings of the lingering and painful disease of which he died, was published under the supervision of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who prefixed a memorial sketch of the author (Boston, 1878). In this work Dr. Clarke occupies a middle ground between those who regard all visions as delusions and those who ascribe to them a preternatural origin. He delivered an address on "Education of Girls" before the National educational association at Detroit, 5 Aug., 1874.

CLARKE, Elijah, soldier, b. in North Carolina; d. in Wilkes county, Ga., 15 Dec., 1799. He removed to Georgia in 1774, became a captain in 1776, and distinguished himself in engagements both with Indians and British on the frontiers of Georgia; was appointed a colonel of militia, engaged in the battles of Musgrove's Mill and Blackstocks, afterward promoted brigadier-general, and contributed to the capture of Augusta in June, 1781. At the battle of Long Cane he was severely wounded, and, on his recovery, joined the command of Gen Pickens. He afterward fought many battles, and made several treaties with the Creek Indians. He was accused in 1794 of a design to establish an independent government in the Creek nation, where he had settled in violation of law, and was suspected of accepting a commission and receiving emoluments from the French government.—His son, **John,** b. in 1766; d. in west Florida, 15 Oct., 1832, was appointed a lieutenant in the Continental army at the age of sixteen, fought under his father

with distinction at the siege of Augusta, the battle of Jack's Creek, and other actions, and rose by rapid promotion to the rank of major-general in the militia of his state. At a critical period in the war of 1812 he was placed in command of the forces raised to defend the sea-coast of Georgia. He was a presidential elector in 1816, and afterward served as governor for two terms. A few years before his death he removed to Florida.

CLARKE, Frank Wigglesworth, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 March, 1847. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1867, and became assistant in chemistry at Cornell during the first year of its existence. In 1873–'4 he was professor of chemistry and physics at Howard university, Washington, D. C., and in 1874 was called to fill a similar chair in the University of Cincinnati, where he remained until 1883. Under his direction the laboratory training reached a high standard, and about thirty investigations were published as "Laboratory Notes." In 1883 he became chief chemist to the U. S. geological survey at Washington. Prof. Clarke has been active in the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1878 was chairman of the chemical section, delivering an address on "The Cultivation of Chemistry." During 1885 he was president of the Washington chemical society, and on retiring delivered an address on "The Relations of the Government to Chemistry." He has contributed frequent papers to the "American Journal of Science," "American Chemist," "American Chemical Journal," and to the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science." His most important work is the "Constants of Nature" (Washington, 1873, 1876, and 1882), in five octavo pamphlets, of which the last bears the sub-title of "A Recalculation of the Atomic Weights," the results in which are accepted as standard. He has published "Weights, Measures, and Money of all Nations" (New York, 1875); "Elements of Chemistry" (1884); and a "Report on the Teaching of Chemistry and Physics in the United States" (Washington, 1881). Prof. Clarke has also contributed popular essays on scientific subjects to "Appletons' Journal" and the "Popular Science Monthly."

CLARKE, George, governor of New York, b. in England; d. in Chester, England, in 1763. He was sent out by a friend, during the reign of Queen Anne, to mend his fortunes in New York. Dunlap says he "had sagacity enough to see that the aristocracy possessed the offices of profit, and were supporters of the authority derived from England." He therefore sided with the governors in their disputes with the popular party, and was rewarded, until he stood the oldest councillor, with the exception of Van Dam. On the death of Gov. Cosby, Van Dam would have assumed the administration as senior councillor, but the council, claiming that he had been secretly suspended by Cosby just before the latter's death, proclaimed Clarke governor *pro tem.*, and, in spite of Van Dam's opposition, he was supported by the home government, and commissioned lieutenant-governor. He endeavored to hold the favor of both parties, and is said to have destroyed the popularity of many democratic leaders by inducing them to ask for offices that he did not intend to bestow on them. His administration, like that of his predecessor, was disturbed by contention with the assembly; but it was also marked by the adoption of many good measures. The militia system was remodelled, courts set up for the decision of petty suits, the Indian trade promoted, and a precedent established for the annual provision by the legislature for the provincial government.

CLARKE, Henry Francis, soldier, b. in Brownsville, Pa., 9 Nov., 1820. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, entered the artillery, served in the military occupation of Texas in 1845–'6, and in the war with Mexico. He distinguished himself at Chapultepec, where he won the brevet of captain, and was present at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was assistant instructor of artillery at the military academy in 1848–'9, assistant professor of mathematics in 1850–'1, was engaged with his regiment in the Seminole war of 1851–'2, again assistant instructor of artillery at West Point in 1855–'6, made captain, 12 Jan., 1857, accompanied the Utah expedition of 1857 as commissary of subsistence, and remained there as chief commissary till 1860, when he was assigned to duty in the office of the commissary-general. He ordered the expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens, 1 April, 1861, was appointed chief commissary of Gen. McDowell's command, 2 July, 1861, served in the Manassas campaign, was promoted major, 3 Aug., and served as chief commissary of subsistence of the Army of the Potomac from 20 Aug., 1861, till 5 Jan., 1864, being present at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 29 June, 1864, and had charge of purchase of supplies in New York city till 1867; was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg, and major-general for faithful services in the subsistence department during the civil war. He served as chief of commissariat of the division of the Missouri in 1868–'75, and of the division of the Atlantic from 1879 until he was retired, 9 Nov., 1884, with the rank of colonel, having been advanced to that grade on 20 May, 1882.

CLARKE, James Freeman, clergyman, b. in Hanover, N. H., 4 April, 1810. He is a grandson of Gen. William Hull and a cousin of Com. Isaac Hull. He studied at the Boston Latin-school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1829, and at Cambridge divinity-school in 1833. From 1833 till 1840 he was pastor of the Unitarian church in Louisville, Ky., and also edited the "Western Messenger" (Louisville) from 1836 till 1839. He then returned to Boston, where, in 1841, he founded the Church of the Disciples, of which he was pastor for forty-five years. In this church the seats are free, and the worship, a form devised by Dr. Clarke, combines the features of responses on the part of the congregation as in the English church, the *extempore* prayer of the Congregationalists, and the silent prayer of the Friends. He has been prominent in all educational and reform movements in Boston. For many years he has been one of the overseers of Harvard university, where, from 1867 till 1871, he was professor of natural religion and Christian doctrine, and during 1876–'7 lecturer on ethnic religions. He is also a member of the State board of education, and trustee of the Boston public library. In connection with his friends, William H. Channing and Ralph Waldo Emerson, he prepared the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller D'Ossoli" (Boston, 1852). His published works include "Theodore, or the Sceptic's Conversion," translated from the German of De Wette (Boston, 1841); "History of the Campaign of 1812, and Defence of General William Hull for the Surrender of Detroit" (New York, 1848); "Eleven Weeks in Europe" (Boston, 1852); "Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness of Sin" (1852); "Christian Doc-

trine of Prayer" (1854); "Karl Hase. Life of Jesus," translated from the German (1860); "Service Book" (1844); "Disciples' Hymn Book" (1844); "Orthodoxy: its Truths and Errors" (1866); "The Hour which Cometh," sermons (1864); "Steps of Belief, or Rational Christianity maintained against Atheism, Free Religion, and Romanism" (1870); "Ten Great Religions," an essay in comparative theology (1871–'83); "Go up Higher, or Religion in Common Life," sermons (1877); "Common Sense in Religion," essays (1879); "Exotics: Attempts to Domesticate Them," translations in verse (1876); "Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion" (1878); "How to Find the Stars," an account of the astronomical lantern (invented and patented by him) and its use (1878); "Memorial and Biographial Sketches" (1878); "Events and Epochs in Religious History" (1881); "Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Sceptic" (New York, 1881); "Self-Culture" (Boston, 1882); "The Ideas of the Apostle Paul" (1884); "Anti-Slavery Days" (New York, 1884); "Manual of Unitarian Belief" (1884); "Every-Day Religion" (Boston, 1886); and "Vexed Questions" (1886).

CLARKE, or **CLERKE, Jeremy,** president-regent of Rhode Island, lived in the 17th century. He was an elder of Pocasset and one of the original settlers of Newport in 1639, was elected constable of the new plantation on 12 March, 1640, became treasurer of the province in May, 1647, was continued in that office, and chosen as one of the president's assistants the following year. When William Coddington, the president-elect, a royalist who desired to separate the island from the other towns and unite it to Plymouth, neglected to enter upon the office and to meet the charges brought against him in the assembly, Clarke, who was one of the leaders of the dominant republican party, was selected by that body to fill the place provisionally, with the title of president-regent, until the following May, when John Smith, of Warwick, was regularly elected.

CLARKE, John, physician, and one of the founders of Rhode Island, b. in Suffolk, England, 8 Oct., 1609; d. in Newport, R. I., 20 April, 1676. He was well educated, but it is not known where and how he obtained his intellectual training. Deeply sympathizing with the Puritans in their struggles, he emigrated to the New World, arriving at Boston in November, 1637. Finding the government at Boston intolerant and oppressive, and the community rent with controversies, he resolved to plant a new colony. In company with Coddington and others, and with the encouragement of Roger Williams, he selected an island in Narragansett bay, known as Aquidneck, afterward called Rhode Island, as his retreat from intolerance. The lands were purchased from the Indians, the deed bearing date 24 March, 1638. From the north end of the island, where the first settlement was made, the government was soon transferred to a place at the south end, which received the name of Newport. When in 1647 Aquidneck was united with the other settlements, which afterward became the state of Rhode Island, a code of laws was framed for the confederacy, closing with these memorable words: "And otherwise than thus what is herein forbidden, all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God. And let the saints of the Most High walk in this colony without molestation, in the name of Jehovah, their God, for ever and ever." It is supposed that John Clarke was the author of this code. In 1638 a church was gathered, to which he ministered as teacher, and the second Baptist church established in America. While on a visit to one of the members of his church, William Witter, who lived in Lynn, Mr. Clarke, with his two companions, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine of £20, "or else to be well whipped." Some person unknown to him paid the fine, much to his regret. Troubles having arisen in his infant colony, and its existence being threatened, he was induced in 1651 to go to England, with the hope of obtaining relief from the court. In the next year, 1652, his famous work in defence of liberty of conscience was published in London. It was entitled "Ill News from New England; or, a Narrative of New England's Persecution." Clarke remained abroad for some time, laboring for the welfare of his colony. In 1663 he obtained from King Charles a charter whose provisions were of unparalleled liberality, guaranteeing that "no person within the said colony, at any time hereafter, shall be in anywise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any differences of opinion on matters of religion." In one of his addresses to the king he said of his colony: "It desires to be permitted to hold forth in a lively experiment that a flourishing civil state may stand, yea, and best be maintained, and that among English spirits, with a full liberty of religious concernments." After an absence of more than twelve years, Clarke returned home in 1664. He was immediately elected to the general assembly, and continued to be re-elected until 1669, when he was made deputy governor, an honor repeated in 1671. Besides other important services for his colony, he was appointed to "compose all the laws into a good method and order, leaving out what may be superfluous, and adding what may appear unto him necessary." He left most of his property in the hands of trustees, for religious and educational purposes. He has been called the "Father of Rhode Island" and the "Father of American Baptists."

CLARKE, John A., clergyman, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 6 May, 1801; d. 27 Nov., 1843. He was graduated at Union in 1823, became rector of St. Andrew's church in Philadelphia and a popular preacher and writer, and published "Christian Experience, as Displayed in the Life and Writings of St. Paul"; "Gathered Fragments"; "Awake, Thou Sleeper"; "The Pastor's Testimony"; "The Young Disciple, or Memoir of Anzonetta R. Peters"; "Gleanings by the Way"; and "A Walk about Zion." After his death were published "Travels in Europe" (Philadelphia, 1845) and "Glimpses of the Old World," with a memoir of the author by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng (London, 1847).

CLARKE, John Mason, geologist, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 15 April, 1857. He was educated at Amherst, and at the University of Göttingen, Germany. From 1881 till 1884 he was professor of geology and mineralogy at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., after which he filled a similar chair in the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst, and in 1886 became assistant paleontologist of the state of New York. His published papers include "New Devonian Crustacea" (1882); "Devonian Crustacea" (1883); "Cirriped Crustacea from the Devonian" (1883); "Ueber Deutsche Oberdevonische Crustaceen" (1884); "Die Fauna des Iberger Kalks" (1884); "On Devonian Spores" (1885); "The Geological Succession in Ontario County, N. Y." (1886); and "On the Higher Devonian Faunas of Ontario County, N. Y." (1886).

CLARKE, John Sleeper, comedian, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1835; d. in London, England, 24 Feb., 1879. He essayed tragic parts in an amateur association in his native city, made his *début*

as Frank Hardy in "Paul Pry," at the Howard Athenæum in Boston in 1851, and began his first regular engagement at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in the part of Soto in "She Would and She Would Not," 28 Aug., 1852. In the following January he was the leading comedian at that theatre, and, after playing in the Front street theatre during 1854, became first comedian, and in 1858 joint lessee of the Arch street theatre. In 1863 he was joint lessee of Winter Garden, New York city, in 1865 he purchased with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1866 acquired an interest in the Boston theatre. In the autumn of 1866 he appeared in Boston, and a year later, after the burning of Winter Garden theatre, in January, 1867, appeared in London at the St. James theatre, and at once achieved a success as Wellington de Boots, a part that he had played more than a thousand nights in the United States. He played also Bob Tyke in "The School of Reform," Caleb Scudder in "The Octoroon," and, after a tour in the provinces, revived old comedies, and was very successful in the rôle of Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir-at-Law." He again appeared in New York on 17 April, 1870, performed in other cities, returned to London, appearing at the Strand theatre, 29 July, 1871, played in the United States the following winter, and in March returned to London, where he was proprietor of the Charing Cross theatre. He subsequently appeared as Bob Acres in "The Rivals," and revived Colman's "Poor Gentleman," taking the part of Dr. Ollapod.

CLARKE, John T., jurist, b. in Putnam county, Ga., 12 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Mercer university, Ga., in 1853, and in 1854 began to practise law, but abandoned it, and was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1858. Failing health forced him to retire in 1861, and in 1863 he was appointed judge of the superior courts of the Pataula circuit. His administration was conspicuous for energy and ability. After the war he was removed from office by Gen. George G. Meade for refusing to enforce certain military orders. His course in this matter made him very popular in his state, and in 1882 he was re-elected to the judgeship. He was an elector on the Seymour and Blair presidential ticket in 1868, and state senator in 1878. He has contributed to current literature both in prose and poetry.

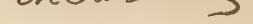
CLARKE, McDonald, poet, b. in Bath, Me., 18 June, 1798; d. in New York city, 5 March, 1842. Little is known of his early life beyond the fact that he and the poet Brainard were playmates, till he appeared in New York city in 1819, married an actress, and was a familiar and striking figure on Broadway, and well known as an eccentric character. He celebrated in verses the belles of the town and the topics of the day, and was familiarly known as the "mad poet." He had no vices, but always preserved a gentility of deportment, and was a regular attendant at the fashionable Episcopal Grace church on Broadway. His oddities, as his faithful friend Halleck stated to the writer, were all amiable. He was celebrated in an amusing poem called "The Discarded," written by Halleck. He met with a tragic death, being drowned in a cell of the city prison by water from an open faucet. A policeman had found him in a destitute and apparently demented condition on the street and taken him to the jail for safety. Clarke's most celebrated couplet is often used as a quotation:

"Now twilight lets her curtain down,
And pins it with a star."

It is also frequently quoted in the following form:

"Night dropped her sable curtain down, and
pinned it with a star."

A fragment of autobiography in his own handwriting, penned two months before his death, is still preserved. It reads: "Begotten among the orange-groves, on the wild mountains of Jamaica, West Indies. Born in Bath, on the Kennebec River, State of Maine, 18th June, 1798. 1st Love, Mary H. of New London; last love, Mary T. of New York; intermediate sweethearts without number. No great compliment to the greatest Poet in America—should like the change tho'; had to pawn my Diamond Ring (the gift of a lady), and go tick at Delmonico's for Dinner. So much for being the greatest Poet in America. The greatest Poet of the Country ought to have the freedom of the City, the girls of the gentry gratis, grab all along shore, the magnificent Mary, and snucks with all the sweet Sisters of Song."



Clarke's poems, humorous, sentimental, and satirical, have a vein of tenderness pervading their grotesqueness and irregularity. They are now rare, though several times republished. Some of the titles to the volumes are "A Review of the Eve of Eternity, and other Poems" (New York, 1820); "The Elixir of Moonshine, by the Mad Poet" (1822); "The Gossip" (1825); "Poetic Sketches" (1826); "The Belles of Broadway" (1833); "Death in Disguise," a temperance poem (1833); "Poems" (1836). His last effusion, "A Cross and a Coronet," was published in 1841.

CLARKE, Mary Bayard, author, b. in Raleigh, N. C., about 1830. She is the daughter of Thomas P. Devereux, a lawyer and planter, and married Col. William J. Clarke, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and commanded a North Carolina regiment during the civil war. After marriage she went to Cuba for her health, being afflicted with pulmonary disease, and afterward resided in Texas until the beginning of the war, when she returned to North Carolina with her husband and children. She wrote both prose and poetry, and at the close of the war resorted to her pen as a means of livelihood. In 1854 she published a collection of North Carolina verse under the title "Wood-Notes." On her return from Havana, in 1855, she wrote "Reminiscences of Cuba" for the "Southern Literary Messenger." While residing in Cuba and afterward, she published in periodicals many graceful poems, at first under the pen-name of "Tenella," and later under her own name, some of which were collected in a volume called "Mosses from a Rolling Stone, or Idle Moments of a Busy Woman," which was sold for the benefit of the fund for a Stonewall cemetery in Winchester, Va.

During the war she wrote the "Battle of Manassas," "Battle of Hampton Roads," "Rebel Sock," and other war lyrics. She also published elegant and faithful translations from Victor Hugo, translated "Marguerite, or Two Loves," and published prose articles signed "Stuart Leigh." After the peace, "General Sherman in Raleigh" and "The South Expects Every Woman to do her Duty" appeared in "The Old Guard," published in New York; novelettes in "Demorest's Monthly" and "Peterson's Magazine"; "Social Reminiscences of Noted North Carolinians," and other articles in "The Land We Love"; and numerous contributions in "Literary Pastime," a weekly journal printed in Richmond, of which she was associate editor. Mrs. Clarke published a poem entitled "Clytie and Zenobia, or the Lily and the Palm" (New York, 1870).

CLARKE, Newman S., soldier, b. in Connecticut; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 17 Oct., 1860. He was appointed from Vermont an ensign in the 11th infantry, 12 March, 1812, became a lieutenant in March following, first lieutenant, 15 Aug., 1813, served as adjutant in 1813, and as brigade-major to Gen. Ripley in 1814, was brevetted captain for gallantry in the battle of Niagara, 25 July, 1814, promoted to a captaincy, 7 Oct., 1814, became a major, 21 July, 1834, lieutenant-colonel, 7 July, 1838, and colonel, 29 June, 1846. He commanded a brigade in Mexico in 1847, and received the brevet of brigadier-general, 29 March, 1847, for gallant conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz.

CLARKE, Richard, merchant, b. about 1708; d. in England in 1795. He was graduated at Harvard in 1729. He became a merchant in Boston, and he and his sons were consignees of part of the tea that was thrown overboard by the "tea-party" in Boston harbor in December, 1773. Having been harshly used by the whigs, he left Boston for England, arriving in that country on 24 Dec., 1775. He was one of the original members of the Loyalist club, which was organized in the following year. He lived with his son-in-law Copley, the painter, in Leicester square, London.

CLARKE, Richard H., lawyer, b. in Washington, D. C., 3 July, 1827. He is descended from one of the founders of Maryland, was graduated at Georgetown college, D. C., in 1846, studied law, and practised in Washington, where he tried successfully the case establishing the validity of building associations. He removed in 1864 to New York city, and was associated with Charles O'Conor in the Forrest divorce case, the Jumel will case, and the suit of the U. S. government against Jefferson Davis. Dr. Clarke is an officer in various Catholic societies, and has been an active supporter of civil service reform, free-trade, the temperance cause, freedom of worship in public institutions, and legal reform. He has published biographical sketches of American Roman Catholics, controversial pamphlets, and numerous papers in the "Catholic World" and other journals. In 1872 appeared the first part of "Lives of the Deceased Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States" (2 vols., New York), the third volume of which he was engaged upon in 1886.

CLARKE, Robert, surveyor, b. in London, England, early in the 17th century; d. in Maryland. He was the son of Walter Clarke, London, and came to Maryland some years before the settlement of St. Mary's was founded. In 1639 he sat as a freeman in the Maryland legislature, in 1640 was deputy surveyor, and in 1649 surveyor-general of the province. In his last capacity he was *ex-officio* a member of the privy council, and sat in the assembly of 1649 and voted for the toleration act. He was also a friend of the Indians, and as steward of the manor of Calverton, an estate of 10,000 acres, which was set aside by the colony for the habitation of the Indians, he held the court-baron of the manor. In the battle of the Severn he was one of the defenders of the government against the Puritan revolution in Maryland. He was taken prisoner, tried by a council of war, and, although his life was spared "by the petitions of the women," he was heavily fined. His estates were confiscated, and he died poor. In the proceedings of the provincial court, October term, 1655, is this entry: "Robert Clarke, gentleman, hath openly in court confessed himself to be a Roman Catholic, owning the pope's supremacy." The date of his death is unknown.

CLARKE, Robert, publisher, b. in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1 May, 1829. He removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840, was educated at Woodward college, and became a bookseller and publisher in that city. He edited "Col. George Rogers Clarke's Campaign in the Illinois in 1778–'9" (Cincinnati, 1869); James McBride's "Pioneer Biographies" (1869); "Captain James Smith's Captivity with the Indians" (1870); and is the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Pre-Historic Remains which were found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet" (printed privately, 1876).

CLARKE, Samuel, English clergyman, b. in Warwickshire in 1599; d. in 1682. He was pastor of St. Bennet Fink, London, until ejected in 1662, and published, besides theological works and a famous "General Martyrology," "A True and Faithful Account of the Four Chiefest Plantations of the English in America" (London, 1670), and "New Description of the World" (1689).

CLARKE, Samuel Fessenden, naturalist, b. in Geneva, Ill., 4 June, 1851. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school in 1878, where during 1874–'6 he had been instructor. During 1874–'5 he was assistant to the U. S. fish commission, and from 1879 till 1881 assistant in the biological laboratory at Johns Hopkins university, from which in 1879 he received the degree of Ph. D. In 1882 he became lecturer in biology at Smith college, and also professor of natural sciences at Williams college. His published papers include "New and Rare Species of Hydroids from the New England Coast" (1875); "New Hydroids of the Pacific Coast of the United States South of Vancouver's Island" (1876); "Hydroids of Alaska" (1876); "Hydroids of the Gulf Stream and Gulf of Mexico" (1879); "Development of Amblystoma Punctatum" (1879); "The Early Development of the Wolffian Body in Amblystoma Punctatum" (1881); and "The Development of a Double-Headed Vertebrate" (1880). Prof. Clarke is a member of several scientific societies.

CLARKE, Walter, colonial governor of Rhode Island, lived in the 17th century. He was deputy governor in 1675, was elected governor in May, 1676, again deputy from 1679 until 1686, when he became governor. When Sir Edmund Andros in 1686 demanded the charter of Rhode Island, Clarke asked for delay until a fitter season; but, on the command of the royal governor in January, 1687, he allowed the government to be dissolved, continuing to act as governor under the royal commissioner, and accepted a place in the general council for New England. When Andros returned from Connecticut in November, Gov. Clarke received him with courtesy and gave up the seal of the colony to be broken, but sent the charter to his

brother to be concealed in some place unknown to himself. He was appointed on the governor's council in 1688 under the new commission, which included New York and New Jersey in New England. When Andros was overthrown at the revolution of 1688, the Rhode Islanders resumed their charter government; but Clarke was too cautious to accept his former post, and for ten months allowed the deputy governor to fill his place. When Bull was elected governor, Clarke refused, from politic motives, to deliver up the charter and state records, but did not thereby lose the confidence of the people, who in 1696 again elected him governor. In 1698, because he was required to take the oath to the king, which as a Quaker he refused to do, and because a court of admiralty had been created contrary to his wishes and he was threatened with impeachment for withholding the commission of the judge, Gov. Clarke resigned in favor of his nephew, Samuel Cranston.

CLARKSON, Mathew, soldier, b. in 1759; d. in New York city, 22 April, 1825. His great-grandfather, Mathew, thirteen years secretary of the province, died in the autumn of 1708, the year of the great sickness. The younger Mathew was aide-de-camp to Gen. Gates at the battle of Stillwater, and while carrying an order in front of the lines was severely wounded in the neck. He had previously been aide to Arnold, and was wounded at Fort Edward in July, 1777. In his later years he was vice-president of the American Bible society. Many of his descendants have been among the most prominent and respected citizens of New York.

CLARKSON, Robert Harper, P. E. bishop, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 19 Nov., 1826; d. in Omaha, Neb., 10 March, 1884. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1844, and studied theology at St. James's college, Hagerstown, Md. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittingham, 18 June, 1848, and priest by Bishop P. Chase, 5 Jan., 1851. He became rector of St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., in 1849, and held that place for fifteen years. He was a deputy from the diocese of Illinois to the general convention during all these years, and was assistant secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies when he was elected bishop. He was consecrated missionary bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, in Chicago, 15 Nov., 1865, and three years later, when Nebraska was organized as a diocese and admitted into union with the general convention, he was chosen to be the bishop of the new diocese. He accepted the office in the spring of 1870, retaining the missionary jurisdiction of Dakota until the autumn of 1883. Bishop Clarkson's sunny disposition and humor won for him troops of friends wherever he was known. He published numerous sermons and memorial sketches.

CLARY, Robert Emmet, soldier, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 21 March, 1805. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1828, was assigned to the 5th infantry, and served on frontier duty till 7 July, 1838, when he was made assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. He became captain on 3 April, 1839, served in the Florida war of 1840–'1, and at various posts till the civil war. He was chief quartermaster of the department of West Virginia from November, 1861, till July, 1862, of the Army of Virginia to October, 1862, and of the department of the northwest till 20 March, 1863. He was made colonel on the staff and additional aide-de-camp, 5 July, 1862, and was in charge of the Memphis military depot from 1864 till 1866. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for his services during the war. He was made assistant quartermaster-general on 29 July, 1866, and served as depot quartermaster at Boston, Mass., from 1867 till 1869. On 22 Feb. of that year he was retired, being over sixty-two years of age.

CLASON, Isaac Starr, actor, b. in New York in 1789; d. in London in 1834. He received a good education, and his father, a wealthy New York merchant, left him a fortune; but he soon wasted it in a course of dissipation, and was obliged to support himself as a writer, teacher of elocution, and actor. He appeared at the Bowery and Park theatres in leading Shakespearian parts, but with moderate success. Having finally gone to London as a theatrical adventurer, and being reduced to poverty, he sealed up, in company with his mistress, the room in which they lodged, lighted a fire of charcoal, and died by its fumes. He published "Don Juan, Cantos XVII. and XVIII.," supplementary to Lord Byron's poem, and in a kindred vein (1825). It made his reputation, and is probably the best of the numerous imitations of the original. The scandal of the author's life, reflected in it, added to its popularity. This was followed by "Horace in New York," a collection of poems, full of the New York gossip of the day, and celebrating, among others, Madame Malibran, then the chief operatic singer. It also contained some feeling lines on the death of Thomas Addis Emmet. Clason wrote a poem founded on the "Beauchamp tragedy" of Kentucky, but it was never published, and is probably lost.

CLAUSEL, Bertrand, Count, French soldier, b. in Mirepoix, Ariège, France, 12 Dec., 1773; d. in Château Lecurien, 21 April, 1842. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1791, served under Lafayette, distinguished himself in the war against Spain in 1794–'5, and also in Italy and Austria in 1799, having the rank of general. Then he accompanied Leclerc to Hayti, and with only 6,000 exhausted and sickly men, at Cape Haytien, successfuly resisted 30,000 attacking that city. At Leclerc's death he took command of the army, in the absence of Rochambeau, who had been appointed general-in-chief, built the Delphin and Paise forts, again checked the native negroes that were advancing in large numbers, and displayed so much ability that at last he won the respect and love of his former enemies. But, as his views did not accord with those of Rochambeau, he returned to France, where he was rewarded by the government. He faithfully and ably served Napoleon I. in his campaigns in the north of Europe, Italy, Dalmatia, Illyria, and Spain, and made a famous retreat from Portugal. When Louis XVIII. was proclaimed, Chausel was obliged to leave France, came to the United States, settled at Mobile, and devoted himself to farming. In 1820 he returned to France, and, after the fall of the Bourbons, the new government gave him titles and decorations. Afterward he was governor of Algeria, in 1830 and 1835, defeated the bey of Tittery, occupied Medeah and Blidah, and conquered Mascara, but was unsuccessful at Constantine, which caused his second recall. He passed the rest of his life in retirement.

CLAVER, Pedro, apostle of the negroes, b. in Catalonia, Spain, in 1572; d. in Carthagena, South America, in 1654. At the age of twenty he entered the Society of Jesus. In 1610 he was sent to Carthagena, South America, and on his arrival was painfully affected by the misery of the negro slaves that were brought to that city for sale. Believing he had found his mission, he visited every slave-ship on its arrival, accompanied by an interpreter, who carried provisions for the negroes, which he had begged from the wealthy inhabitants. He then descended into the crowded cabins to comfort the slaves and distribute his gifts among them.

He afterward instructed and baptized the negroes, and formed them into congregations. In 1628 an epidemic of small-pox of a virulent character broke out among the negroes of Carthagena, and Father Claver was unremitting in his attention to the victims. His favorite resort was the lepers' hospital in Carthagena, which was shunned even by the doctors. His constitution was enfeebled by his labors, penances, and mortifications, and he never recovered from an attack of the plague, while his end was hastened by the harshness and neglect of a young negro appointed to attend him. He was declared venerable by Benedict XIV. in 1747, and beatified by Pius IX. in 1850.

CLAVIÈRE, Etienne, Swiss financier, b. in Geneva, 27 Jan., 1735; d. 8 Dec., 1793. He removed to Paris, where he engaged in banking before the revolution, and became acquainted with Mirabeau, Brissot, and other popular leaders. Mirabeau, who had a high opinion of his talents, used Clavière's assistance in composing his speeches and essays. Dumont says the Swiss banker was the author of almost all of Mirabeau's works on finance. He was chosen deputy to the National assembly in 1791, and was Girondist minister of finance from March till June, 1792. He was arrested on 2 June, 1793, on account of his opposition to Robespierre's extreme measures, and killed himself to escape the guillotine. His wife poisoned herself two days afterward. Clavière accompanied Brissot in his tour in the United States in 1783, and published, in conjunction with him, "De la France et des États-Unis" (English translation, London, 1788).

CLAVIJERO, or **CLAVIGERO, Francisco Xavier** (clah-vee-hay'-ro), Mexican historian, b. in Vera Cruz, 9 Sept., 1721; d. in Bologna, Italy, 2 April, 1787. After studying in the colleges of St. Jerome and St. Ignatius, Puebla, he entered the novitiate of the Jesuits in Tepotzotlan in 1748. He devoted himself at first to the study of natural philosophy, but the great collection of documents and antiquities bearing on the history of the Aztecs in the library of the College of St. Peter and St. Paul turned his attention to Mexican history. He taught rhetoric in Mexico, and philosophy in Valladolid, in the mean time publishing works and translations that were the fruit of his special studies. Owing to the dissolution of the Jesuit society, he was banished from Mexico in 1767, and retired to Ferrara, and then to Bologna, Italy. The fruit of his researches was the "Storia Antica del Messico" (4 vols., 1780–'83; English translation by C. Cullen, 2 vols., 1787). It was also translated into German and Spanish. This work, compiled from the best Spanish histories and from the ancient picture-writings and manuscripts of the Indians, is the source from which modern writers on Mexico have drawn their materials. Its greatest merit is its impartiality, especially in relating the story of the conquest by Cortés. The principal purpose of Clavijero in writing the book was to refute many absurd assertions made by Parr, the Prussian author, Robertson, and Raynal. It was highly commended by historians and critics of that time, and afterward by Prescott. Clavijero also published the "Storia della California" (Venice, 1789).

CLAXTON, Alexander, naval officer, b. in Maryland, about 1790; d. in Talcahuana, Chili, 7 March, 1841. He entered the navy as midshipman, 20 June, 1806, served in the sloop-of-war "Wasp" in her action with the "Frolic," 18 Oct., 1812, and became lieutenant, 8 Jan., 1813. He was made commander, 28 March, 1820, and captain, 21 Feb., 1831. At the time of his death he was in command of the Pacific squadron.—His son, **Thomas,** entered the navy as midshipman, 17 Dec., 1810, was mortally wounded in the battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept., 1813, and died in October.—Another son, **F. S.,** invented the mitrailleuse that was introduced in the French service.

CLAXTON, Kate, actress, b. in New York city in 1848. She is the granddaughter of Rev. Spencer H. Cone, noticed elsewhere, and her father, Col. Spencer W. Cone, commanded the 61st New York regiment in the civil war. She first appeared with Lotta in Chicago, soon afterward became a member of Daly's Fifth Avenue company, and then of the Union Square company, but attracted no attention till the production of "Led Astray" in 1873, in which she won great popularity as Mathilde. Soon afterward she made a reputation in the character of Louise in "The Two Orphans," with which she has become identified. She played it first at the Union Square theatre, and was acting the part at the Brooklyn theatre when that building was destroyed by fire, 5 Dec., 1876. She became widely known by her coolness on that occasion, and by her efforts to calm the audience and prevent the rush for the doors, in which so many were killed. Soon afterward Miss Claxton was in the Southern hotel in St. Louis when it was burned, and again displayed great coolness and energy, saving her own and her brother's life, and escaping by a burning stairway that fell just after her foot had left the last step. After this, many superstitious people, regarding her as specially unlucky, avoided the theatres where she played. She has more recently played in Charles Reade's "Double Marriage" and in the "Sea of Ice." Miss Claxton married Isidor Lyon, a New York merchant, but was subsequently divorced, and in 1876 married Charles Stevenson, a member of her company.

CLAY, Clement Comer, statesman, b. in Halifax county, Va., 17 Dec., 1789; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 9 Sept., 1866. His father, William Clay, was an officer of the Revolutionary army, who removed to Granger county, Tenn., after the war. Young Clay was graduated at East Tennessee university, Knoxville, admitted to the bar in 1809, and in 1811 removed to Huntsville, Ala. At the beginning of the Creek war, in 1813, he volunteered as a private in a Madison county battalion, and was afterward made adjutant. He was elected to the territorial council in 1817, and in 1819 was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and chairman of the committee to report a plan of state organization. He was chosen one of the circuit judges by the first state legislature in 1820, and elected chief justice by his colleagues, holding the office till 1823, when he resigned and resumed his law-practice. He was speaker of the legislature in 1828, and in the same year elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 1829 till 1835. He opposed the effort to recharter the U. S. bank, and conspicuously advocated the measures of Jackson's administration. He was elected governor in 1835, and in 1837, before the expiration of his term, chosen to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy made by the appointment of John McKinley to the supreme bench. He took his seat at the extra session called by President Van Buren in September, 1837, and served, supporting the administration, till 1841, when sickness in his family caused him to resign. In 1842 and 1843 he codified the laws of his state, and after that devoted himself to his profession. During the war he remained quietly at home.—His son, **Clement Claiborne,** b. in Huntsville, Ala., in 1819; d. there, 3 Jan., 1882, was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1835. When the elder Clay was elected governor,

he made his son his private secretary, in which capacity the boy continued his studies, and also contributed editorials to Alabama papers. When his father went to the senate, young Clay completed his law studies at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He served in the Alabama legislature in 1842, 1844, and 1845, and in 1846 became judge of the Madison county court. He resigned in 1848, and in 1853 was elected U. S. senator. In 1857 he delivered an eloquent eulogy on Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and in 1858 made a speech advocating the admission of Kansas to the Union under the Lecompton constitution. He also advocated a bill repealing the bounty on vessels engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries. As a senator, he regarded himself as the envoy of a sovereign state to the council of the nation, and lost no opportunity of asserting the rights of that state as defined by Mr. Calhoun and other southern statesmen. He was re-elected unanimously in 1859, but withdrew in February, 1861, his state having seceded from the Union. He was formally expelled from the senate in March, 1861, and was chosen a senator in the Confederate congress. He went to Canada in 1864 as a secret agent of the Confederate government, took part in planning the raids on the northern frontier, and made some futile attempts at negotiation with President Lincoln. He returned to the Confederacy, but took refuge in Canada at the close of the war. In May, 1865, hearing that a reward had been offered for his arrest, he gave himself up to the U. S. authorities and was for some time a prisoner in Fort Monroe with Jefferson Davis. He was released in April, 1866, and from that time practised his profession at Huntsville.

CLAY, Edward W., caricaturist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1792; d. in New York city, 31 Dec., 1857. He was a relative of Henry Clay, had a liberal education, and served as a midshipman in the U. S. navy. He then turned his attention to the law, and, though very young, was at once appointed prothonotary of Philadelphia. His artistic tastes, however, led him to Europe, and he studied the old masters there for five years. On his return to Philadelphia he sketched "The Rats Leaving the Falling House," on the dissolution of Jackson's cabinet. This brought him into notice, and for more than twenty years he was a noted caricaturist. After the failure of his eyesight he became clerk of the Chancery court, and of the Orphan's court in Delaware.

CLAY, Green, soldier, b. in Powhatan county, Va., 14 Aug., 1757; d. in Kentucky, 31 Oct., 1826. He emigrated to Kentucky before he was twenty years of age, became a surveyor, and acquired a fortune by locating lands. He was a representative of the Kentucky district in the Virginia legislature, a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and a leading member of the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1799. He was long a member of one or the other branch of the legislature, and at one time speaker of the senate. In 1813, when Gen. Harrison was besieged by the British in Fort Meigs, he came to his relief with 3,000 volunteers and forced the enemy to withdraw. He was left in command at the fort, and defended it with great skill against an attack of the British and Indians under Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh. After the war he retired to his plantation, and devoted himself to agriculture. He was a cousin of Henry Clay.—His son, **Cassius Marcellus,** politician, b. in Madison county, Ky., 19 Oct., 1810, studied at Transylvania university, but afterward entered the junior class at Yale, and was graduated there in 1832. While in New Haven he heard William Lloyd Garrison, and, although his parents were slave-holders, became an earnest abolitionist. He began to practise law in his native county, and was elected to the legislature in 1835, but was defeated the next year on account of his advocacy of internal improvements. He was again elected in 1837, and in 1839 was a member of the convention that nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. He then removed to Lexington, and was again a member of the legislature in 1840, but in 1841 was defeated, after an exciting canvass, on account of his anti-slavery views. The improved jury system and the common-school system of Kentucky are largely due to his efforts while in the legislature. Mr. Clay denounced the proposed annexation of Texas, as intended to extend slavery, and in 1844 actively supported Henry Clay for the presidency, speaking in his behalf in the northern states. On 3 June, 1845, he issued in Lexington the first number of an anti-slavery paper entitled "The True American." Mob violence had been threatened, and the editor had prepared himself for it. He says in his memoirs: "I selected for my office a brick building, and lined the outside doors with sheet-iron, to prevent it being burned. I purchased two brass four-pounder cannon at Cincinnati, and placed them, loaded with shot and nails, on a table, breast high; had folding-doors secured with a chain, which could open upon the mob and give play to the cannon. I furnished my office with Mexican lances, and a limited number of guns. There were six or eight persons who stood ready to defend me. If defeated, they were to escape by a trap-door in the roof; and I had placed a keg of powder with a match, which I could set off and blow up the office and all my invaders; and this I should most certainly have done in case of the last extremity." In August, while the editor was sick, his press was seized by the mob and taken to Cincinnati, and he himself was threatened with assassination; but, notwithstanding all opposition, he continued to publish the paper, printing it in Cincinnati and circulating it through Kentucky. This was not his only narrow escape. He was continually involved in quarrels, had several bloody personal encounters, and habitually spoke in political meetings, with a bowie knife concealed about him, and a brace of pistols in the mouth of his grip-sack, which he placed at his feet. When war with Mexico was declared, Mr. Clay entered the army as captain of a volunteer infantry company that had already distinguished itself at Tippecanoe in 1811. He took this course because he thought a military title necessary to political advancement in a "fighting state" like Kentucky. On 23 Jan., 1847, while in the van, more than 100 miles in advance of the main army, he was taken prisoner, with seventy-one others, at Encarnacion, and marched to the city of Mexico. On one occasion, after the escape of some of the captives, the lives of the remainder were saved by Capt. Clay's gallantry and presence of mind. After being exchanged, he returned to Kentucky, and was presented by his fellow-citizens with a sword in honor of his services. He worked for Gen. Taylor's nomination in the convention of 1848, and carried Kentucky for him. He called a convention of emancipationists at Frankfort, Ky., in 1849, and in 1850, separating from the whig party, was an anti-slavery candidate for governor, receiving about 5,000 votes. He labored energetically for Frémont's election in 1856, and for Lincoln's in 1860, but took pains to separate himself from the "radical abolitionists," holding that all

interference with slavery should be by legal methods. On 28 March, 1861, he was appointed minister to Russia. He returned to this country in June, 1862, having been commissioned major-general of volunteers, and shortly afterward made a speech in Washington, declaring that he would never draw his sword while slavery was protected in the seceding states. He resigned on 11 March, 1863, and was again sent as minister to Russia, where he remained till 25 Sept., 1869. In 1870 he publicly supported the revolutionary movement in Cuba, and became president of the Cuban aid society. In 1871 he delivered an address by invitation at the St. Louis fair, urging speedy reconciliation with the north, and at the same time attacking President Grant's administration. He was identified with the liberal republican movement in 1872, and supported his old friend Horace Greeley for the presidency. He afterward joined the democratic party, and actively supported Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, but advocated Blaine's election in 1884. In 1877 Mr. Clay shot and killed a negro, Perry White, whom he had discharged from his service and who had threatened his life. Mr. Clay was tried, and the jury gave a verdict of "justifiable homicide." A volume of his speeches was edited by Horace Greeley (1848), and he has published "The Life, Memoirs, Writings, and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1886).

CLAY, Henry, statesman, b. in Hanover county, Va., in a district known as "The Slashes," 12 April, 1777; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 June, 1852. His father, a Baptist clergyman, died when Henry was four years old, leaving no fortune. Henry received some elementary instruction in a log school-house, doing farm and house work when not at school. His mother married again and removed to Kentucky. When fourteen years of age he was placed in a small retail store at Richmond, and in 1792 obtained a place in the office of Peter Tinsley, clerk of the high court of chancery. There he attracted the attention of Chancellor Whyte, who employed him as an amanuensis, and directed his course of reading. In 1796 he began to study law with Robert Brooke, attorney-general of Virginia, and in 1797, having

obtained a license to practise law from the judges of the court of appeals, he removed to Lexington, Ky. During his residence in Richmond he had made the acquaintance of several distinguished men of Virginia, and became a leading member of a debating club. At Lexington he achieved his first distinction in a similar society. He soon won a lucrative practice as an attorney, being especially successful in criminal cases and in suits growing out of the land laws. His captivating manners and his striking eloquence made him a general favorite. His political career began almost immediately after his arrival at Lexington. A convention was to be elected to revise the constitution of Kentucky, and in the canvass preceding the election Clay strongly advocated a constitutional provision for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the state; but the movement was not successful. He also participated vigorously in the agitation against the alien and sedition laws, taking position as a member of the republican party. Several of his speeches, delivered in mass meetings, astonished the hearers by their beauty and force. In 1799 he married Lucretia Hart, daughter of a prominent citizen of Kentucky. In 1803 he was elected to a seat in the state legislature, where he excelled as a debater. In 1806 Aaron Burr passed through Kentucky, where he was arrested on a charge of being engaged in an unlawful enterprise dangerous to the peace of the United States. He engaged Clay's professional services, and Clay, deceived by Burr as to the nature of his schemes, obtained his release.

In the winter of 1806 Clay was appointed to a seat in the U. S. Senate to serve out an unexpired term. He was at once placed on various committees, and took an active part in the debates, especially in favor of internal improvements. In the summer of 1807 his county sent him again to the legislature, where he was elected speaker of the assembly. He opposed and defeated a bill prohibiting the use of the decisions of British courts and of British works on jurisprudence as authority in the courts of Kentucky. In December, 1808, he introduced resolutions expressing approval of the embargo laid by the general government, denouncing the British orders in council, pledging the general government the active aid of Kentucky in anything determined upon to resist British exactions, and declaring that President Jefferson was entitled to the thanks of the country. He offered another resolution, recommending that the members of the legislature should wear only clothes that were the product of domestic manufacture. This was his first demonstration in favor of the encouragement of home industry. About this resolution he had a quarrel with Humphrey Marshall, which led to a duel, in which both parties were slightly wounded. In the winter of 1809 Clay was again sent to the U. S. senate to fill an unexpired term of two years. He made a speech in favor of encouraging home industries, taking the ground that the country should be enabled to produce all it might need in time of war, and that, while agriculture would remain the dominant interest, it should be aided by the development of domestic manufactures. He also made a report on a bill granting a right of pre-emption to purchasers of public lands in certain cases, and introduced a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier, a subject on which he expressed very wise and humane sentiments. During the session of 1810–'1 he defended the administration of Mr. Madison with regard to the occupation of West Florida by the United States by a strong historical argument, at the same time appealing, in glowing language, to the national pride of the American people. He opposed the renewal of the charter of the U. S. bank, notwithstanding Gallatin's recommendation, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the bank, and contributed much to its defeat.

On the expiration of his term in the senate, Clay was sent to the national house of representatives by the Lexington district in Kentucky, and immediately upon taking his seat, 4 Nov., 1811, was elected speaker by a large majority. Not confining himself to his duties as presiding officer, he

took a leading part in debate on almost all important occasions. The difficulties caused by British interference with neutral trade were then approaching a crisis, and Clay put himself at the head of the war party in congress, which was led in the second line by such young statesmen as John C. Calhoun, William Lowndes, Felix Grundy, and Langdon Cheves, and supported by a strong feeling in the south and west. In a series of fiery speeches Clay advocated the calling out of volunteers to serve on land, and the construction of an efficient navy. He expected that the war with Great Britain would be decided by an easy conquest of Canada, and a peace dictated at Quebec. The Madison administration hesitated, but was finally swept along by the war furor created by the young Americans under Clay's lead, and war against Great Britain was declared in June, 1812. Clay spoke at a large number of popular meetings to fill volunteer regiments and to fire the national spirit. In congress, while the events of the war were unfavorable to the United States in consequence of an utter lack of preparation and incompetent leadership, Clay vigorously sustained the administration and the war policy against the attacks of the federalists. Some of his speeches were of a high order of eloquence, and electrified the country. He was re-elected speaker in 1813. On 19 Jan., 1814, he resigned the speakership, having been appointed by President Madison a member of a commission, consisting of John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, to negotiate peace with Great Britain. The American commissioners met the commissioners of Great Britain at Ghent, in the Netherlands, and, after five months of negotiation, during which Mr. Clay stoutly opposed the concession to the British of the right of navigating the Mississippi and of meddling with the Indians on territory of the United States, a treaty of peace was signed, 24 Dec., 1814. From Ghent Clay went to Paris, and thence with Adams and Gallatin to London, to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

After his return to the United States, Mr. Clay declined the mission to Russia, offered by the administration. Having been elected again to the house of representatives, he took his seat on Dec. 4, 1815, and was again chosen speaker. He favored the enactment of the protective tariff of 1816, and also advocated the establishment of a U. S. bank as the fiscal agent of the government, thus reversing his position with regard to that subject. He now pronounced the bank constitutional because it was necessary in order to carry on the fiscal concerns of the government. During the same session he voted to raise the pay of representatives from $6 a day to $1,500 a year, a measure that proved unpopular, and his vote for it came near costing him his seat. He was, however, re-elected, but then voted to make the pay of representatives a per diem of $8, which it remained for a long period. In the session of 1816–'7 he, together with Calhoun, actively supported an internal improvement bill, which President Madison vetoed. In December, 1817, Clay was re-elected speaker. In opposition to the doctrine laid down by Monroe in his first message, that congress did not possess, under the constitution, the right to construct internal improvements, Clay strongly asserted that right in several speeches. With great vigor he advocated the recognition of the independence of the Spanish American colonies, then in a state of revolution, and severely censured what he considered the procrastinating policy of the administration in that respect. In the session of 1818–'9 he criticised, in an elaborate speech, the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Florida campaign, especially the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister by Jackson's orders. This was the first collision between Clay and Jackson, and the ill feelings that it engendered in Jackson's mind were never extinguished. At the first session of the 16th congress, in December, 1819, Clay was again elected speaker almost without opposition. In the debate on the treaty with Spain, by which Florida was ceded to the United States, he severely censured the administration for having given up Texas, which he held to belong to the United States as a part of the Louisiana purchase. He continued to urge the recognition of the South American colonies as independent republics.

In 1819–'20 he took an important part in the struggle in congress concerning the admission of Missouri as a slave state, which created the first great political slavery excitement throughout the country. He opposed the "restriction" clause making the admission of Missouri dependent upon the exclusion of slavery from the state, but supported the compromise proposed by Senator Thomas, of Illinois, admitting Missouri with slavery, but excluding slavery from all the territory north of 36° 30', acquired by the Louisiana purchase. This was the first part of the Missouri compromise, which is often erroneously attributed to Clay. When Missouri then presented herself with a state constitution, not only recognizing slavery, but also making it the duty of the legislature to pass such laws as would be necessary to prevent free negroes or mulattoes from coming into the state, the excitement broke out anew, and a majority in the house of representatives refused to admit Missouri as a state with such a constitution. On Clay's motion, the subject was referred to a special committee, of which he was chairman. This committee of the house joined with a senate committee, and the two unitedly reported in both houses a resolution that Missouri be admitted upon the fundamental condition that the state should never make any law to prevent from settling within its boundaries any description of persons who then or thereafter might become citizens of any state of the Union. This resolution was adopted, and the fundamental condition assented to by Missouri. This was Clay's part of the Missouri compromise, and he received general praise as "the great pacificator."

After the adjournment of congress, Clay retired to private life, to devote himself to his legal practice, but was elected to the 18th congress, which met in December, 1823, and was again chosen speaker. He made speeches on internal improvements, advocating a liberal construction of constitutional powers, in favor of sending a commissioner to Greece, and in favor of the tariff law, which became known as the tariff of 1824, giving his policy of protection and internal improvements the name of the "American system."

He was a candidate for the presidency at the election of 1824. His competitors were John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and William H. Crawford, each of whom received a larger number of electoral votes than Clay. But, as none of them had received a majority of the electoral vote, the election devolved upon the house of representatives. Clay, standing fourth in the number of electoral votes received, was excluded from the choice, and he used his influence in the house for John Quincy Adams, who was elected. The friends of Jackson and Crawford charged that there was a

corrupt understanding between Adams and Clay, and this accusation received color from the fact that Adams promptly offered Clay the portfolio of secretary of state, and Clay accepted it. This was the origin of the "bargain and corruption" charge, which, constantly repeated, pursued Clay during the best part of his public life, although it was disproved by the well-established fact that Clay, immediately after the result of the presidential election in 1824 became known, had declared his determination to use his influence in the house for Adams and against Jackson. As secretary of state under John Quincy Adams, Clay accepted an invitation, presented by the Mexican and Colombian ministers, to send commissioners of the United States to an international congress of American republics, which was to meet on the Isthmus of Panama, to deliberate upon subjects of common interest. The commissioners were appointed, but the Panama congress adjourned before they could reach the appointed place of meeting. In the course of one of the debates on this subject, John Randolph, of Roanoke, denounced the administration, alluding to Adams and Clay as a "combination of the Puritan and the blackleg." Clay thereupon challenged Randolph to a duel, which was fought on 8 April, 1826, without bloodshed. He negotiated and concluded treaties with Prussia, the Hanseatic republics, Denmark, Colombia, Central America, and Austria. His negotiations with Great Britain concerning the colonial trade resulted only in keeping in force the conventions of 1815 and 1818. He made another treaty with Great Britain, extending the joint occupation of the Oregon country provided for in the treaty of 1818; another referring the differences concerning the northeastern boundary to some friendly sovereign or state for arbitration; and still another concerning the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain for slaves carried off by British forces in the war of 1812. As to his commercial policy, Clay followed the accepted ideas of the times, to establish between the United States and foreign countries fair reciprocity as to trade and navigation. He was made president of the American colonization society, whose object it was to colonize free negroes in Liberia on the coast of Africa.

In 1828 Andrew Jackson was elected president, and after his inauguration Clay retired to his farm of Ashland, near Lexington, Ky. But, although in private life, he was generally recognized as the leader of the party opposing Jackson, who called themselves "national republicans," and later "whigs," Clay, during the years 1829–'31, visited several places in the south as well as in the state of Ohio, was everywhere received with great honors, and made speeches attacking Jackson's administration, mainly on account of the sweeping removals from office for personal and partisan reasons, and denouncing the nullification movement, which in the mean time had been set on foot in South Carolina. Yielding to the urgent solicitation of his friends throughout the country, he consented in 1831 to be a candidate for the U. S. senate, and was elected. In December, 1831, he was nominated as the candidate of the national republicans for the presidency, with John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for the vice-presidency. As the impending extinguishment of the public debt rendered a reduction of the revenue necessary, Clay introduced in the senate a tariff bill reducing duties on unprotected articles, but keeping them on protected articles, so as to preserve intact the "American system." The reduction of the revenue thus effected was inadequate, and the anti-tariff excitement in the south grew more intense. The subject of public lands having, for the purpose of embarrassing him as a presidential candidate, been referred to the committee on manufactures, of which he was the leading spirit, he reported against reducing the price of public lands and in favor of distributing the proceeds of the lands' sales, after certain deductions, among the several states for a limited period. The bill passed the senate, but failed to pass the house. As President Jackson, in his several messages, had attacked the U. S. bank, Clay induced the bank, whose charter was to expire in 1836, to apply for a renewal of the charter during the session of 1831–'2, so as to force the issue before the presidential election. The bill renewing the charter passed both houses, but Jackson vetoed it, denouncing the bank in his message as a dangerous monopoly. In the presidential election Clay was disastrously defeated, Jackson receiving 219 electoral votes, and Clay only 49.

On 19 Nov., 1832, a state convention in South Carolina passed an ordinance nullifying the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832. On 10 Dec., President Jackson issued a proclamation against the nullifiers, which the governor of South Carolina answered with a counter-proclamation. On 12 Feb., 1833, Clay introduced, in behalf of union and peace, a compromise bill providing for a gradual reduction of the tariff until 1842, when it should be reduced to a horizontal rate of 20 per cent. This bill was accepted by the nullifiers, and became a law, known as the compromise of 1833. South Carolina rescinded the nullification ordinance, and Clay was again praised as the "great pacificator." In the autumn of 1833, President Jackson, through the secretary of the treasury, ordered the removal of the public deposits from the U. S. bank. Clay, in December, 1833, introduced resolutions in the senate censuring the president for having "assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws." The resolutions were adopted, and President Jackson sent to the senate an earnest protest against them, which was severely denounced by Clay. During the session of 1834–'5 Clay successfully opposed Jackson's recommendation that authority be conferred on him for making reprisals upon French property on account of the non-payment by the French government of an indemnity due to the United States. He also advocated the enactment of a law enabling Indians to defend their rights to their lands in the courts of the United States; also the restriction of the president's power to make removals from office, and the repeal of the four-years act. The slavery question having come to the front again, in consequence of the agitation carried on by the abolitionists, Clay, in the session of 1835–'6, pronounced himself in favor of the reception by the senate of anti-slavery petitions, and against the exclusion of anti-slavery literature from the mails. He declared, however, his opposition to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. With regard to the recognition of Texas as an independent state, he maintained a somewhat cold and reserved attitude. In the session of 1836–'7 he reintroduced his land bill without success, and advocated international copyright. His resolutions censuring Jackson for the removal of the deposits, passed in 1834, were, on the motion of Thomas H. Benton, expunged from the records of the senate, against solemn protests from the whig minority in that body.

Martin Van Buren was elected president in 1836, and immediately after his inauguration the great financial crisis of 1837 broke out. At an extra ses-

sion of congress, in the summer of 1837, he recommended the introduction of the sub-treasury system. This was earnestly opposed by Clay, who denounced it as a scheme to "unite the power of the purse with the power of the sword." He and his friends insisted upon the restoration of the U. S. bank. After a struggle of three sessions, the sub-treasury bill succeeded, and the long existence of the system has amply proved the groundlessness of the fears expressed by those who opposed it. Clay strongly desired to be the whig candidate for the presidency in 1840, but failed. The whig national convention, in December, 1839, nominated Harrison and Tyler. Clay was very much incensed at his defeat, but supported Harrison with great energy, making many speeches in the famous "log-cabin and hard-cider" campaign. After the triumphant election of Harrison and Tyler, Clay declined the office of secretary of state offered to him. Harrison died soon after his inauguration. At the extra session of congress in the summer of 1841, Clay was the recognized leader of the whig majority. He moved the repeal of the sub-treasury act, and drove it through both houses. He then brought in a bill providing for the incorporation of a new bank of the United States, which also passed, but was vetoed by President Tyler, 16 Aug., 1841. Another bank bill, framed to meet what were supposed to be the president's objections, was also vetoed. Clay denounced Tyler instantly for what he called his faithlessness to whig principles, and the whig party rallied under Clay's leadership in opposition to the president. At the same session Clay put through his land bill, containing the distribution clause, which, however, could not go into operation because the revenues of the government fell short of the necessary expenditures. At the next session Clay offered an amendment to the constitution limiting the veto power, which during Jackson's and Tyler's administrations had become very obnoxious to him; and also an amendment to the constitution providing that the secretary of the treasury and the treasurer should be appointed by congress; and a third forbidding the appointment of members of congress, while in office, to executive positions. None of them passed. On 31 March, 1842, Clay took leave of the senate and retired to private life, as he said in his farewell speech, never to return to the senate.

During his retirement he visited different parts of the country, and was everywhere received with great enthusiam, delivering speeches, in some of which he pronounced himself in favor not of a "high tariff," but of a revenue tariff with incidental protection repeatedly affirming that the protective system had been orignally designed only as a temporary arrangement to be maintained until the infant industries should have gained sufficient strength to sustain competition with foreign manufactures. It was generally looked upon as certain that he would be the Whig candidate for the presidency in 1844. In the mean time the administration had concluded a treaty of annexation with Texas. In an elaborate letter, dated 17 April, 1844, known as the "Raleigh letter," Clay declared himself against annexation, mainly because it would bring on a war with Mexico, because it met with serious objection in a large part of the Union, and because it would compromise the national character. Van Buren, who expected to be the democratic candidate for the presidency, also wrote a letter unfavorable to annexation. On 1 May, 1844, the whig national convention nominated Clay by acclamation. The democratic national convention nominated not Van Buren, but James K. Polk for the presidency, with George M. Dallas for the vice-presidency, and adopted a resolution recommending the annexation of Texas. A convention of anti-slavery men was held at Buffalo, N. Y., which put forward as a candidate for the presidency James G. Birney. The senate rejected the annexation treaty, and the Texas question became the main issue in the presidential canvass. As to the tariff and the currency question, the platforms of the democrats and whigs differed very little. Polk, who had the reputation of being a free-trader, wrote a letter apparently favoring a protective tariff, to propitiate Pennsylvania, where the cry was raised, "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842." Clay, yielding to the entreaties of southern whigs, who feared that his declaration against the annexation of Texas might injure his prospects in the south, wrote another letter, in which he said that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, he would be "glad to see it without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon fair terms." This turned against him many anti-slavery men in the north, and greatly strengthened the Birney movement. It is believed that it cost him the vote of the state of New York, and with it the election. It was charged, apparently upon strong grounds, that extensive election frauds were committed by the Democrats in the city of New York and in the state of Louisiana, the latter becoming famous as the Plaquemines frauds; but had Clay kept the anti-slavery element on his side, as it was at the beginning of the canvass, these frauds could not have decided the election. His defeat cast the whig party into the deepest gloom, and was lamented by his supporters like a personal misfortune.

Texas was annexed by a joint resolution which passed the two houses of congress in the session of 1844–'5, and the Mexican war followed. In 1846, Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved, as an amendment to a bill appropriating money for purposes connected with the war, a proviso that in all territories to be acquired from Mexico slavery should be forever prohibited, which, however, failed in the senate. This became known as the "Wilmot proviso." One of Clay's sons was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. In the autumn of 1847, when the Mexican army was completely defeated, Clay made a speech at Lexington, Ky., warning the American people of the dangers that would follow if they gave themselves up to the ambition of conquest, and declaring that there should be a generous peace, requiring no dismemberment of the Mexican republic, but "only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas," and that any desire to acquire any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of propagating slavery should be "positively and emphatically" disclaimed. In February and March, 1848, Clay was honored with great popular receptions in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and his name was again brought forward for the presidential nomination. But the whig national convention, which met on 7 June, 1848, preferred Gen. Zachary Taylor as a more available man, with Millard Fillmore for the vice-presidency. His defeat in the convention was a bitter disappointment to Clay. He declined to come forward to the support of Taylor, and maintained during the canvass an attitude of neutrality. The principal reason he gave was that Taylor had refused to pledge himself to the support of whig principles and measures, and that Taylor had announced his purpose to remain in the field as a candidate, whoever might be nominated by the whig convention. He declined, on the other hand, to permit his name to

be used by the dissatisfied whigs. Taylor was elected, the free-soilers, whose candidate was Martin Van Buren, having assured the defeat of the democratic candidate, Gen. Cass, in the state of New York. In the spring of 1849 a convention was to be elected in Kentucky to revise the state constitution, and Clay published a letter recommending gradual emancipation of the slaves. By a unanimous vote of the legislature assembled in December, 1848, Clay was again elected a U. S. senator, and he took his seat in December, 1849.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, New Mexico and California, including Utah, had been acquired by the United States. The discovery of gold had attracted a large immigration to California. Without waiting for an enabling act, the inhabitants of California, in convention, had framed a constitution by which slavery was prohibited, and applied to congress for admission as a state. The question of the admission of California as a free state, and the other question whether slavery should be admitted into or excluded from New Mexico and Utah, created the intensest excitement in congress and among the people. Leading southern men threatened a dissolution of the Union unless slavery were admitted into the territories acquired from Mexico. On 29 Jan., 1850, Clay, who was at heart in favor of the Wilmot proviso, brought forward in the senate a "comprehensive scheme of compromise," which included (1) the speedy admission of California as a state; (2) the establishment of territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah without any restriction as to slavery; (3) a settlement of the boundary-line between Texas and New Mexico substantially as it now stands; (4) an indemnity to be paid to Texas for the relinquishment of her claims to a large portion of New Mexico; (5) a declaration that slavery should not be abolished in the District of Columbia: (6) the prohibition of the slave-trade in the district; and (7) a more effective fugitive-slave law. These propositions were, on 18 April, 1850, referred to a special committee, of which Clay was elected chairman. He reported three bills embodying these different subjects, one of which, on account of its comprehensiveness, was called the "omnibus bill." After a long struggle, the omnibus bill was defeated; but then its different parts were taken up singly, and passed, covering substantially Clay's original propositions. This was the compromise of 1850. In the debate Clay declared in the strongest terms his allegiance to the Union as superior to his allegiance to his state, and denounced secession as treason. The compromise of 1850 added greatly to his renown; but, although it was followed by a short period of quiet, it satisfied neither the south nor the north. To the north the fugitive-slave law was especially distasteful. In January, 1851, forty-four senators and representatives, Clay's name leading, published a manifesto declaring that they would not support for any office any man not known to be opposed to any disturbance of the matters settled by the compromise. In February, 1851, a recaptured fugitive slave having been liberated in Boston, Clay pronounced himself in favor of conferring upon the president extraordinary powers for the enforcement of the fugitive-slave law, his main object being to satisfy the south, and thus to disarm the disunion spirit.

After the adjournment of congress, on 4 March, 1851, his health being much impaired, he went to Cuba for relief, and thence to Ashland. He peremptorily enjoined his friends not to bring forward his name again as that of a candidate for the presidency. To a committee of whigs in New York he addressed a public letter containing an urgent and eloquent plea for the maintenance of the Union. He went to Washington to take his seat in the senate in December, 1851, but, owing to failing health, he appeared there only once during the winter. His last public utterance was a short speech addressed to Louis Kossuth, who visited him in his room, deprecating the entanglement of the United States in the complications of European affairs. He favored the nomination of Fillmore for the presidency by the whig national convention, which met on 16 June, a few days before his death. Clay was unquestionably one of the greatest orators that America ever produced; a man of incorruptible personal integrity; of very great natural ability, but little study; of free and convivial habits; of singularly winning address and manners; not a cautious and safe political leader, but a splendid party chief, idolized by his followers. He was actuated by a lofty national spirit, proud of his country, and ardently devoted to the Union. It was mainly his anxiety to keep the Union intact that inspired his disposition to compromise contested questions. He had in his last hours the satisfaction of seeing his last great work, the compromise of 1850, accepted as a final settlement of the slavery question by the national conventions of both political parties. But only two years after his death it became evident that the compromise had settled nothing. The struggle about slavery broke out anew, and brought forth a civil war, the calamity that Clay had been most anxious to prevent, leading to general emancipation, which Clay would have been glad to see peaceably accomplished. He was buried in the cemetery at Lexington, Ky., and a monument consisting of a tall column surmounted by a statue was erected over his tomb. The accompanying illustrations show his birthplace and tomb. See "Life of Henry Clay," by George D. Prentice (Hartford, Conn., 1831); "Speeches," collected by R. Chambers (Cincinnati, 1842); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by J. B. Swaim (New York, 1843); "Life of Henry Clay," by Epes Sargent (1844, edited and completed by Horace Greeley, 1852); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by D. Mallory (1844; new ed., 1857); "Life and Times of Henry Clay," by Rev. Calvin Colton (6 vols., containing speeches and correspondence, 1846–'57; revised ed., 1864); and "Henry Clay," by Carl Schurz (2 vols., Boston, 1887).—His brother, **Porter,** clergyman, b. in Virginia in March, 1779; d. in 1850. He removed to Kentucky in early life, where he studied law, and was for a while auditor of public accounts. In 1815 he was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, in which he was popular and useful.—Henry's son, **Henry,** lawyer, b. in Ashland, Ky., 10 April, 1811; killed in action at Buena Vista, Mexico, 23 Feb., 1847, was graduated at Transylvania university in 1828, and at the U. S. military academy in 1831. He resigned from the army and studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and was a member of the Kentucky legislature

in 1835–'7. He went to the Mexican war in June, 1846, as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Kentucky volunteers, became extra aide-de-camp to Gen. Taylor, 5 Oct., 1846, and was killed with a lance while gallantly leading a charge of his regiment.—Another son, **James Brown,** b. in Washington, D. C., 9 Nov., 1817; d. in Montreal, Canada, 26 Jan., 1864, was educated at Transylvania university, was two years in a counting-house in Boston, 1835–'6, emigrated to St. Louis, Mo., which then contained only 8,000 inhabitants, settled on a farm, then engaged in manufacturing for two years in Kentucky, and afterward studied law in the Lexington law-school, and practised in partnership with his father till 1849, when he was appointed chargé d'affaires at Lisbon by President Taylor. In 1851–'3 he resided in Missouri, but returned to Kentucky upon becoming the proprietor of Ashland, after his father's death. In 1857 he was elected to represent his father's old district in congress. He was a member of the peace convention of 1861, but afterward embraced the secessionist cause, and died in exile.

CLAY, Joseph, soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1741; d. there, 16 Jan., 1805. He was a member of the revolutionary committee of 1774–'5, a colonel in the army, and paymaster-general of the southern department. He was a member of the Continental congress from 1778 till 1780, when he resigned, and was afterward a county judge.—His son, **Joseph,** clergyman, b. in Savannah, Ga., 16 Aug., 1764; d. in Boston, Mass., 11 Jan., 1811. He was graduated at Princeton in 1784 with the highest honor in his class. Returning to Savannah, he studied law, and, having been admitted to the bar, soon became eminent in his profession. In 1796 he was appointed U. S. district judge for Georgia, holding that office until 1801, when he resigned. In 1803 he made a profession of religion, uniting with the Baptist church in Savannah. In 1804 he was ordained to the ministry as assistant pastor of Dr. Holcombe, and in 1807 was invited to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church in Boston, just vacated by the death of Dr. Stillman. His health beginning to decline, he resigned his charge in 1809, and died soon afterward. Mr. Clay was a member of the Georgia convention of 1798, and was very influential in framing the constitution of that state. He was eminent as a lawyer and a judge, and was also one of the most eloquent preachers of his day.

CLAYPOLE, Edward Waller, educator, b. in Ross, Herefordshire, England, 1 June, 1835. He received his education in England, taking his degrees at the University of London in 1862 and 1864. Later he came to the United States, and in 1873–'81 was professor of natural sciences in Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio; in 1881–'3 paleontologist with the geological survey of Pennsylvania; and in 1883–'6 professor of natural sciences in Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio. Prof. Claypole is a fellow of the Geological society of London and of the American association for the advancement of science, and has published numerous papers on geological subjects in technical journals.

CLAYPOOLE, James, pioneer, b. in 1634; d. in August, 1686. He was the fifth son of John Claypoole, and his wife Mary, daughter of William Angell, of London. His brother John married the daughter of Oliver Cromwell. James became a Quaker, and was an intimate friend of William Penn. He was a merchant in London, and witnessed the signing of the Charter of Privileges granted by Penn to the settlers in 1682. He was the treasurer of the Free society of traders, which was formed to assist in the settlement of Pennsylvania, and, after attending to its affairs in England, he emigrated with his family, in 1683, to Pennsylvania, where he held important offices.

CLAYTON, Augustine Smith, jurist, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., 27 Nov., 1783; d. in Athens, Ga., 21 June, 1839. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Georgia, and he was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1804. He was admitted to the bar, was elected to the state legislature, and in 1810 appointed to compile the statutes of Georgia from 1800. In 1819 he was elected judge of the superior court of the western circuit, an office which he retained until 1825, and again from 1828 till 1831. During his last term those difficulties began between the state of Georgia and the Cherokee Indians which ultimately resulted in the expatriation of the latter. In 1829 the legislature brought the territory occupied by the Cherokee nation within the jurisdiction of the laws of Georgia. This action of the state authorities was sustained by Judge Clayton, though eventually the U. S. supreme court decided against its legality, and ruled that the Cherokee nation was sovereign and not subject to the state laws that had been imposed upon it. Judge Clayton, however, was not in perfect accord with the legislature on the question of Indian rights, as he held that they were entitled to dig gold on lands to which their stipulated title had not been extinguished; and for thus opposing the policy of the state he was removed from his judicial office. In 1831 he was elected to congress, where he took a leading part in debates on the tariff and the United States bank, both of which he opposed. He served two terms in congress, and after his retirement in 1835 held no public office excepting the trusteeship of the University of Georgia. He was a presidential elector in 1829. His attitude toward Christianity for many years was one of doubt, but at the time of his death he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was reputed to be the author of the political pamphlet called "Crockett's Life of Van Buren."

CLAYTON, John, botanist, b. in Fulham, England, in 1686; d. in Virginia, 15 Dec., 1773. In 1705 he emigrated to Virginia with his father, who was afterward attorney-general of Virginia, and resided twenty miles from the city of Williamsburg. When quite young he entered the office of Peter Beverly, who was clerk for Gloucester co., and, succeeding him in office, filled it for fifty-one years. He was educated as a physician, but became an enthusiastic botanist, and passed a long life in exploring and describing the plants of the country. His letters to the Royal society, giving an account of several new species of plants observed in Virginia, was embodied in Force's "Tracts" (vol. iii.). His essays on the natural history of Virginia were published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal society of London. He also sent dried specimens of the flora of Virginia to Gronovius, who with Linnæus published an account of a portion of them (2 parts, Leyden, 1739–'43). After the death of Gronovius the remainder were described in a third part by his son (1762), who named a genus of herbaceous plant-*Claytonia* in his honor. He was a member of several learned societies in Europe. He left two volumes of manuscript almost ready for the press and a *hortus siccus* of folio size, with marginal notes and directions for the engraver in preparing the plates for the proposed work. At the beginning of the revolutionary war this work, which had been placed in the hands of William Clayton, clerk of New Kent, was burned along with the records of

the county. Several of his communications, treating of the culture and different species of tobacco, and also one containing an account of medicinal plants which he had discovered in Virginia, were published in the "Philosophical Transactions."

CLAYTON, John Middleton, jurist, b. in Dagsborough, Sussex co., Del., 24 July, 1796; d. in Dover, Del., 9 Nov., 1856. He was the eldest son of James Clayton (a descendant of Joshua of that name, who came to America with William Penn) and Sarah Middleton, of Virginian ancestry. The pecuniary disasters consequent upon the war of 1812 reduced his father from affluence to comparative poverty, and it was only by making the greatest sacrifices that he was able to send his son to college. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, studied law at the Litchfield law-school, began to practise in 1818, and soon attained eminence in his profession. In 1824 he was sent to the Delaware legislature, and was subsequently secretary of state. In 1829 he was sent to the U. S. senate, and in 1831 appointed a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Delaware. In 1835 he was again returned to the senate as a whig, but resigned in 1837 to become chief justice of Delaware, an office which he held for three years. From 1845 till 1849 he was again U. S. senator, and at the latter date became secretary of state under President Taylor. He was elected a senator for the third time, and served in that capacity from March, 1851, until his death. He early distinguished himself in the senate by a speech during the debate on the Foote resolution, which, though merely relating to the survey of the public lands, introduced into the discussion the whole question of nullification. His argument in favor of paying the claims for French spoliations was also a fine instance of senatorial oratory. One of his most noted speeches delivered in the senate was that made in 1855 against the message of President Pierce vetoing the act ceding public lands for an insane asylum. While secretary of state he negotiated in 1850 the treaty with the British government, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guaranteed the neutrality and encouragement of lines of interoceanic travel across the American isthmus. In 1851 he zealously defended that treaty in the senate and vindicated President Taylor's administration. From 1844 Mr. Clayton cultivated a tract of land near Newcastle, which in a few years he made one of the most fruitful estates in that fertile region. Mr. Clayton was always accessible, and was noted for his genial disposition and brilliant conversational powers.

CLAYTON, Joshua, physician, d. near Middletown, Del., 11 Aug., 1798. He practised medicine for many years, and during the revolution introduced a substitute for Peruvian bark, consisting of equal parts of poplar and dogwood root bark and half the quantity of the inner bark of the white oak. Dr. Clayton was president of Delaware from 1789 till 1793, then governor till 1796, and just before his death was chosen U. S. senator.

CLAYTON, Powell, governor of Arkansas, b. in Bethel, Delaware co., Pa., 7 Aug., 1833. He was educated in the common schools and in an academy at Bristol, Pa., studied civil engineering at Wilmington, Del., and in 1859 was chosen engineer and surveyor of Leavenworth, Kansas. When the civil war began he entered the National army as captain in the 1st Kansas infantry, 29 May, 1861. He was appointed, 27 Feb., 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Kansas cavalry, and was made colonel on 30 March, 1862. On 6 May, 1863, he commanded a successful expedition from Helena, Ark., to the White river to break up a band of guerillas and destroy Confederate stores, and later an expedition from Pine Bluff in March, 1864, which inflicted severe loss on the enemy. On 1 Aug., 1864, he was commissioned a brigadier-general. He settled in Arkansas as a planter after the war, was elected governor, and entered upon the office in June, 1868. He was U. S. senator from 25 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1877. Afterward he resided at Eureka Springs, and became president of the Eureka improvement company.

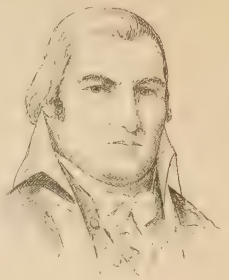
CLAYTON, Thomas, senator, b. in Newcastle, Del., 9 March, 1778; d. there, 21 Aug., 1854. He received a liberal education, studied and practised law at Newcastle, was elected to congress, and served from 4 Dec., 1814, till 3 March, 1817. He was for several terms a member of the legislature, and was elected U. S. senator on the resignation of C. A. Rodney, serving from 15 Jan., 1824, till 3 March, 1827. Afterward he was chief justice of common pleas. He was again elected senator when John M. Clayton resigned, serving from 19 Jan., 1837, till 3 March, 1847, and subsequently presided over the supreme court of Delaware.

CLEARY, James Vincent, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Ireland, 18 Sept., 1828. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Rome to be educated for the priesthood, but subsequently he was recalled by the bishop of Waterford and placed in the Royal college of Maynooth. After completing a five years' course there, he was ordained deacon in 1851, and priest in September, 1852, by the bishop of Waterford. Immediately after his ordination he went to Spain and studied for several years at the University of Salamanca. In 1854 he was summoned home by the bishop of Waterford to take the chair of dogmatic theology and scriptural exegesis in St. John's college, Waterford, and in 1873 was appointed president of this college. On 21 Nov., 1880, he was consecrated bishop of Kingston, Ontario. Bishop Cleary is reputed to be one of the most learned of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Canada.

CLEAVELAND, John, clergyman, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 22 April, 1722; d. in Ipswich, Mass., 22 April, 1799. He was expelled from Yale college in 1744 for attending a Separatist meeting, but received his degree twenty years after as an act of redress. He preached to a Separatist society in Boston, but, declining to settle there, became pastor of the parish of Chebacco in Ipswich, now the town of Essex. He was chaplain of Col. Bagley's regiment at Ticonderoga in 1758, and at Louisburg in 1759, and served in that capacity with the Revolutionary army at Cambridge in 1775, and in Connecticut and New York the year following. He published a "Narrative of the Work of God at Chebacco in 1763–'4," describing a revival of religion in his congregation; an "Essay to Defend Christ's Sacrifice and Atonement against the Aspersions cast on the Same by Dr. Mayhew" (1763); a "Reply to Dr. Mayhew's Letter of Reproof" (1765); and a "Treatise on Infant Baptism" (1784).—His grandson, **Parker,** b. in Rowley, Mass., 15 Jan., 1780; d. in Brunswick, Me., 15 Oct., 1858 (whose father was a physician of Rowley, a regimental surgeon in the revolution, and frequently a member of the Massachusetts legislature), was graduated at Harvard in 1799, taught school at Haverhill, Mass., and York, Me., and studied law. He was appointed a tutor of mathematics at Harvard in 1803, and in 1805 was called to Brunswick as the first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Bowdoin. He applied himself especially to the new sciences of

chemistry and mineralogy, and in 1816 published an elementary treatise on "Mineralogy and Geology" (Boston; 2d ed., 1822; 3d ed., 1856), based on the system of Brongniart and Haüy, and containing minute descriptions of minerals and original information regarding their localities in the White mountains and other districts explored by him. He lectured on chemistry before popular audiences in Hallowell, Portland, and Portsmouth, N. H., during his winter vacations in 1818–'22. When the medical school was established in 1820 he became lecturer on chemistry, dean of the faculty, and librarian. In 1828 his chair in the college was changed to chemistry, mineralogy, and natural philosophy. He stood first among the mineralogists of the country, gathered a large collection of specimens for the college, was a lucid lecturer, and continued to teach with success to the very day of his death. But, since he would not travel by steam and took little interest in recent geological discoveries and discussions, his early fame as a mineralogist was eclipsed by the scientific services of geological explorers. He declined the professorship of mineralogy at Harvard, offered him after his reputation was first established by the publication of his manual, and in 1839 refused the presidency of Bowdoin.—Another grandson, **Nehemiah**, b. in Topsfield, Mass., in 1796; d. in 1877 (a son of Dr. Nehemiah, a physician of Topsfield), was prepared for college in the family of his cousin, Parker, graduated at Bowdoin in 1813, began the study of theology at Andover, and taught school at Gorham, Me. He had charge of Preble street school, Portland, in 1816–'7, was then, for three years, a tutor at Bowdoin, from 1821 till 1839 was preceptor of Dummer academy, Byfield, and afterward professor of ancient languages at Phillips Exeter academy. He was head of the high school at Lowell, Mass., and from 1842 till 1848 principal of a school for young ladies in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the author of a descriptive and historical account of Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn; "The Flowers Personified," a translation from the French; and a "History of Bowdoin College, with Biographical Sketches of its Graduates," left unfinished by him, but completed by A. S. Packard (Boston, 1882).—Another grandson, brother of Nehemiah, **Elisha Lord**, clergyman, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 25 April, 1806; d. in New Haven, Conn., 16 Feb., 1866, was prepared for college at Dummer academy, Newbury, then under the care of his brother, and graduated at Bowdoin in 1829, and at Andover theological seminary in 1832, and the same year was licensed to preach. In July, 1833, he was ordained pastor of the 3d Congregational church of New Haven. Dr. Cleaveland opposed the new-school views of Drs. Taylor and Fitch. In November, 1864, he went to Europe, and during his tour explained the sentiments and resources of the northern states in an assembly of French Protestant pastors in Paris, and before the English Congregational union in London.

CLEAVELAND, Moses, pioneer, b. in Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., 29 Jan., 1754; d. there, 16 Nov., 1806. He was a nephew of John, the minister of Ipswich, was graduated at Yale in 1777, and studied and began the practice of law in his native town. He was commissioned captain of a company of sappers and miners in 1779, served for several years, and then resumed legal practice. He gained a high reputation for ability and energy, was several times elected to the legislature, and in 1796 was commissioned brigadier-general of militia. He was a shareholder in the Connecticut land company, which had purchased for $1,200,000 from the state government of Connecticut the land in northeastern Ohio reserved to Connecticut by congress, known at its first settlement as New Connecticut, and in later times as the Western Reserve. In May, 1796, the directors of the company appointed Gen. Cleaveland their agent to superintend the survey of the tract and the location of purchases, and to negotiate with the Indians living on the land, and obtain their acquiescence in its settlement by white emigrants. He set out from Schenectady, N. Y., in June, 1796, with a party of fifty, consisting of six surveyors, a physician, a chaplain, a boatman, thirty-seven employés, a few emigrants, and two women who accompanied their husbands. Some journeyed by land with the horses and cattle, while the main body went in boats up the Mohawk, down the Oswego, along the shore of Lake Ontario, and up Niagara river, carrying their boats over the long portage of seven miles at the falls. At Buffalo a delegation of Mohawk and Seneca Indians opposed their entrance into the Western Reserve, claiming it as their territory, but waived their rights on the receipt of goods valued at $1,200. The expedition then coasted along the shore of Lake Erie, and landed, on 4 July, 1796, at the mouth of Conneaut creek, which they named Port Independence. The Indians were propitiated with gifts of beads and whiskey, and allowed the surveys to proceed. Gen. Cleaveland, with a surveying party, coasted along the shore, entered a stream that he took to be the Cuyahoga, and named the Chagrin on learning his vexatious mistake, then proceeded westward, and on 22 July, 1796, landed at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. He ascended the bank, and, beholding a beautiful plain covered with a luxuriant forest-growth, divined that the spot where he stood, with the river on the west and Lake Erie on the north, was a favorable site for a city. He accordingly had it surveyed into town lots, and the employés named the place Cleaveland, in honor of their chief. There were but four settlers the first year, and, on account of the insalubrity of the locality, the growth was at first slow, reaching 150 inhabitants only in 1820. In 1830, when the first newspaper, the "Cleveland Advertiser," was established, the editor discovered that the head-line was too long for the form, and accordingly left out the letter "a" in the first syllable of "Cleaveland," which spelling was at once adopted by the public.



CLEBURNE (clebborn), **Patrick Ronayne,** soldier, b. in county Cork, Ireland, 17 March, 1828; killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., 30 Nov., 1864. He was a descendant of William Cleyborne, the colonial secretary of Virginia in 1626. His mother was a daughter of Patrick Ronayne of Annebrook, county Cork, descended from that Maurice Ronayne who obtained from King Henry IV. "a grant of the rights of Englishmen." He was intended for the profession of medicine, but becoming discouraged while a student at Trinity college, he ran away and enlisted in the 41st regiment of foot. After three years' service he came to the United States, settled at Helena, Ark., where he studied

law, and was in successful practice at the beginning of the civil war. He joined the Confederate army as a private, planned the capture of the U. S. arsenal in Arkansas in March, 1861, was made captain, and soon afterward promoted to colonel. In March, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general, and at Shiloh commanded the 2d brigade of the 3d corps, and was commended for valor and ability. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, and was made a major-general in December, 1862. He commanded a division of the right wing at Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga, and distinguished himself in command of the rear-guard at Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863, and received the thanks of the Confederate congress for his defence of Ringgold Gap. He distinguished himself in numerous engagements. At Jonesboro' he covered the retreat of Hood's defeated army, and commanded a corps at Franklin, where he was killed after two lines of the National works had been carried by the troops under his command. He was a favorite with the Irish brigade, and was called "the Stonewall of the West." He instituted the Order of the Southern Cross, and was among the first to advise the use of colored troops in the armies of the Confederacy.

CLELAND, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 22 May, 1778; d. 31 Jan., 1858. He removed to Marion county, Ky., in 1789. He was an exhorter during the revival of 1801, and, urged to become a preacher by the presbytery of Transylvania, was licensed, 14 April, 1803, and became pastor of a church in Washington county. In 1813 he was settled over the churches of New Providence and Cane Run, now Harrodsburg. He published a hymn-book for prayer-meetings and revivals, and tracts directed against the Campbellites and New-lights, entitled "Letters on Campbellism," "The Socini-Arian Detected" (1815), and "Unitarianism Unmasked" (1825).

CLEMENS, Jeremiah, statesman, b. in Huntsville, Ala., 28 Dec., 1814; d. there, 21 May, 1865. He was educated at La Grange college and the University of Alabama, where he was graduated in 1833, studied law at Transylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1838 he was appointed U. S. marshal for the northern district of Alabama, and in 1839, 1840, and 1841 was elected to the state legislature. In 1842 he went to Texas as lieutenant-colonel, having raised a company of volunteer riflemen. On his return, he again served in the legislature in 1843–'4, and in the latter year as presidential elector. He was appointed major of the 13th U. S. infantry, 3 March, 1847, made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th infantry, 16 July, and discharged 20 July, 1848. He was then appointed chief of the depot of purchases in Mexico. From 1849 till 1853 he represented Alabama in the U. S. senate, and was again a presidential elector in 1856. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., and became editor of the Memphis "Eagle and Enquirer" in 1859. He was a member of the secession convention in Alabama, but protested against its action; yet he subsequently gave way to the popular tide, and accepted office under the Confederacy. In 1864, however, he had returned to his former allegiance, advocated the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and defended his policy. Mr. Clemens attained eminence at the bar while still young, and in the senate took high rank as an able and eloquent debater. He was the author of novels, which passed through several editions, entitled "Bernard Lyle" (Philadelphia, 1853); "Mustang Gray" (1857); "The Rivals, a Tale of the Times of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton" (1859); and "Tobias Wilson, a Tale of the Great Rebellion" (1865). He was engaged in the preparation of a history of the war, giving an insight into the character, causes, and conduct of the war in northern Alabama, but it was left unfinished at his death.

CLEMENS, Samuel Langhorne, author (better known under his pen-name, MARK TWAIN), b. in Florida, Monroe co., Mo., 30 Nov., 1835. He was educated only in the village school at Hannibal, Mo., was apprenticed to a printer at the age of thirteen, and worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1851 he became a pilot on Mississippi river steamboats, and in 1861 went to Nevada as private secretary to his brother, who had been appointed secretary of the territory. Afterward he undertook mining in Nevada, and became in 1862 city editor of the Virginia City "Enterprise." In reporting legislative proceedings from Carson he signed his letters "Mark Twain," a name suggested by the technical phraseology of Mississippi navigation, where, in sounding a depth of two fathoms, the leadsman calls out to "mark twain!" In 1865 he went to San Francisco, and was for five months a reporter on the "Morning Call," then tried gold-mining in the placers of Calaveras county, and, having no success, returned to San Francisco and resumed newspaper work. He spent six months in the Hawaiian islands in 1866. After his return he delivered humorous lectures in California and Nevada, and then returned to the east and published "The Jumping Frog, and other Sketches" (New York, 1867). The same year he went with a party of tourists to the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Palestine, and on his return published an amusing journal of the excursion, entitled "The Innocents Abroad" (Hartford, 1869), of which 125,000 copies were sold in three years. He next edited the Buffalo, N. Y., "Express." After his marriage he settled in Hartford, Conn. He delivered witty lectures in various cities, contributed sketches to the "Galaxy" and other magazines, and in 1872 went to England on a lecturing trip. While he was there, a London publisher issued an unauthorized collection of his writings in four volumes, in which were included papers attributed to him that he never wrote. The same year appeared in Hartford, Conn., "Roughing It," containing sketches of Nevada, Utah, California, and the Sandwich islands; and in 1873, in conjunction with Charles Dudley Warner, a story entitled "The Gilded Age," which was dramatized and produced in New York in 1874. This comedy, with John T. Raymond in the leading part, Col. Mulberry Sellers, had an extraordinary success. Mr. Clemens subsequently published "Sketches, Old and New"; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," a story of boy-life in Missouri (1876); "Punch, Brothers, Punch" (1878); "A Tramp Abroad" (Hartford, 1880); "The Stolen White Elephant" (Boston, 1882); "The Prince and the

Pauper" (1882); and "Life on the Mississippi" (1883). In 1884 he established in New York the publishing-house of C. L. Webster & Co., which issued in 1885 a new story entitled "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," a sequel to "Tom Sawyer," and brought out in that and the following year Gen. U. S. Grant's "Memoirs," the share in the profits accruing to Mrs. Grant from which publication, under a contract signed with Gen. Grant before his death, amounted, in October, 1886, to $350,000, which was paid to her in two checks, of $200,000 and $150,000. Mark Twain's works have been republished in England, and translations of the principal ones in Germany.

CLEMENT, Clara Erskine, author, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 28 Aug., 1834. She was educated principally at home, has made extensive tours in Europe, visited Palestine and Turkey in 1868, and travelled round the world in 1883–'4. She married for her second husband Edwin Forbes Waters, and resides in Cambridge, Mass. Her first work, the "Simple Story of the Orient," was printed privately in 1869. She has published "Legendary and Mythological Art" (Boston, 1871); "Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and their Works" (1874); "Artists of the Nineteenth Century and their Works," in conjunction with Laurence Hutton (1879); "Eleanor Maitland," a novel (1881); "History of Egypt"; three "Hand-Books of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture" (1883–'6); "Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints" (1886); and "Stories of Art and Artists" (1886). She has also translated a volume of Rénan's lectures and "Dosia's Daughter," a novel by Henri Gréville, and edited a translation of Carl von Lützow's "Treasures of Italian Art."

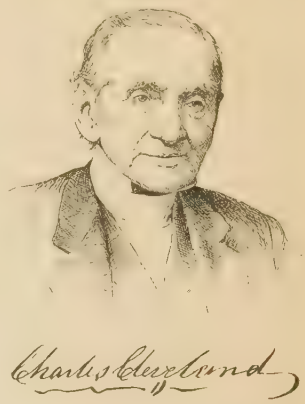
CLEMENT, Knut Jungbohn, Danish linguist, b. in the island of Amrom, Denmark, 4 Dec., 1803; d. in Bergen, N. J., 7 Oct., 1873. He was educated at Kiel and Heidelberg, and became Ph. D. in 1835. At the expense of the Danish government he made a three years' tour through the British islands and the continent, and on his return to Denmark became a professor in the University of Kiel, and delivered before large and enthusiastic classes lectures on history, politics, economy, and criticism. He had taken an active part in the question of the Sleswick-Holstein duchies, and, when they were given up, he emigrated to the United States in 1866. Dr. Clement published works on historical, linguistic, critical, and political subjects, among which were one on the "Origin of the Teutons" (Altona, 1836); "Introduction to the History of Denmark" (Hamburg, 1839); "The North German World" (Copenhagen, 1840); "The Salic Law" (Mannheim, 1843); "Travels in Ireland" (Kiel, 1845); "History of Friesland's Life and Sorrows" (1845); "Shakespeare's 'Tempest' Historically Illustrated" (Leipsic, 1846); "Journey through Holland and Germany" (1847); "The French and their Language" (1848); "The Best Means of Ameliorating the Condition of the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein" (Altona, 1848); "The True Condition of the Language and Nationality of South Jutland" (Hamburg, 1849).

CLEMMER, Mary. See AMES, MARY CLEMMER.

CLERC, Laurent, educator, b. in La Balme, near Lyons, France, 26 Dec., 1785; died in Hartford, Conn., 18 July, 1869. He was a son of the mayor of the commune where he was born, and, when about a year old, fell into the fire, was badly burned, and lost the sense of smell and hearing. He was taken at the age of twelve to the Abbé Sicard, in Paris, successor of the Abbé de l'Epée, and under his skilful instructions attained rapid proficiency, in 1805 was appointed tutor, and in 1806 a teacher. While on a visit to England in 1815, he made the acquaintance of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who persuaded him to come to this country to lay the foundation of deaf-mute instruction. They arrived in New York in August, 1816, and opened the asylum at Hartford, 15 April, 1817. He devoted his life thenceforth to the interests of this institution, which was very successful, until in 1858, overcome by the infirmities of age, he retired with a pension. He married at the age of thirty-four Miss Boardman, a deaf-mute, who bore him several children, all of them possessed of speech and hearing. The oldest son became an Episcopal clergyman in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aaron, clergyman, b. 29 Oct., 1715; d. in Philadelphia, 17 Aug., 1757. He was a son of Capt. Aaron Cleveland, one of the wealthiest freeholders of Medford, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1735. He was a man of great personal comeliness, strength and activity, and the best skater, swimmer, and wrestler in the college in his day. In 1739 he was made pastor of the church in Haddam, where his father possessed landed property. The preaching of Whitefield produced a great impression on his mind, and led to subsequent changes in his religion. In 1747 he removed to Massachusetts, but soon afterward took an active part in the emigration from New England for the settlement of Nova Scotia. He established the first Presbyterian church in Canada, at Halifax, in 1750, and the congregation is continued to this day; but the Scottish Calvinists became its directors, overriding the New Englanders, and in 1755 Mr. Cleveland went to London, where he received holy orders, and returned to America as a missionary of the venerable Society for the propagation of the gospel. While in England he became satisfied that the original spelling of the family name was "Cleveland," as he and his descendants have since written it, while other American branches of the family generally retain the form "Cleaveland." During his voyage the vessel sprung a leak, and he lent his muscular aid to the sailors with good results, but inflicted an injury upon his strong frame, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was rector of the church in Newcastle, Del., but visiting Philadelphia for medical treatment, when he died under the hospitable roof of his friend, Dr. Franklin. A beautiful tribute to his character appeared in Franklin's newspaper. Mr. Cleveland married in 1739 Susannah Porter, a lady celebrated for her personal beauty and character. She was a granddaughter of Maj. Sewall, of Salem, and connected by her parentage with the best families of the colony.—His son, **Stephen,** naval officer, b. in East Haddam, Conn., in 1740; d. in Salem, Mass., in 1801. He went to sea at the age of fourteen, was taken by a British press-gang in Boston in 1756, and kept in service till 1763. Soon after the Declaration of

Independence he was commissioned a captain in the navy, and brought from Bordeaux valuable munitions of war. His commission is supposed to have been the earliest issued by the American government. He was promised the command of one of the frigates, but was delayed so long in France that they were given to others, in consequence of which he resigned.—His son, **Richard Jeffry,** who was U. S. vice-consul at Havana, Cuba, in 1829–'34, was the author of an autobiographical work entitled "Voyages and Commercial Enterprises" (Boston, 1850). H. W. S. Cleveland has published "Voyages of a Merchant Navigator of the Days that are Past," compiled from the journals and letters of R. J. Cleveland.—Another son of Aaron, **Aaron,** b. at Haddam, Conn., 3 Feb., 1744; d. 21 Sept., 1815. His father's early death deprived him of the privilege of a college education; but he pursued his studies while apprenticed to a manufacturer in Norwich, Conn., and at nineteen years of age produced his fine poem, "The Philosopher and Boy," in which he refers to his botanical pursuits. In 1779 he was a member of the provincial legislature of Connecticut, but he declined a re-election. Late in life he became a Congregational pastor near Hartford, Conn. He was twice married, and his son, William, b. 20 Dec., 1770, was the grandfather of President Cleveland. He published several sermons and a few poems.—Richard Jeffry's son, **Henry Russell,** author, b. in 1809; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 12 June, 1843, was graduated at Harvard in 1827, and became one of the band called the "Five of Clubs," his associates being Charles Sumner, Henry W. Longfellow, Cornelius C. Felton, and George S. Hillard. He published an edition of Sallust's works, with English notes (New York); "Remarks on the Classical Education of Boys, by a Teacher" (1834); the "Life of Henry Hudson" in Sparks's "American Biographies"; and review articles and addresses. A selection from his writings, with a memoir by George S. Hillard, was printed privately (Boston, 1844).—Another son of Richard Jeffry, **Horace William Shaler,** b. in Lancaster, Mass., 16 Dec., 1814, established himself as a landscape-gardener about 1845, and has designed many public parks, cemeteries, and private grounds in all parts of the United States and British North America, notably the parks of Minneapolis, where he resides, South park and Drexel boulevard in Chicago, and Roger Williams park in Providence. Besides numerous papers relating to his profession, he has published "Hints to Riflemen" (New York, 1864); "Landscape Architecture" (Chicago, 1873); and "Voyages of a Merchant Navigator" (New York, 1886).—**Charles,** clergyman, son of the second Aaron, b. in Norwich, Conn., 21 June, 1772; d. in Boston, Mass., 5 June, 1872. He went to live with an uncle at Salem at the age of twelve, made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope before the mast, after his return passed through a mercantile apprenticeship, and was appointed deputy collector at the Salem custom-house, which place he retained until 1802. He was next a clerk in Charlestown for seven years, and then began business for himself in Boston as a broker. From 1822 till 1829 he was senior member in the dry-goods firm of Cleveland & Dane, and then a broker again for four or five years, after which he abandoned business to devote himself to charitable works. In September, 1816, the Society for the moral and religious instruction of the poor was organized at his house, and he applied himself to the work of collecting funds for a mission-house, which was dedicated in May, 1821. Nine years later he entered upon the duties of a missionary to the poor of Boston, being associated with the Revs. Ethan Smith and D. D. Rossiter. In 1835 he received a license to preach, and on 10 July, 1838, was ordained as an evangelist. From that time until his final sickness he was incessantly employed in charitable undertakings in Boston, where he was known as "Father" Cleveland. He was connected with benevolent institutions; but his work was independent of them. A number of wealthy citizens placed in his hands certain fixed sums annually. These he called his patrons, and he published a report each year of the way their benefactions had been disposed of.—His son, **Charles Dexter,** educator, b. in Salem, Mass., 3 Dec., 1802; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Aug., 1869, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827, and entered a counting-house, but in 1832 became professor of Latin and Greek in Dickinson college, in 1834 of Latin in the University of the city of New York, and from 1834 until his health failed taught a young ladies' school in Philadelphia. From 1861 till 1867 he was U. S. consul at Cardiff, Wales. He is best known by his compendiums of "English Literature" (Philadelphia), "English Literature of the 19th Century," "American Literature" (1869), "Classical Literature," and "Grecian Antiquities," but wrote a large number of text-books. He published also "The Moral Characters of Theophrastus" (1827); "Epitome of Grecian Antiquities" (1828, enlarged in 1831); "Address of the Liberty Party of Pennsylvania to the People of the State" (Philadelphia, 1844); "Hymns for Schools" (1850); an edition of Milton's poetical works, with a complete index (1853); "Lyra Sacra Americana" (New York, 1868). His concordance to Milton's works was republished in England.



Charles Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Benjamin, soldier, b. on Bull Run, Prince William co., Va., 26 May, 1738; d. in October, 1806. His education was very limited, and he became a hunter and led a shiftless life for several years. About 1769 he removed to the Upper Yadkin, in North Carolina, where he acquired a reputation for industry and good habits. Learning from Daniel Boone of the promising country of Kentucky, he formed a party and departed to visit that charming El Dorado; but, after passing Cumberland Gap, they were robbed by a band of Cherokee hunters, and returned to the settlements well nigh famished. Cleveland was made an ensign in 1775, and promoted to a captaincy the following year, serving against the tories in the Wake Forest region, and in the autumn of that year he led his company in Rutherford's campaign against the Cherokees. In 1777 he served at Carter's Fort and the Long Island of Holston, in East Tennessee. In 1778 he was made a justice of the peace of the new county of Wilkes, and colonel of the militia. In June, 1780, he aided in driving the tories, who had assembled at Ramsour's Mills, from

the country; and next performed the great service of his life at the battle of King's Mountain. He was a terror to the tories; but once, in 1781, they got the better of him for a brief period, capturing and conveying him to the woods. They were soon overtaken, however, by Cleveland's friends, who routed the marauders and rescued their leader. He was with Gen. Greene for a time; and in the autumn scoured the Pedee country in quest of tories. He subsequently removed to the Ingals country, on the western border of South Carolina, where he became judge of the court. He grew to enormous proportions, reaching the weight of 450 pounds, and died in his chair.

CLEVELAND, Chauncey Fitch, lawyer and statesman, b. in Hampton, Conn., 16 Feb., 1799. He received a common-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He was elected to the legislature in 1826, and served four terms, again elected in 1832, and was state attorney the same year; again sat in the legislature in 1835–'6, of which body he was twice chosen speaker. He was elected governor of Connecticut in 1842, and re-elected in 1843. He returned to the legislature for the eleventh time in 1847, and in 1849 was elected to congress as a democrat, and re-elected in 1851. He was a presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1860, and at two or three other elections, and was a member of the peace congress of 1861.—His brother, **Mason,** d. in 1855, was state senator, comptroller, and commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut.—**Edward Spicer,** son of Mason, was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1886.

CLEVELAND, Grover, twenty-second president of the United States, b. in Caldwell, Essex co., N. J., 18 March, 1837. On the paternal side he is of English origin. Moses Cleveland emigrated from Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England, in 1635, and settled at Woburn, Mass., where he died in 1701. His grandson was Aaron, whose son, Aaron, was great-great-grandfather of Grover. (See CLEVELAND, AARON.) The second Aaron's son, William, was a silversmith and watchmaker at Norwich, Conn. His son, Richard Falley Cleveland, was graduated at Yale in 1824, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1829, and in the same year married Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth. These two were the parents of Grover Cleveland. The Presbyterian parsonage at Caldwell, where Mr. Cleveland was born, was first occupied by the Rev. Stephen Grover, in whose honor the boy was named; but the first name was early dropped, and he has been known as Grover Cleveland. When he was four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, N. Y., where the son had an academy schooling, and afterward was a clerk in a country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida co., gave Grover additional educational advantages in the academy there. In his seventeenth year he became a clerk and an assistant teacher in the New York institution for the blind in New York city, in which his elder brother, William, an alumnus of Hamilton college, now a Presbyterian clergyman at Forest Port, N. Y., was then a teacher. In 1855 Grover left Holland Patent, in Oneida co., where his mother then resided, to go to the west in search of employment. On his way he stopped at Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, and called on his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, who induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of a volume of the "American Herd-Book," receiving for six weeks' service $60. He afterward assisted in the preparation of several other volumes of this work, and the preface to the fifth volume (1861) acknowledges his services. In August, 1855, he secured a place as clerk and copyist for the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, in Buffalo, began to read Blackstone, and in the autumn of that year was receiving four dollars a week for his work. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, but for three years longer he remained with the firm that first employed him, acting as managing clerk at a salary of $600, soon advanced to $1,000, a part of which he devoted to the support of his widowed mother, who died in 1882. He was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie co., 1 Jan., 1863, and held the office for three years. At this time strenuous efforts were making to bring the civil war to a close. Two of Cleveland's brothers were in the army, and his mother and sisters were dependent largely upon him for support. Unable to enlist, he borrowed money to send a substitute, and it was not till long after the war that he was able to repay the loan. In 1865, at the age of twenty-eight, he was the democratic candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by the republican candidate, his intimate friend, Lyman K. Bass. He then became a law partner of Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 became a member of the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. He continued a successful practice till 1870, when he was elected sheriff of Erie county. At the expiration of his three-years' term he formed a law partnership with his personal friend and political antagonist, Lyman K. Bass, the firm being Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, and, after the forced retirement from failing health of Mr. Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. The firm was prosperous, and Cleveland attained high rank as a lawyer, noted for the simplicity and directness of his logic and expression and thorough mastery of his cases.

In the autumn of 1881 he was nominated democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo, and was elected by a majority of 3,530, the largest ever given to a candidate in that city. In the same election the republican state ticket was carried in Buffalo by an average majority of over 1,600; but Cleveland had a partial republican, independent, and "reform" movement support. He entered upon the office, 1 Jan., 1882, and the following extract from his inaugural address was the key-note of his administration: "It seems to me that a successful and faithful administration of the government of our city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow-citizens, holding their funds in sacred trust, to be expended for their benefit; that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account of them, touching the manner of their expenditure; and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private concerns."

He soon became known as the "veto mayor," using that prerogative fearlessly in checking unwise, illegal, or extravagant expenditure of the public money, and enforcing strict compliance with the requirements of the state constitution and the city charter. By vetoing extravagant appropriations he saved the city nearly $1,000,000 in the first six months of his administration. He opposed giving $500 of the tax-payers' money to the Firemen's benevolent society, on the ground that such appropriation was not permissible under the terms of the state constitution and the charter of the city. He vetoed a resolution diverting $500 from the fourth-of-July appropriation to the observance of decoration day for the same reason, and imme-

diately subscribed one tenth of the sum wanted for the purpose. In brief, he vetoed every exorbitant or illegal appropriation. During his mayoralty the city celebrated the semi-centenary of its corporate existence. His admirable, impartial administration during his entire term of office won tributes to his integrity and ability from the press and the people irrespective of party.

On the second day of the democratic state convention at Syracuse, 22 Sept., 1882, on the third ballot, by a vote of 211 out of 382, Grover Cleveland was nominated for governor, in opposition to Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the U. S. treasury, nominated for the same office three days before by the republican state convention at Saratoga. In his letter of acceptance two weeks afterward Mr. Cleveland wrote: "Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute the laws which the people have made, and within the limits of a constitution which they have established. . . . We may, I think, reduce to quite simple elements the duty which public servants owe, by constantly bearing in mind that they are put in place to protect the rights of the people, to answer their needs as they arise, and to expend for their benefit the money drawn from them by taxation."

In the canvass that followed, Cleveland had the advantage of a united democratic party, and in addition the support of the entire independent press of the state. The election in November was the most remarkable in the political annals of New York. Both gubernatorial candidates were men of character and of unimpeachable public record. Judge Folger had honorably filled high state and federal offices. But there was a wide-spread disaffection in the republican ranks largely due to the belief that the nomination of Folger (nowise obnoxious in itself) was accomplished by means of improper and fraudulent practices in the nominating convention and by the interference of the federal administration. What were called the "half-breeds" largely stayed away from the polls, and in a total vote of 918,894 Cleveland received a plurality of 192,854 over Folger, and a majority over all, including greenback, prohibition, and scattering, of 151,742.

On the last day of December he went to Albany, and on the day following, dispensing with the usual parade, he walked with a friend through the streets from the executive mansion to the capitol and took the oath of office. He entered upon his office, in the words of his inaugural address, "fully appreciating his relations to the people, and determined to serve them faithfully and well." The very beginning of his administration was marked by radical reforms in the executive chamber. Persons having business with the governor were immediately and informally admitted without running a gauntlet of clerks and door-keepers. Less rich than many former governors, with private means of not more than $50,000, Gov. Cleveland lived upon and within his official salary, simply and unostentatiously, keeping no carriage, and daily walking to and from his duties at the capitol.

Among the salient acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to abolish contract labor in the prisons, and when so submitted the system was abolished by an overwhelming majority; his veto of a bill that permitted wide latitude in the investments into which directors of savings banks might put deposits; and the veto of a similar bill allowing like latitude in the investment of securities of fire insurance companies. He vetoed a bill that was a bold effort to establish a monopoly by limiting the right to construct certain street railways to companies heretofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property-owners and local authorities. His much-criticised veto of the "five-cent-fare" bill, which proposed to reduce the rates of fare on the elevated roads in New York city from ten cents to five cents for all hours in the day, was simply and solely because he considered the enactment illegal and a breach of the plighted faith of the state. The general railroad law of 1850 provides for an examination by state officers into the earnings of railroads before the rates of fare can be reduced, and, as this imperative condition had not been complied with previous to the passage of the bill, he vetoed it. He vetoed the Buffalo fire department bill because he believed its provisions would prevent the "economical and efficient administration of an important department in a large city," and subject it to partisan and personal influences. In the second year of his administration he approved the bill enacting important reforms in the appointment and administration of certain local offices in New York city. His state administration was only an expansion of the fundamental principles that controlled his official action while mayor of Buffalo. In a letter written to his brother on the day of his election, he announced the policy he intended to adopt and afterward carried out, "that is, to make the matter a business engagement between the people of the state and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interest of my employers."

The democratic national convention met at Chicago, 8 July, 1884. Three days were devoted to organization, platform, and speeches in favor of candidates. In the evening of 10 July a vote was taken, in which, out of 820 votes, Grover Cleveland received 392. A two-third vote (557) was necessary to a nomination. On the following morning, in the first ballot, Cleveland received 683 votes, and, on motion of Thomas A. Hendricks (subsequently nominated for the vice-presidency), the vote was made unanimous. He was officially notified of his nomination by the convention committee at Albany, 29 July, and made a modest response, promising soon to signify in a more formal manner his acceptance of the nomination. Nearly three weeks later, while the governor was taking a brief vacation at Upper Saranac lake, he wrote and made public the following letter addressed to Col. William F. Vilas, chairman, and others:

ALBANY, N. Y., *Aug.* 18, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated 28 July, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the democratic national convention lately assembled at Chicago.

I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith, and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of president is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as

a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they can not be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them.

Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them.

A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is or can be determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our working-men are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but, as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government, and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our working-men, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered:

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the working-man."

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control, and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen, should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the constitution, the general government should so improve and protect its natural water-ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

The people pay the wages of the public employés, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease; and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple, and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with a humble reliance

upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The canvass that followed was more remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters and qualifications of the candidates than for the prominent presentation of political issues. In the election (4 Nov.) four candidates were in the field, viz.: Grover Cleveland, of New York, democratic; James G. Blaine, of Maine, republican; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, labor and greenback; John P. St. John, of Kansas, prohibition. Cleveland carried the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Blaine carried California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Butler, none; St. John, none. In Iowa, Michigan, and Nebraska there was a fusion on the electoral ticket between the democrats and the greenbackers; hence the total vote counted for Cleveland in those states represents both the democratic and the greenback parties. In Missouri and West Virginia there was a fusion on the electoral ticket between the republicans and the greenbackers; hence the total vote counted for Blaine in those states represents both the republican and the greenback parties. The total popular vote in the United States was 10,067,610, divided as follows:

Cleveland	4,874,986
Blaine	4,851,981
Butler	175,370
St. John	150,369
Blank, defective, and scattering	14,904
Total	10,067,610

The following table gives the electoral vote, which gave Cleveland a majority of 37.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Blaine.	STATES.	Cleveland.	Blaine.
Alabama	10	..	Missouri	16	..
Arkansas	7	..	Nebraska	..	5
California	..	8	Nevada	..	3
Colorado	..	3	New Hampshire	..	4
Connecticut	6	..	New Jersey	9	..
Delaware	3	..	New York	36	..
Florida	4	..	North Carolina	11	..
Georgia	12	..	Ohio	..	23
Illinois	..	22	Oregon	..	3
Indiana	15	..	Pennsylvania	..	30
Iowa	..	13	Rhode Island	..	4
Kansas	..	9	South Carolina	9	..
Kentucky	13	..	Tennessee	12	..
Louisiana	8	..	Texas	13	..
Maine	..	6	Vermont	..	4
Maryland	8	..	Virginia	12	..
Massachusetts	..	14	West Virginia	6	..
Michigan	..	13	Wisconsin	..	11
Minnesota	..	7			
Mississippi	9	..	Totals	219	182

Late in December the executive committee of the Nation civil-service reform league addressed a letter to President-elect Cleveland, commending to his care the interests of civil-service reform. Mr. Cleveland's reply, dated 25 Dec., was as follows:

"That a practical reform in the civil service is demanded is absolutely established by the fact that a statute, referred to in your communication, to secure such a result has been passed in congress, with the assent of both political parties; and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for the fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of true democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as president, approved by the party to which I belong and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

"I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But, fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

"There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

"If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that, though the coming administration is to be democratic, due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that, while democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment."

When the New York legislature assembled, 6 Jan., 1885, Mr. Cleveland resigned the governorship of the state, but he continued his residence in Albany. The time between his resignation as governor and his inauguration as president was occupied in receiving visits from many of the leading men in his party. On 27 Feb. was published a letter of the president-elect in answer to one signed by several members of congress, in which he indicated his opposition to an increased coinage of

silver, and suggested a suspension of the purchase and coinage of that metal as a measure of safety, in order to prevent a financial crisis, and the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. His inaugural address was written during the ten days previous to his setting out for Washington. On the evening of Monday, 2 March, he took a special train on the New York and West Shore railroad, and, accompanied by his brother and two sisters, and Daniel Manning (subsequently appointed secretary of the treasury) and Col. Daniel S. Lamont, his private secretary, arrived in Washington at seven o'clock the next morning, before it was generally known that he had left Albany. On the following day he went to the capitol in company with President Arthur, and, after the usual preliminaries had been completed, he delivered his inaugural address from the eastern steps of the capitol, in the presence of a vast concourse. At its conclusion the oath of office was administered by Chief-Justice Waite. At its close he entered the open carriage of ex-President Arthur, and was driven with him to the White House, where from a temporary platform he reviewed the inaugural parade, a procession numbering more than 100,000 men. In the address he urged the people of all parties to lay aside political animosities in order to sustain the government. He declared his approval of the Monroe doctrine as a guide in foreign relations, of strict economy

in the administration of the finances, of the protection of the Indians, and their elevation to citizenship, of the security of the freed men in their rights, and of the laws against Mormon polygamy, and the importation of a servile class of foreign laborers. In respect to appointments to office he said that the people demand the application of business principles to public affairs, and said that the people have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employés, who hold their places solely as a reward for partisan service, and those who worthily seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief. On the following day he sent to the senate the nominations for his cabinet officers as follows: Secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; secretary of war, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; postmaster-general, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; attorney-general, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas; secretary of the interior, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. The nominations were promptly confirmed. On 12 March, 1885, President Cleveland withdrew from the senate, which met in extra session to take action on appointments and other business connected with the new administration, the Spanish reciprocity and Nicaragua canal treaties, in order that they might be considered by the new executive. On 13 March he issued a proclamation announcing the intention of the government to remove from the Oklahoma country, in Indian territory, the white intruders who sought to settle there, which was done shortly afterward by a detachment of soldiers. The president announced in regard to official changes that, with the exception of heads of departments, foreign ministers, and other officers charged with the execution of the policy of the administration, no removals would take place except for cause. He thereby came into conflict with many influential members of his party, who advocated the speedy removal of republican office-holders and the appointment of democrats, in order to strengthen the party as a political organization. While that class of politicians objected to the slowness with which removals were made, and to the appointment of independents, and in a few instances republicans, the republicans and some of the civil-service reformers complained of other appointments as not being in accord with the professions of the president. "Offensive partisanship" was declared by the president to be a ground for removal, and numerous republican functionaries were displaced under that rule, while the term became a by-word. After the burning of Aspinwall by revolutionists on 31 March, 1885, the president ordered a naval expedition for the protection of Americans and their property, and the town was temporarily occupied by American marines, who restored and maintained order until the regular government resumed authority there. When disturbances threatened to break out between the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes in Indian territory, Gen. Sheridan, at the request of Mr. Cleveland, visited that country in order to study the cause of the troubles. He reported that the threatened outbreak was the result of the occupation of Indian lands by cattle-owners who leased vast areas from the Indians at a merely nominal rental. The legal officers of the government decided that these leases were contrary to law and invalid. The president thereupon issued a proclamation warning all cattle companies and ranchmen to remove their herds from Indian territory within forty days. The owners of cattle represented to the president that the execution of this order would entail heavy losses, and that its fulfilment was physically impossible. He resisted their pleadings, and when they found him unyielding they hastily vacated the Indian lands without obliging the government to resort to forcible means. On 10 Aug. another proclamation of the president warned cattle-graziers to remove all fences that they had placed on public lands, which decree was promptly obeyed. In his message at the opening of the first session of the 49th congress, on 8 Dec., 1885, President Cleveland recommended increased appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, the abolition of duties on works of art, the reduction of the tariff on necessaries of life, the suspension of compulsory silver coinage, the improvement of the navy, the appointment of six general Indian commissioners, reform in the laws under which titles to the public lands are required from the government, more stringent laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, an act to prohibit the immigration of Mormons, the extension of the principle of civil-service reform, and an increase in the salaries of the commissioners, and the passage of a law to determine the order of presidential succession in the event of a vacancy. The senate, sitting in secret session for the consideration of the president's ap-

pointments, called for the papers on file in the departments relating to the causes for which certain officers had been removed. Upon the refusal of the president to submit the documents to their inspection, a dispute ensued, and threats were uttered by republican senators that no appointments should be confirmed unless their right to inspect papers on the official files were respected. On 1 March, 1886, Mr. Cleveland sent a long message to the senate, in which he took the ground that under the constitution the right of removal or suspension from office lay entirely within the competency and discretion of the president; that sections of the tenure-of-office act requiring him to report to the senate reasons for suspending officers had been repealed; and that the papers that the senate demanded to see were not official, but were of a personal and private nature. Eventually the appointments of the president were ratified, with the exception of a few cases, where the persons nominated were notoriously of unfit character. A democratic member of congress who had approved the application of a candidate for an office under the government, and afterward had expressed disapproval of the man's appointment, received an open letter from President Cleveland complaining of the insincerity of senators and representatives, on whose advice he must rely when he appointed local officers, in recommending for politic reasons persons whom they knew to be unfit for office. During the first fiscal year of Mr. Cleveland's administration 18 per cent. of the postmasters throughout the country were removed or suspended, which is a somewhat larger proportion than in recent years; while in the departments at Washington eight clerks out of every hundred were removed.

On 2 March, after receiving representations from the Chinese government with reference to outrages on Chinamen at Rock Springs, in which the ground was taken that claims for compensation would hold as in the case of injuries inflicted upon American citizens in China, Mr. Cleveland sent to congress a message in which he affirmed that the United States were not bound, either by treaty or international law, to pay for the loss of life or property by Chinamen in the United States, yet recommended to the benevolent consideration of congress the question of voting an indemnity to the sufferers at Rock Springs or their families. When further anti-Chinese disturbances occurred at Portland, Oregon, and other places, he ordered out troops, and expressed his determination to protect the Chinese as far as lay within the power of the government.

In a message to congress, dated 22 April, 1886, the president recommended the creation of a commission of labor, to consist of three members, who should be permanent officers of the government, with authority, in connection with other duties, to consider and settle by arbitration, when called upon to do so by the interested parties, all disputes between laborers and capitalists concerning wages or employment.

In the presidency, as before in the governorship of New York, Mr. Cleveland has exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. Of 987 bills that passed both houses in the session that ended 5 Aug., 1886, 115 were vetoed. Of these, 102 were private pension bills, and six were bills for the erection of public buildings. Of the general measures that failed to receive his signature, the most important was the Morrison resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to apply to the redemption of bonds any surplus in the treasury exceeding $100,000,000. The river-and-harbor bill, containing appropriations that many deemed useless and extravagant, but which the law does not permit the president to strike out in detail, and the bill taxing oleomargarine two cents a pound, which was criticised as an unjust discrimination against one class of producers for the benefit of another, were not vetoed. On signing the latter, the president sent a message to congress, in which he gave as his reason that the stamps required by the act would mark the character of the substance and prevent its being fraudulently sold. President Cleveland married, in the White House (see illustration, page 655), on 2 June, 1886, Frances Folsom, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar. Except the wife of Madison, Mrs. Cleveland is the youngest of the many mistresses of the White House, having been born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864.—His youngest sister, **Rose Elizabeth,** b. in Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1846, removed in 1853 to Holland Patent, N. Y., where her father was settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church, and where he died the same year. She was educated at Houghton seminary, became a teacher in that school, and two years later assumed charge of the Collegiate institute in Lafayette, Ind. She taught for a time in a private school in Pennsylvania, and then prepared a course of historical lectures, which she delivered before the students of Houghton seminary. Her services as a lecturer were demanded in other schools. When not employed in this manner, she devoted herself to her aged mother in the homestead at Holland Patent, N. Y., purchased with her own earnings, until her mother's death in 1882. After the inauguration of the president, she became the mistress of the White House. She has published a volume of lectures and essays under the title "George Eliot's Poetry, and other Studies" (New York, 1885), and "The Long Run," a novel (1886). After her brother's marriage in 1886 she returned to Holland Patent, and assumed the editorship of "Literary Life," a magazine published in Chicago, but was dissatisfied with the conduct of the publisher, and resigned.

Frances Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, John Fitch, journalist, b. in Clymer, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 4 Feb., 1819; d. in New York city, 9 Oct., 1876. His family were neighbors of the parents of Horace Greeley, and, after receiving a liberal education and learning the printer's trade, he went to New York and obtained a place on the "Tribune," which had been founded by Greeley three years before. In 1846 he married Mr. Greeley's sister Esther. He was at different times Albany correspondent of the "Tribune," editor of the weekly and semi-weekly editions, and news editor. He was a stockholder in the paper from 1848. In 1862 he became an assessor of internal revenue, and in 1869 was transferred to the district embracing the financial institutions of Wall street, but resigned in 1871 and became financial editor of the "Tribune," and subsequently compiler of the "Tribune Almanac."

CLEVENGER, Shobal Vail, sculptor, b. near Middletown, Butler co., Ohio, 22 Oct., 1812; d. at sea, 23 Sept., 1843. He was the son of a New Jersey weaver, went to Cincinnati when a boy, and found occupation as a stone-cutter. Having developed artistic ability, as was shown by some very creditable tombstone work, he was induced by David Guio to carve busts in freestone. His first effort in this direction was the likeness of E. S. Thomas, then editor of the Cincinnati "Evening Post," which was executed directly in the stone, without the intervention of plaster. He subsequently devoted himself to art, and transferred his studio to New York. Among his sitters were William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and Washington Allston. Specimens of his work are now preserved in the art-galleries of the Boston athenæum, the New York and Philadelphia historical societies, the Metropolitan museum of art in New York, and the Academy of fine arts in Philadelphia. His bust of Daniel Webster, recognized as the most faithful likeness of the great statesman, was selected by the Post-office department as best adapted for representation on the fifteen cent U. S. postage-stamp. In 1840 he went to reside in Rome, where he executed the "North American Indian," which was the first distinctive American piece of sculpture made in Rome, and attracted a large number of Italians to his studio. While in Italy he contracted pulmonary phthsis by inhalation of stone-dust. He died when one day's sail from Gibraltar, and his body was consigned to the ocean. His works are characterized by remarkable fidelity, strength, and beauty of execution. Henry T. Tuckerman says of him: "Brief as was the life of Clevenger, it was for the most part happy and altogether honorable."—His son, **Shobal Vail,** physician, b. in Florence, Italy, 24 March, 1843, received his early education in the Jesuit college of New Orleans, and later was graduated at Chicago medical college. In 1860 he filled a clerkship in a St. Louis bank, which he resigned to visit New Mexico, crossing the plains for this purpose, but returning soon after the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted in the U. S. army, and served in the engineer corps, attaining the rank of first lieutenant. Subsequently he was engaged in surveying in Montana and Dakota, and filled the office of U. S. deputy surveyor. Later he built the first telegraph-line through Dakota, and for a time was chief engineer of the Dakota southern railroad. In 1873 he began the study of medicine under army surgeons in Fort Sully, while holding the appointment of civilian meteorologist in the U. S. signal service. He settled in Chicago in 1879, and after studying medicine became a specialist in nervous and mental diseases. For some years he was pathologist to the Chicago county insane asylum, and he is consulting physician in his specialties to the Michael Reese hospital and to the Alexian Brothers' hospital. He has also held the professorship of anatomy in the Art institute of Chicago. Dr. Clevenger is a member of many scientific organizations, and a frequent contributor to the scientific press. He has published a "Treatise on Government Surveying" (New York, 1874); "Comparative Physiology and Psychology" (Chicago, 1885); and "Lectures on Artistic Anatomy and the Sciences Useful to the Artist" (New York, 1887).

CLIFFORD, John Henry, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Providence, R. I., 16 Jan., 1809; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 2 Jan., 1876. He was graduated at Brown in 1827, studied law, and settled in New Bedford, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1835 he became a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1862 was president of the senate. From 1849 till 1858 he was attorney-general of the state, except during the years 1853–'4, when he filled the office of governor. Among the prominent cases in which he acted for the state was the prosecution of Prof. John W. Webster, of Harvard, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman in 1850. In 1867 he retired from the legal profession and became president of the Boston and Providence railroad company. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1849, Amherst in 1853, and Harvard in 1853. For several years he was president of the board of overseers of Harvard.

CLIFFORD, Nathan, jurist, b. in Rumney, N. H., 18 Aug., 1803; d. in Cornish, Me., 25 July, 1881. He received his early education at the Haverhill, N. H., academy, and later supported himself while studying at the Hampton literary institution. After graduation he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in York county, Me., in 1827. From 1830 till 1834 he was a member of the Maine legislature, and during the last two years was speaker. He was a member of the democratic party, and was considered one of its ablest leaders. In 1834 he was appointed attorney-general of Maine, an office which he filled until 1838, when he was elected to congress and served for two terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843. During the presidential canvass of 1840 he advocated the re-election of Martin Van Buren, and met in public discussion many of the most distinguished whig orators, gaining for himself the reputation of being one of the most eloquent champions of the democracy. In 1846 Mr. Clifford became attorney-general in President Polk's cabinet. In arranging the terms of peace between Mexico and the United States, he went to Mexico as the U. S. commissioner, with the powers of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; and through him the treaty was arranged with the Mexican government, by which California became a part of the United States. He served from 18 March, 1848, till 6 Sept., 1849, after which he returned to Maine and resumed his law practice. In 1858 he was nominated as an associate justice of the supreme court by President Buchanan. To the people of Maine this appointment gave great satisfaction, as he was not only the first cabinet officer from that state, but also the only representative she ever had in the supreme court. In 1877, as the oldest associate judge, he became president of the electoral commission convened early in that year. Although a firm believer in Mr. Tilden's election he conducted the proceedings with perfect impartiality. Subsequent to the inauguration of President Hayes he refrained from visiting the executive mansion. In October, 1880, he was attacked with a serious illness, a complication of disorders arose, and it became necessary to amputate one of his feet in consequence of gan-

grene. From this illness he never recovered. He published "United States Circuit Court Reports" (2 vols., Boston, 1869).

CLIFTON, William, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1772; d. in December, 1799. His father was a wealthy Quaker. Owing to his delicate health, all ideas of an active life were abandoned, and he found consolation and employment in literature, and became proficient in music and drawing. He was fond of field sports, and soon relinquished the Quaker garb. During the excitement produced by Jay's treaty, Clifton used his pen in support of the administration, contributing to the newspapers many satires in prose and verse. The longest of these productions was entitled "The Group," in which various mechanics and tradesmen are represented as meeting for a discussion upon topics beyond their depth respecting politics and the state. The coarse material of Jacobinism, which is not disguised, is occasionally elevated by the polish of the verse. "The Rhapsody on the Times" is another production of the same character, but written to the measure of "Hudibras." In his poem, the "Chimeriad," which was left unfinished, he boldly personifies, in the character of the witch Chimera, the false philosophy then reigning in France. He also wrote an epistle to Gifford, which was published anonymously in the first American edition of Gifford's poems. One of his best papers is a pretended French manuscript, in prose and verse, describing the descent of Talleyrand into hell. His poems were collected and published after his death, with "Introductory Notes of his Life and Character" (New York, 1800).

CLINCH, Charles Powell, author, b. in New York city, 20 Oct., 1797; d. there, 16 Dec., 1880. He was the son of a wealthy ship-chandler, and was educated in New York. In early life he became the secretary of Henry Eckford, an eminent ship-builder of the metropolis, at whose country residence, a short distance from the city, he met Halleck, Drake, and others of the Knickerbocker school. For many years Mr. Clinch was an editorial writer for the press, and a literary and dramatic critic. He also wrote numerous poems, theatrical addresses, and plays, including "The Spy," "The Expelled Collegians," and "The First of May," the last of which was produced at the Broadway theatre. In 1835 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and during the same year the great fire in New York swept away his fortune, which had been invested principally in insurance stocks. He then obtained a place in the New York custom-house, where his aptitude for the work was such that he was promoted to be deputy, and then assistant collector, which office he held until 1876, when he resigned after forty years of service, at the same time changing his place of residence from Staten Island to New York city. So sensitive was he of even a suspicion of partiality in the performance of his public duties that he never, under any circumstances, would give decisions in cases connected with the importations of his brother-in-law, Alexander T. Stewart. Mr. Clinch was one of the five intrusted with the secret of the authorship of "The Croakers" (see HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE), which appeared in the "Evening Post" during April and May, 1819. He was a great admirer of William Cullen Bryant, and wrote a poem to his memory, which, with a short biographical sketch, appears in Gen. Wilson's "Bryant and Friends" (New York, 1886).

Chas. P. Clinch

CLINCH, Duncan Lamont, soldier, b. in Edgecombe county, N. C., 6 April, 1787; d. in Macon, Ga., 27 Nov., 1849. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 3d U. S. infantry on 1 July, 1808, and was gradually promoted until he became, on 20 April, 1819, colonel of the 8th infantry, and ten years later brevet brigadier-general. When the Seminole war began in Florida in 1835, Gen. Clinch was in command of that district. He commanded at the battle of Withlacoochee, 31 Dec., 1835, and displayed the most intrepid courage. In September, 1836, he resigned his commission and settled on a plantation near St. Mary's, Ga. Subsequently he was elected as a whig to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Millen, and served from 15 Feb., 1844, till 3 March, 1845. His daughter married Gen. Robert Anderson.

CLINGMAN, Thomas Lanier, senator, b. in Huntsville, N. C., 27 July, 1812. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832 with high honors, after which he studied law and was elected a member of the legislature. He settled in Asheville, Buncombe co., N. C., in 1836, and was sent to the state senate in 1840. Later he was elected as a whig to congress, and served continuously from 4 Dec., 1843, till 14 June, 1858, with the exception of the 29th congress. During his long career in the house, extending over thirteen years, he participated in nearly all of the important debates, and as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs acquitted himself with ability. His first week in congress was marked by an encounter with Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, in which he displayed great readiness and self-possession. His speech against the so-called "21st rule" was extensively published, and his reply to Duncan's "coon speech" made a decided impression. Later his speech on the causes of Henry Clay's defeat led to a duel between himself and William L. Yancey, of Alabama. He also made important speeches on the slavery question, on Gen. Scott's conduct in Mexico, the tariff, against commercial restrictions, on mediation in the eastern war, Texas debts, British policy in Cuba, and especially against the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. It is said that while a member of congress he attended every day's session of the house without a single exception. He was originally a whig, but subsequently joined the democratic party. In 1858, on the appointment of Asa Biggs as U. S. judge for the district of North Carolina, Mr. Clingman was selected by the governor of that state to fill the vacancy in the senate, and subsequently elected for six years after 4 March, 1861; but he withdrew with the southern members on 21 Jan., 1861. In May of that year he was sent as a commissioner to the Confederate congress, to give assurances that North Carolina would co-operate with the Confederate states, and was invited to participate in the discussions of that body. In July he was expelled from the U. S. senate with those who neglected to send in their resignations. He entered the Confederate army as colonel, and on 17 May, 1862, was

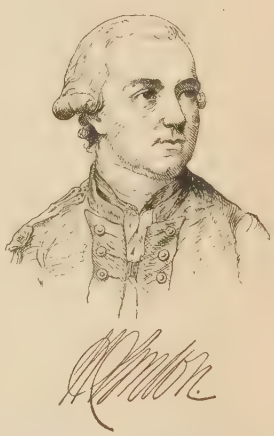
appointed a brigadier-general in command of the 8th, 31st, 51st, and 61st North Carolina infantry. He served through the war, surrendering with Gen. J. E. Johnston in April, 1865. He was a delegate to the National democratic convention held in 1868. In 1855 he measured and made known through the Smithsonian institution the highest point of the Black mountain, since designated as "Clingman's peak," and in 1858 he determined the highest point of the Smoky mountain, designated on the maps of the coast survey as "Clingman's dome." He also made known the existence in North Carolina of the diamond, ruby, platinum, corundum, and many other rare minerals, and the important mica-mines in Mitchell and Yancey counties were first opened by him. Since the close of the war Gen. Clingman has devoted his attention to mining and to scientific and literary pursuits. He has published a volume of his speeches (1878) and minor works, including "Follies of the Positive Philosophers" (Raleigh, 1878).

CLINTON, Charles, ancestor of the Clintons in the United States, b. in the county Longford, Ireland, in 1690; d. in what is now Orange county, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1773. His grandfather, William Clinton, was an adherent of Charles I., and fled to Ireland for refuge after the defeat of the royalists. His maternal grandfather was a captain in Cromwell's army. Charles, with a party of relatives and friends, chartered a ship and sailed for Philadelphia, 20 May, 1729. The captain formed a plan to starve the passengers, either with a view to obtaining their property, or to deter emigration; and, after the death of many, among whom were a son and daughter of Mr. Clinton, they were finally allowed to land on Cape Cod, on 4 Oct., having paid a large sum for their lives. A proposition to wrest the command from the captain had previously failed, owing to want of energy among his victims. In the spring of 1731 the party settled in Ulster county, six miles west of the Hudson and sixty miles north of New York, where Mr. Clinton pursued his occupation of farmer and land-surveyor. He was afterward justice of the peace, county judge, and lieutenant-colonel of the Ulster county militia. He was made a lieutenant-colonel in Oliver DeLancy's regiment on 24 March, 1758, and served under Col. Bradstreet at the siege and capture of Fort Frontenac.—His son, **Alexander,** was graduated at Princeton in 1750, and became a physician.—A second son, **Charles,** d. in April, 1791, was a surgeon in the army that took Havana in 1762.—A third son, **James,** soldier, b. in Ulster county, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1736; d. in Little Britain, Orange co., N. Y., 22 Dec., 1812, was provided by his father with an excellent education, but his ruling inclination was for military life. He was appointed an ensign in the 2d regiment of Ulster county militia, and became its lieutenant-colonel before the beginning of the revolution. During the war of 1756, between the English and French, he particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Fort Frontenac, where he was a captain under Bradstreet, rendering essential service by capturing a French sloop-of-war on Lake Ontario. The confidence reposed in his character may be estimated by his appointment as captain-commandant of four regiments levied for the protection of the western frontiers of Ulster and Orange counties. He was appointed colonel of the 3d New York regiment on 30 June, 1775, and in the same year accompanied Montgomery to Quebec. He was made brigadier-general, 9 Aug., 1776, and commanded Fort Clinton when it was attacked, in October, 1777, by Sir Henry Clinton. After a gallant defence by about 600 militia against 3,000 British troops, Fort Clinton, as well as Fort Montgomery, of which his brother, Gen. George Clinton, was commander-in-chief, was carried by storm. Gen. Clinton was the last man to leave the works, receiving a severe bayonet-wound, but escaping from the enemy by riding a short distance and then sliding down a precipice 100 feet, to the creek, whence he made his way to the mountain. In 1779 he joined with 1,600 men the expedition of Gen. Sullivan against the Indians, proceeding up the Mohawk to the head of Otsego lake, where he succeeded in floating his bateaux on the shallow outlet by damming up the lake and then letting out the water suddenly. After an engagement, in which the Indians were defeated with great loss at Newtown (now Elmira), all resistance upon their part ceased; their settlements were destroyed, and they fled to the British fortress of Niagara. Gen. Clinton commanded at Albany during a great part of the war, but was present at the siege of Yorktown and at the evacuation of New York by the British. He was a commissioner to adjust the boundary-line between New York and Pennsylvania, and was a member of the legislature and of the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States. —A fourth son, **George,** statesman, b. in Little Britain, Ulster co., N. Y., 26 July, 1739; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 April, 1812. On his return from a privateering cruise in 1758, he accompanied his father and brother James in the expedition against Fort Frontenac as a lieutenant, and, on the disbanding of the colonial forces, he studied in the law-office of William Smith, and settled in his birthplace, receiving shortly afterward a clerkship from the colonial governor, Admiral George Clinton, a connection of the family. He was elected in 1768 to the New York assembly, where he so resolutely maintained the cause of the colonies against the crown that, on 22 April, 1775, he was elected by the New York provincial convention one of the delegates to the second continental congress, taking his seat on 15 May. He did not vote on the question of independence, as the members of the New York provincial congress, which he represented, did not consider themselves authorized to instruct their delegates to act on that question. They purposely left it to the new provincial congress, which met at White Plains, 8 July, 1776, and which, on the next day, passed unanimously a resolution approving of the declaration. Clinton was likewise prevented from signing the declaration with the New York delegation on 15 July, by receiving, on the 7th of that month, an imperative call from Washington to take post in the Highlands, with rank as general of militia. In the spring of 1777 he was a deputy to the New York

provincial congress, which framed the first state constitution, but was again called into the field by congress, and appointed, 25 March, 1777, a brigadier-general in the Continental army. Assisted by his brother James, he made a brilliant, though unsuccessful, defence, 6 Oct., 1777, of the Highland forts, Clinton and Montgomery, against Sir Henry Clinton. He was chosen first governor of the state, 20 April, 1777, and in 1780 was re-elected to the office, which he retained by successive elections until 1795. From the period of his first occupation of the gubernatorial chair until its final relinquishment he exhibited great energy of character, and, in the defence of the state, rendered important services, both in a civil and military capacity. In 1780 he thwarted an expedition led by Sir John Johnson, Brant, and Cornplanter, into the Mohawk valley, and thus saved the settlers from the horrors of the torch and scalping-knife. He was active in preventing encroachments on the territory of New York by the settlers of the New Hampshire grants, and was largely instrumental with Timothy Pickering in concluding, after the war, lasting treaties of peace with the western Indians. In 1783 he accompanied Washington and Hamilton on a tour of the northern and western posts of the state, on their return visiting, with Schuyler as a guide, the High-Rock Spring at Saratoga. While on this trip he first conceived the project of a canal between the Mohawk and Wood creek, which he recommended to the legislature in his speech opening the session of 1791, an idea that was subsequently carried out to its legitimate end in the Erie and Champlain canals by his nephew, Gov. De Witt Clinton. At the time of Shays's rebellion, 1787, he marched in person, at the head of the militia, against the insurgents, and by this prompt action greatly aided the governor of Massachusetts in quelling that outbreak. In 1788 he presided at the state convention to ratify the Federal constitution, the adoption of which he opposed, believing that too much power would thereby pass to the Federal congress and the executive. At the first presidential election he received three of the electoral votes cast for the vice-presidency. In 1792, when Washington was re-elected, Clinton had for the same office fifty votes, and at the sixth presidential election, 1809–'13, he received six ballots from New York for the office of president. In 1800 he was chosen to the legislature after one of the most hotly contested elections in the annals of the state; and in 1801 he was again governor. In 1804 he was elected vice-president of the United States, which office he filled until his death. His last important public act was to negative, by his casting vote in the senate, the renewal of the charter of the U. S. bank in 1811. He took great interest in education, and in his message at the opening session of the legislature of 1795 he initiated the movement for the organization of a common-school system. As a military man, Clinton was bold and courageous, and endowed with a will that rarely failed him in sudden emergencies. As a civil magistrate he was a stanch friend to literature and social order. In private life he was affectionate, winning, though dignified in his manner, strong in his dislikes, and warm in his friendships. The vast influence that he wielded was due more to sound judgment, marvellous energy, and great moral force of character, than to any specially high-sounding or brilliant achievements.—James's son, **De Witt**, statesman, b. in Little Britain, New Windsor, Orange co., N. Y., 2 March, 1769; d. in Albany, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1828, was graduated at Columbia in 1786, studied law under Samuel Jones in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1788, but practised very little, preferring to take part in politics as an active republican. While the Federal constitution was still a subject for discussion, he wrote, under the signature of "A Countryman," a series of letters in reply to the "Federalist," and, when the constitution came up before the state convention for ratification, he reported for the press the debates of that body. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, then governor of New York, and was a leading champion, through the press, of his administration. He was also made one of the secretaries of the newly organized Board of regents of the state university, and secretary of the Board of commissioners of state fortifications. He left these offices when his uncle retired from the governorship in 1795, but continued to uphold the republican cause, opposing the administration of Gov. Jay and President John Adams. While assailing the federalists for their hostility to France, he nevertheless raised, equipped, and commanded a company of artillery for service in the event of war with that country. He also studied the natural sciences at this time. He was chosen to the lower branch of the legislature in 1797, and from 1798 till 1802 was a member of the state senate. In 1801 he became a member of the governor's council, and revived an old claim of that body to a right of nomination co-ordinate with that of the governor. Gov. Jay adjourned the council, denying this right, but Clinton defended his position in the legislature, and the matter was referred to the people, who supported his views by amending the state constitution. While in the state senate, Clinton worked to secure the public defence, for the passage of sanitary laws, the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, and the arts, the relief of prisoners for debt, and the abolition of slavery in the state. He also used his influence to promote the use of steam in navigation. He was chosen to the U. S. senate in 1802, and while there distinguished himself by a powerful speech opposing war with Spain. He resigned in 1802, to take the office of mayor of New York, to which his uncle, now governor for the second time, had appointed him. This office was then very important, the mayor of the city being also president of the council and chief judge of the court of common pleas. He continued mayor until 1815, with the exception of the years from 1807–'9 and 1810–'1. During this time he was also state senator from 1805 till 1811, lieutenant-governor from 1811 till 1813, and was also a member of the council of appointment. After his uncle, George Clinton, ceased to be prominent, on account of his advanced age, De Witt Clinton came to be regarded as a promising republican candidate for the presidency. Aaron Burr's disgrace removed one of his rivals; but Clinton soon began to be looked on with distrust by his party, on account of his want of sympathy with some of President Jefferson's acts and with Madison's course previous to the war of 1812. He was suspected of a leaning toward the federalists, and was bitterly assailed by his enemies, toward whom his own course had never been mild. The republican caucus at Washington in 1812 renominated Madison; but Clinton, retaining his hold on the party in his own state, and relying on the support of the federalists, secured a nomination from the republican members of the New York legislature. The result of the election was the choice of Madison by a majority of thirty-nine electoral votes. Clinton, having alienated his party by his course, without gaining the full sympathy

of the federalists, was in 1813 displaced from the office of lieutenant-governor. He was still mayor of New York, however, and did all in his power to advance the interests of that city. By aiding in the establishment of schools, the amelioration of criminal laws, the relief of suffering, the encouragement of agriculture, and the correction of vice, he showed himself one of the foremost friends of the people, and his popularity increased accordingly. His efforts in founding institutions of science, literature, and art, helped to give the city the metropolitan character it had hitherto lacked, and his liberality in securing the public defence, and in voting money and men to the government, served to arrest the popular suspicions of his loyalty. Above all, he was the friend of internal improvements. As early as 1809 he had been appointed one of seven commissioners to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson to the lakes. He was sent by the legislature in 1812 to urge the adoption of the project by congress, but his efforts were unsuccessful. In January, 1815, a republican council of appointment removed him from the mayoralty, and in the autumn of that year he prepared an elaborate petition to the legislature, asking for the immediate construction of the Erie and Champlain canals. This was adopted by popular meetings, and ably advocated by Clinton himself before the legislature, and in 1817 a bill authorizing the construction of the Erie canal passed that body. Clinton's memorial had brought him prominently forward as the promoter of the enterprise, and, in spite of the opposition of those who denounced the scheme as visionary, he was elected governor of the state in 1817 by a non-partisan vote. The canal was begun on 4 July, 1817, Gov. Clinton breaking the ground with his own hand. But, notwithstanding this happy beginning of his administration, it was filled with violent political controversies, and though he was re-elected in 1819, it was by a reduced majority. In 1822, a popular convention having adopted constitutional amendments that he did not entirely approve, he refused to be again a candidate. His opponents secured his removal from the office of canal commissioner in 1824, and popular indignation at the injustice of this act resulted in his election as governor by a majority of 16,000, larger than had before been given to any candidate, and he was re-elected in 1826. In October, 1825, the Erie canal was opened with great ceremony, and Gov. Clinton was carried on a barge in a triumphal progress from Lake Erie to New York. In this same year he declined the English mission offered to him by President John Quincy Adams. Gov. Clinton's death, which was sudden, took place while he was still in office; but he had lived to inaugurate several branches of the Erie canal, and by his influence had done much toward developing the canal system in other states. He was tall and well formed, of majestic presence and dignified manners. He published "Discourse before the New York Historical Society" (1812); "Memoir on the Antiquities of Western New York" (1818); "Letters on the Natural History and Internal Resources of New York" (New York, 1822); "Speeches to the Legislature" (1823), and several literary and historical addresses. See Hosack's "Memoir of De Witt Clinton" (1829); Renwick's "Life of De Witt Clinton" (1840); Campbell's "Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton" (1849); and "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans." Some of Clinton's letters to his friend, Col. Henry Post, of New York, giving interesting glimpses of his character, were published by John Bigelow in "Harper's Magazine" for February and March, 1875.—James Clinton's grandson, **Alexander,** b. in Little Britain, Orange co., N. Y., 7 April, 1793; d. in New York city, 16 Feb., 1878, was graduated at the College of physicians and surgeons in 1819, and, after practising some years in his native county, returned to New York in 1832, where he continued in practice until advanced age obliged him to retire. During the war of 1812 he was an officer in the army, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

CLINTON, George, colonial governor of New York, d. 10 July, 1761. He was the youngest son of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, and appointed commodore and governor of Newfoundland in 1732. On 21 May, 1741, he became governor of New York, and entered on the duties of the office in September, 1743. His want of skill in civil affairs peculiarly exposed him to the tumults and commotions of colonial government. In his controversies with the assembly, instigated by Chief-Justice James DeLancy, Colden, afterward lieutenant-governor, was his champion with the pen, his chief opponent being Horsmanden. Clinton was succeeded, in October, 1753, by Sir D. Osborne, and afterward became governor of Greenwich hospital. He was vice-admiral of the red in 1745, and admiral of the fleet in 1757.—His son, Sir **Henry,** British general, b. in 1738; d. in Gibraltar, Spain, 23 Dec., 1795, became a captain of the guards in 1758, and served in Hanover during the remainder of the seven years' war. In May, 1775, having attained the rank of major-general, he was sent to Boston, along with Burgoyne and Howe. In the following winter he went on an expedition to North Carolina to co-operate with the loyalists there and redeem the colony for the king. Sir Peter Parker, with the fleet and re-enforcements from Ireland, was to join him there, but was detained by contrary winds and did not reach the American coast till May. The overwhelming defeat of the tories at Moore's Creek in February made Clinton think it unsafe to land in North Carolina. He cruised up and down the coast until Parker's arrival, and it was then decided to go south and capture Charleston. On 28 June they attacked Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and were totally defeated. Clinton then sailed for New York and took part in Gen. Howe's campaigns from the battle of Long Island to the capture of Philadelphia. When Howe sailed for Chesapeake bay in the summer of 1777, Clinton was left in command of New York. About this time he was made K. C. B. In September he stormed Forts Clinton and Montgomery, on the Hudson river, and sent a force to relieve Burgoyne at Saratoga, but too late to be of any avail. On Sir William Howe's resignation, 14 April, 1778, Clinton was appointed commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in America, with the rank of lieu-



tenant-general. In June he evacuated Philadelphia, and on his retreat through New Jersey fought an indecisive battle with Washington at Monmouth Court-House. In December, 1779, he set sail for South Carolina, taking Lord Cornwallis with him, and leaving Gen. Knyphausen in command of New York. In the spring he invested Charleston, and on 12 May succeeded in capturing that city, together with the whole southern army of 6,000 men under Gen. Lincoln. This was one of the heaviest blows dealt to the Americans during the revolutionary war, and it may well have consoled Sir Henry Clinton for his humiliating defeat before Charleston in 1776. Leaving Cornwallis in command at the south, Sir Henry returned to New York, and during the summer matured, in concert with Benedict Arnold, the famous scheme for the treasonable surrender of West Point. He accomplished nothing more of a military nature, as his army in New York was held in virtual blockade by Washington. In October, 1781, Sir Henry set sail for Chesapeake bay with a large naval and military force, to relieve Lord Cornwallis, but did not arrive in the neighborhood until after the surrender; on hearing of which, without landing, he returned to New York. He was soon afterward superseded by Sir Guy Carleton, and returned to England in June, 1782. He was elected to parliament, and afterward made governor of Limerick. In 1793 he was appointed to the command of Gibraltar. He wrote "A Narrative of the Campaign in 1781 in North America" (London, 1783; reprinted, Philadelphia, 1865); a rejoinder to Lord Cornwallis's "Observations" on the aforesaid; and "Observations on Stedman's History of the American War" (London, 1794).

CLINTON, J. J., M. E. bishop, b. about 1820; d. in Atlantic City, N. J., 25 May, 1881. He was of African servile descent, but enjoyed in his youth many advantages of education that were denied at that time to most of his race. He began his ministry in 1839, became local preacher in his church in 1840, and entered the itinerancy in 1841. He was ordained deacon in 1844, elder in 1846, and was elected and consecrated bishop in May, 1864. During the forty years of his labors he travelled through nearly every state in the union. He was missionary bishop in the south during and after the war, and very successful in the establishment there of missions and annual conferences. Bishop Clinton was an eloquent speaker, and possessed rare executive ability. He occasionally contributed to the press.

CLITZ, John Mellen Brady, naval officer, b. in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1821. His father, Capt. John Clitz, distinguished himself at Fort Erie, 17 Sept., 1814, and died in command of Fort Mackinac, 6 Nov., 1836. The son entered the navy as a midshipman in 1837, became passed midshipman in 1843, and was on the bomb-brig "Hecla" at the capitulation of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan in the Mexican war. He was made lieutenant, 6 April, 1851; commander, 16 July, 1863, and commanded at different times the blockading steamers "Penobscot," "Juniata," and "Osceola." He was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was recommended for promotion in Admiral Porter's commendatory despatch of 28 Jan., 1865. He was commissioned captain, 25 July, 1866, did ordnance duty at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1870, and was made commodore on 28 Dec., 1872. He was promoted to rear-admiral, 13 March, 1880, commanded the Asiatic station, and was placed on the retired list in 1884.—His brother, **Henry Boynton,** soldier, b. in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 4 July, 1824, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845. He entered the 7th infantry, served during the war with Mexico, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo. From 1848 till 1855 he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. He then served on various frontier posts until the beginning of the civil war, having been made captain in the 3d infantry, 6 Dec., 1858. While on leave in 1859 and 1860 he travelled extensively in Europe. He took part in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., in 1861, became major on 14 May of that year, and was engaged in the peninsular campaign at Yorktown, where he was wounded, and in the battle of Gaines's Mills he was twice wounded and taken prisoner. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 27 June, 1862, for his gallantry at Gaines's Mills, and after a month in Libby prison, was exchanged, and made commandant at West Point, where he remained till 1864, afterward doing garrison duty till the close of the war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry, 4 Nov., 1863, and brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865, for his services during the war. After that time he commanded at various posts. He was made colonel of the 10th infantry, 22 Feb., 1869, and placed on the retired list, 1 July, 1885, at his own request, having been in the service forty years.

CLOREVIÈRE, Father, clergyman, b. in Brittany in 1768; d. in Baltimore in 1826. He was educated with Chateaubriand, and entered the army of Louis XVI. He took part in the Vendean revolt, and was a general under Cadoual. Being implicated in a conspiracy against the first consul, he escaped to the United States. He entered the seminary in Baltimore in 1808, was ordained in 1812, and was then sent to Charleston to arrange some differences between the laity and the clergy. He returned in 1820 to Baltimore, where he founded the Convent of the visitation.

CLOSSE, Raphael Lambert, Canadian soldier, b. in St. Denis de Mogres, near Tours, France, about 1620; d. in Montreal, 6 Feb., 1662. He came to Canada with Maisonneuve in 1642, and was made sergeant-major of the garrison of Montreal, acting as notary in times of peace. This settlement was exposed to attack from Indians, and he soon became noted for his skill in fighting the hostile tribes. He trained his men as sharp-shooters, and armed them with musket, pistol, and sword. Each was instructed to pick his man, shoot him with the musket, then rush on and take another with the pistol, using the sword at close quarters, and gaining the cover of the trees when possible. By such tactics, when once sent with twenty men to rescue four who were besieged in a redoubt at Point St. Charles, he routed the hostile force, killing thirty-two of them, though he lost four of his men at the first fire. On 26 July, 1651, with sixteen men, after an engagement that lasted all day, he defeated a party of Indians that had penetrated to the Hôtel Dieu in Montreal. On 14 Oct., 1652, he contended with a force of 300 Iroquois near the fort, and, protected by an old hut, defeated them with a loss of fifty killed and thirty-seven wounded, his own loss being but one killed and one wounded out of a force of thirty-four. In 1655 he was acting governor of Montreal during the absence of Maisonneuve. On 6 Feb., 1662, he was sent with twelve soldiers to rescue some workmen who had been attacked by Iroquois; but he was deserted by his servant, his pistol missing fire, and he was killed, together with three of his party. In 1658 the fief of St. Lambert was bestowed upon

him as a reward for his services, and in 1672 another was bestowed upon his widow.

CLOSSY, Samuel, educator, b. in Ireland about 1715; d. there in 1776. He studied medicine, and was the author of a work entitled "Observations on Some of the Diseases of the Human Body, Chiefly taken from the Dissections of Morbid Bodies" (1763). In 1764 he emigrated to America, and the year following was appointed professor of natural philosophy in King's (now Columbia) college, and retained this chair until 1776, when he resigned. Upon the organization of a medical school in connection with the college in 1767, he became professor of anatomy. Being a loyalist, at the beginning of the war of independence he returned to his native country.

CLOUGH, George L., painter, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 18 Sept., 1824. His natural taste for drawing was evinced at an early age, and when he was ten years old he thought of little else. At this time a wagon-painter, who had seen several of his sketches, gave him some colors on a bit of shingle, with brushes and a smooth piece of board, and Clough made his first oil-painting, which he still retains. He entered the service of the local physician, who, knowing his predilections, arranged his work in such a way that he could devote part of his time to painting. When he was eighteen years old a portrait-painter named Palmer gave him some lessons in return for studio work, and after a year he began to paint pictures or anything else that promised a support. About 1844 Charles L. Elliot came to Auburn to take Gov. Seward's portrait, and from him Clough obtained his first ideas of really good, artistic work. Securing some chance commissions, he was enabled to visit New York and obtain further instruction from Elliot, who always remained his firm friend. In 1850 he went to Europe and copied pictures in the principal galleries of the continent, and after his return he generally resided near New York, where he found a ready sale for his paintings.

CLOUGH, John E., missionary, b. in Chautauqua county, N. Y., 16 July, 1836. He was graduated at Upper Iowa university in 1862, appointed by the American Baptist missionary union a missionary to India, and arrived in that country in 1865, spending his first year among the Telloogoos at Nellore. In 1866 he removed to Ongole, and at the end of 1879 he had gathered a church of more than 13,000 members. During the great famine in India he rendered the government the most valuable service in distributing aid to the sufferers by the famine.

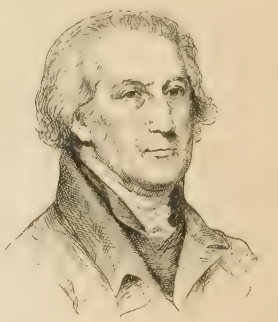
CLOVER, Lewis P., painter, b. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1819. He was educated in New York and at the College of St. James, Maryland. Under the instruction of William Page he studied painting, and afterward engraving for three years under Asher B. Durand. After this he adopted painting as a profession and followed it successfully for several years in New York and Baltimore. He was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1840. Through the influence of Chief-Justice Taney he was led to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained deacon in 1850, and afterward entered the priesthood. He has been rector of churches in Lexington, Va., Springfield, Ill., and elsewhere. In 1858 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Kentucky. The titles of some of his best-known paintings are "The Rejected Picture," "The Idle Man," "Repose by Moonlight," and "The Phrenologist." These were all exhibited in the National academy of design. The American reprint of Burnet's "Practical Hints on Composition in Painting" (Philadelphia, 1853) was edited by Dr. Clover, who furnished the etchings that illustrate the book. He has published numerous sermons and addresses, notably one on the death of Chief-Justice Taney (1864), which is largely quoted in Tyler's memoirs.

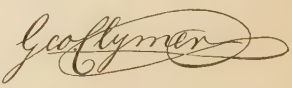
CLUSERET, Gustave Paul, soldier, b. in Paris, France, 13 June, 1823. He entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1841, became lieutenant in January, 1848, and was made a chevalier of the legion of honor for bravery in suppressing the insurrection of June, 1848. A few months after the *coup d'état* he was retired for political reasons, and opened a painter's studio in Paris, but was shortly afterward replaced and served in Algeria and the Crimean war, being promoted to captain in 1855. He resigned his commission in 1858, joined Garibaldi in 1860, and commanded the French legion in his army, receiving the brevet of colonel in November of that year for gallantry at the siege of Capua, where he was wounded. He came to the United States in January, 1862, entered the National army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of colonel. He was soon afterward assigned to Gen. Frémont, who placed him in command of the advanced guard. He was in several engagements, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 14 Oct., 1862, for gallantry in the battle of Cross Keys. After some further service in the Shenandoah valley, he resigned on 2 March, 1863, and in 1864 edited in New York city the "New Nation," a weekly journal advocating Frémont for the presidency, and vehemently opposing the renomination of Lincoln. Gen. Cluseret returned to Europe in 1867, took part in the Fenian agitation of that year, and was accused by the journals of leading, under an assumed name, the attack on Chester castle. In the same year Cluseret wrote for the "Courrier Français" a series of articles on "The Situation in the United States." In 1868 an obnoxious article in "L'Art," a journal founded by him, caused his imprisonment for two months, and in 1869, on account of his violent attacks on the organization of the army, he was again arrested, but pleaded that he was a naturalized American citizen, and was given up to Minister Washburne, who sent him out of the country. He returned to Paris on the fall of the second empire, which he had predicted, and began to assail the provisional government, but soon afterward engaged in attempts at insurrection in Lyons and Marseilles. In the following spring he became minister of war under the commune, and for a time was at the head of all its military operations. He was arrested on suspicion of treachery on 1 May, 1871, but escaped to England, and after a short visit to this country settled near Geneva, Switzerland, in 1872. He was condemned to death in his absence by a council of war, on 30 Aug. of that year. Cluseret has published a pamphlet on "Mexico and the Solidarity of Nations" (1866); "L'Armée et la démocratie" (1869); and assisted to prepare the "Dictionnaire historique et géographique de l'Algérie."

CLYDE, Lord, Sir **Colin Campbell,** British soldier, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 20 Oct., 1792; d. in Chatham, England, 14 Aug., 1863. He entered the army in 1808, and served in the peninsular war. In 1814–'5 he participated in the war against the United States, and in 1823 aided in quelling an insurrection in Demerara. Having been appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, he arrived in Halifax in July, 1834, and at once entered upon the duties of his office. Sir

Colin, however, was a better soldier than statesman, and, though he secured the personal respect of all during the six years that he represented royalty in the province, in his administration of the duties of the executive, he adhered too closely to his instructions to give satisfaction to a people who were becoming conscious of their rights, as well as of their wrongs, and whose aspirations for increase of privileges and a larger share in the administration of the government had infused a new life into the body-politic, even before the interregnum that succeeded the recalling of Sir Peregrine Maitland in 1832. In 1840 political agitation was at fever heat in Nova Scotia, and, as Sir Colin deemed it a point of honor to support the executive council in its contest with the house of assembly, the latter reluctantly petitioned for his recall, the result being that he left the province in the autumn. In 1842 he became a colonel, and served in the expedition against the Chinese. He distinguished himself as a general of brigade in India between 1848 and 1852, and with the Highland brigade, which he commanded in the Crimean war, contributed to the victories of the Alma and Balaklava, in 1854. In this year he became major-general, and in 1855 received the grand cross of the Bath. In July, 1857, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in India, and after a series of brilliant victories succeeded in crushing the Sepoy rebellion in 1858. The same year he was created Lord Clyde, and was made field-marshal, 9 Nov., 1862. His life has been written by Lieut.-Gen. Shadwell (Edinburgh, 1881).

CLYMER, George, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1739; d. in Morrisville, Bucks co., Pa., 23 Jan., 1813. His father emigrated from Bristol, England, to Philadelphia. Clymer was left an orphan at the age of seven, and was brought up and educated by his uncle, William Coleman, who took the boy into his counting-room, and left him most of his fortune. But though pursuing a business career, he was averse to it, and, having early acquired habits of reading and reflection, made himself acquainted with law, history, and political and agricultural science. He was one of the first that opposed the arbitrary acts of Great Britain, and, when it was found necessary to arm in defence of colonial rights, he became captain of a volunteer company. At a meeting held in Philadelphia, on 16 Oct., 1773, to adopt measures to prevent the sale of taxed tea, he was made chairman of a committee to request those appointed to sell the tea to resign their appointments. He was a member of the council of safety, and on 29 July, 1775, became one of the first continental treasurers, converting all his specie into continental currency, and subscribing liberally to the loan. On 20 July, 1776, five men, including Mr. Clymer, were appointed by the legislature to succeed those members of the Pennsylvania delegation who had refused their assent to the Declaration of Independence, and had left their seats in congress. Although Mr. Clymer's signature is affixed to the Declaration, he was not present at its adoption. He was appointed, with Richard Stockton, to inspect the northern army at Ticonderoga on 26 Sept., 1776, and in December of the same year, when the approach of the British forced congress to adjourn to Baltimore, he was one of a committee to execute all needful public business in Philadelphia. He was re-elected to congress on 12 March, 1777, and on 9 April was one of a committee to consider steps for opposing the enemy if they should attack Philadelphia. On 11 July, 1777, he was appointed one of three commissioners to investigate complaints against the commissary department of the army. At the meeting of the general assembly, held on 14 Sept., 1777, Mr. Clymer was not re-elected to congress. In the autumn of this year, just after the battle of the Brandywine, his house in Chester county was sacked by the British, and the hostility with which he was regarded by them was further shown by an attempt to destroy his aunt's house in Philadelphia, which they thought was his property. In this same year he was one of three commissioners to investigate the causes and extent of disaffection near Fort Pitt, and to treat with the Indians there. The powers of the commission extended even to the suspension and imprisonment of officers suspected of treason, and the appointment of others in their stead. Although its labors were not entirely successful, its report to congress on 27 April, 1778, induced that body to take energetic measures for the conquest of Detroit and the carrying of the war into the enemy's country. In 1780 Mr. Clymer was active in an association of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, who formed a bank to facilitate the supply and transportation of provisions to the army, and in November of that year he was again chosen to congress. He was deputed by that body, with John Nixon, to organize the Bank of North America, and in 1782 was associated with Rutledge on his mission to the southern states. He removed to Princeton in the last-named year that he might educate his children at the college there, but was summoned from his retirement in 1784, and elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, where he aided in modifying the criminal code, laboring with zeal for the abolition of capital punishment. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and in November, 1788, was elected to the first congress held under its provisions. Here he opposed the bestowal of titles on the president and vice-president, earnestly combated the notion that a representative should always vote in accordance with the instructions of his constituents, favored the gradual naturalization of foreigners, and supported the assumption of the state debts by the nation. In 1791, declining a re-election to congress, he was appointed collector of the duty on spirits, which, in Pennsylvania, led to the whiskey riots. After resigning this office he was, with Messrs. Pickens and Hawkins, appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Creeks and Cherokees. This was consummated on 29 June, 1796, and he then withdrew from public life. Besides other institutions indebted to him, were the Pennsylvania agricultural society, of which he was vice-president, the Academy of fine arts, and the Pennsylvania bank, of both of which he was president. Mr. Clymer was scrupulously punctual in the smallest engagements, and was noted for brevity, both in speech and in his writings. He was





the author of various addresses and essays, political, literary, and scientific.—His grandson, **Meredith,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1817, studied at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the medical department of that institution in 1837. Early in 1839 he went to Europe, and studied in Paris, London, and Dublin until 1841, under the most eminent physicians. He began practice in Philadelphia, but removed to New York, where he has made a specialty of diseases of the nervous system and the mind. He was attending physician to the Philadelphia institution for the blind in 1842, to the Philadelphia hospital from 1843 till 1847, and consulting physician until 1852. He lectured on the institutes of medicine in 1843, on the practice of medicine in 1849 in the Medical institute of Philadelphia, on the practice of medicine in the Franklin medical college, of which he was one of the founders in 1846, and professor of practice of medicine in the medical department of Hampden-Sidney college during 1848. In 1851, after settling in New York, he became professor of the institutes and practice of medicine in the University of New York, and in 1871 was professor of mental and nervous diseases in Albany medical college. During the civil war he was surgeon of U. S. volunteers, president of the examining board of the U. S. army in 1862–'3, also in charge of the sick and wounded officers in Washington, D. C., and medical director of the Department of the South in 1864–'5. Dr. Clymer has twice been president of the New York society of neurology, is a fellow of the College of physicians and surgeons in Philadelphia, and of other medical and scientific societies, and one of the five honorary members of the Association of American physicians. His literary work includes frequent articles to the medical journals, the editing of the "Medical Examiner" from 1838 till 1844; and the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases" from 1878 till 1885. He has edited Carpenter's "Human Physiology" (3d ed., Philadelphia, 1843); Carpenter's "Elements of Physiology" (1844); Williams's "Principles of Medicine" (1844); Aitken's "Science and Practice of Medicine" (2 vols., 3d ed., 1866); and he is the author of "Williams and Clymer's 'Diseases of the Respiratory Organs'" (1844); "The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Fevers" (Philadelphia, 1846); "Notes on Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System, with reference to Clinical Medicine" (New York, 1868); "Lectures on Palsies and Kindred Disorders" (1870); "Ecstasy and other Dramatic Disorders of the Nervous System" (1870); "Hereditary Genius" (1870); "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (Philadelphia, 1872); and "The Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy on Criminal Responsibility" (New York, 1874).

COALE, Robert Dorsey, chemist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 13 Sept., 1857. He was graduated in 1875 at the Pennsylvania military academy with the degree of C. E., after which he became a student in Johns Hopkins university, where from 1880 till 1881 he was fellow in chemistry, and until 1883 assistant in that science. During 1883–'4 he was lecturer on chemistry, and in 1884 became professor of chemistry and toxicology in the University of Maryland. His original scientific researches gained for him the degree of Ph. D., and were published in the "American Chemical Journal."

COAN, Sherwood, singer, b. in New Haven, Conn., about 1830; d. in Chicago, Ill., 25 Nov., 1874. He was apprenticed to a carriage-maker, but went upon the stage under the name of Campbell, and, after being for several years a member of various minstrel troupes, appeared in concerts, and then in English opera, where he was very successful. He sang with Clara Louise Kellogg, Parepa-Rosa, Zelda Harrison, William Castle, and other well-known singers, and went with the Rosas to England, where he attracted much attention. His voice was a low baritone, very sweet and powerful, and his style was simple and pleasing.

COAN, Titus, missionary, b. in Killingworth, Conn., 1 Feb., 1801; d. in Hilo, Hawaii, 1 Dec., 1882. He was descended from a family that had settled in Connecticut and at East Hampton, L. I., early in the history of the country. He studied under private teachers, and from 1819 till 1826 taught school in Saybrook, Killingworth, and Guilford. In 1826 he went to western New York, where four of his brothers were established, and taught for two years. He was a cousin of Asahel Nettleton, the evangelist, and had been influenced by the revivals that followed Nettleton's preaching; he studied theology at Auburn, and was graduated there in 1833. Even before his graduation Mr. Coan was invited by the Boston board of missions to undertake the dangerous task of exploring southern Patagonia, with a view to the possible establishment of a mission there. He sailed from New York for the straits of Magellan, 16 Aug., 1833, with one companion, the Rev. Mr. Arms, on the schooner "Mary Jane," Capt. Clift. The perilous adventures of their trip are narrated in his "Patagonia." Escaping with their lives from the savages near Gregory's bay, the young explorers were taken off by a passing vessel and returned to New London, where they arrived 7 May, 1834. On 3 Nov., 1834, Mr. Coan married Miss Fidelia Church, and on the 5th of the following month the young missionaries sailed, with six others, in the ship "Hellespont," from Boston, for the Hawaiian islands. They arrived at Honolulu, via Cape Horn, 6 June, and at Hilo, which was to be Mr. and Mrs. Coan's home for life, 21 July, 1835. For two years Mr. Coan devoted himself to the study of the language, in which he became a powerful speaker. His energetic and affectionate nature, and his charming personal presence, gave almost unexampled success to his labors. The number of conversions in the years 1838–'40 was more than 7,000, while he received in all, up to 1882, 13,000 persons into the Hilo and Puna church. Throughout this extensive district, 100 miles of coast-line, a region for many years only accessible on foot, Dr. Coan made regular and frequent tours and organized schools and churches; and he acted as its only physician until 1849, when the mission board sent out a medical man to assist him. Mrs. Coan established and for some time conducted a seminary for young Hawaiian girls. Dr. Coan seized every opportunity to visit and to study the great volcanoes of Hawaii, of which no history can ever be written that will not depend, in large part, upon the data given in his published descriptions. The largest volcano in the world was in his parish, and for forty years he was the chief observer both of Kilauea and of Mokuaweoweo, the summit crater. In 1860, and again in 1867, he made a tour of the missions in the Marquesas islands. In 1870, after a continuous absence of thirty-six years, Dr. and Mrs. Coan revisited the United States. His abounding energy exercised itself in making 239 addresses in twenty different states and territories during the eleven months of his stay. Mrs. Coan died, after their return to Hilo, exhausted by care and labor, 29 Sept., 1872. She was a woman of fine mind and great charm of character, and to her wise aid and counsel much of Dr. Coan's success was due. Dr. Coan's published writings are "Adventures in

Patagonia" (New York, 1880); "Life in Hawaii" (1882); and a multitude of articles in the "American Journal of Science," the "Missionary Herald," and other journals.—His son, **Titus Munson,** author and physician, b. in Hilo, Hawaiian islands, in 1841, was educated at home and in the royal school and the Punahou academy at Honolulu, where he was prepared for college. Coming to the United States in 1856, he spent a year at Yale, but went subsequently to Williams, where he was graduated in 1859. He studied medicine at the New York college of physicians and surgeons, and took his degree in 1861. Dr. Coan afterward served two years in the city hospitals, and more than two years in the U. S. navy, under Admiral Farragut, as assistant surgeon, 1863–'5, being present at the battle of Mobile Bay. Resigning from the naval service in December, 1865, he resumed his residence in New York, which has been his home ever since. Dr. Coan first became known as a writer by his essays in the "Galaxy" (1869–'77). He has contributed many literary, critical, and technical papers, and poems, to various periodicals, and has published in book-form "Ounces of Prevention" (New York, 1885); a "Universal Gazetteer" (a supplement to "Webster's Dictionary," 1885); and he edited "Topics of the Time" (6 vols., New York, 1883). Dr. Coan has written much on the subject of mineral springs, to which he has given special study during repeated visits to Europe.

COANACATZÍN (co-an-a-cat-tseen'), twelfth king of Texcoco, Mexico (thirteenth king, according to some authorities), flourished in the early part of the 16th century. He succeeded his brother, Cacamatzín, on the throne in 1521, but ruled only for a short time, being in dispute with his brother Ixtlixochitl. The latter was aided by the conqueror Cortés, and effected the deposition of Coanacatzín in the course of the same year.

COBB, Carlos, merchant, b. in Athens, Vt., 28 Feb., 1815; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1877. He was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., where he practised law for several years. Becoming interested in geology, he made a large collection of fossils, some of which he gave to Yale college, and others to the Metropolitan museum. In 1845–'6 he was geologist to a party commissioned by the Canadian government to survey the northern shore of Lake Superior, and his report was published in connection with that of the commission. He entered the produce commission business in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1847, and in 1859–'60 prepared a pro-rata tax bill, which was defeated in the legislature. He removed to New York in 1862, when he became a member of the produce exchange, and was the first chairman of its committee on grain. Many reforms were instituted in the exchange by his efforts. Mr. Cobb was a man of fine presence and dignified bearing, a genial and delightful companion. Though a democrat in politics, he invested his fortune in government bonds in the darkest days of the war.

COBB, David, soldier, b. in Attleborough, Mass., 14 Sept., 1748; d. in Taunton, Mass., 17 April, 1839. He was graduated at Harvard in 1766, studied medicine in Boston, and practised at Taunton, Mass., for many years. He was secretary of the Bristol county convention of 1774, and in 1775 was a delegate to the provincial congress. He served in New Jersey and Rhode Island in 1777–'8 as lieutenant-colonel of Henry Jackson's regiment, was for several years an aide-de-camp of Washington, and at the close of the war was colonel and brevet brigadier-general. Washington intrusted to him the duty of entertaining the French officers, and of negotiating with Sir Guy Carleton for the evacuation of New York. He was also an intimate friend of Gen. Greene and Gen. Knox. Afterward he became major-general of militia, and judge of the Bristol county court of common pleas. During Shays's rebellion he declared that he "would sit as a judge, or die as a general," and by his energy several times protected his court when it was menaced by armed insurgents, and prevented bloodshed. He was elected to congress as a federalist, serving from 2 Dec., 1793, till 3 March, 1795, and in 1796 became a land agent and farmer in Oldsborough, Me. He was elected to the Massachusetts senate from the eastern district of Maine, in 1802 was president of that body, was elected to the council in 1808, and became lieutenant-governor in 1809. He was a member of the board of military defence in 1812, and chief justice of the Hancock county court of common pleas, and returned to Taunton in 1817.

COBB, George T., congressman, b. in Morristown, N. J., in October, 1813; d. 6 Aug., 1870. He was employed in the iron-works at Dover, N. J., and, subsequently establishing himself in the iron business, rapidly made a fortune, from which he gave generously to both public and private objects. The Evergreen cemetery in Morristown was one of his gifts to his native town, and he also gave $15,000 for a school-house, and $75,000 for a church. Mr. Cobb was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1860, and first sat in the extra session, called by President Lincoln in July, 1861, to provide means for suppressing the rebellion. Mr. Cobb at once gave the administration his hearty support, and his course offended many of his Democratic friends at home. The next nominating convention of his district passed resolutions condemning the war. Mr. Cobb refused a renomination, and Andrew J. Rogers succeeded him. Mr. Cobb finally separated from the Democracy, and in 1865 was elected by the Republicans of Morris county as state senator, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1869 he lost the republican nomination for U. S. senator by three votes. He was killed in an accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

COBB, Howell, soldier, b. in Granville, N. C., about 1770; d. in Georgia in 1820. He became a planter in Georgia, served in the army as ensign and captain from 1793 till 1806, and was in congress for three successive terms, serving from 1807 till 1812, when he resigned to accept a captain's commission in the army. He served through the war of 1812, resigned on the declaration of peace, and lived on his plantation till his death.

COBB, Howell, lawyer, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1795. After serving an apprenticeship to a printer, he engaged in teaching in Perry, Houston county, till, in 1827, he was admitted to the bar and also became a preacher in the Methodist church. In 1830 he was a state senator, and soon afterward he established the "Cherokee Gazette," the first paper printed in the Cherokee district after it came under the jurisdiction of the state. He was a presidential elector in 1836, and cast his vote for Hugh L. White. At his instance the Georgia cotton-planters formed a corporate body for improving the culture of that staple. He published a work on legal forms (1845); "Penal Code of Georgia" (Macon, 1850); and a work on the African race.

COBB, Howell, statesman, b. in Cherry Hill, Jefferson co., Ga., 7 Sept., 1815; d. in New York city, 9 Oct., 1868. He was graduated at Franklin college, Athens, in 1834, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and chosen an elector on the Van Buren ticket the same year. He was

appointed by the legislature solicitor-general of the western circuit of Georgia in 1837, held the office for three years, and during that period obtained an extensive practice. He entered congress as a democrat in 1843, and served by successive re-elections till 1851, distinguishing himself by his familiarity with the rules, his skill as a debater, his vehement professions of love for the Union, and his equally earnest advocacy of state rights. His imperiousness, and his bold championship of slavery, made him the leader of the southern party in the house in 1847, and he was elected speaker in 1849, after a long and close contest. He demanded the extension of slavery into California and New Mexico by Federal authority, and advocated the compromise measures of 1850. An issue being taken on this latter question by the southern rights extremists of Georgia, he was nominated for governor by the Union party in 1851, and after a violent contest was elected by a large majority. At the expiration of his term of service as governor, in 1853, he resumed the practice of law, but still took an active part in politics. He was again elected to congress in 1855, advocated Mr. Buchanan's election throughout the northern states in 1856,

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and in 1857 became his secretary of the treasury. He found the treasury full, and the bonds representing the national debt at a premium of sixteen to eighteen per cent. He used the surplus funds in the treasury in purchasing this indebtedness at this high premium, but the approach of the civil war so affected the national credit that he was compelled to attempt to borrow at an exorbitant discount the money necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the government. On 10 Dec., 1860, he resigned, giving as his reason that the state of Georgia (then about to secede) required his services. On his return to Georgia, he addressed the people of the state, urging forward the secession movement. He was one of the delegates from Georgia to the provisional congress which prepared and adopted the constitution of the Confederacy, and presided over each of its four sessions. Of the first Confederate congress, that assembled 18 Feb., 1862, Mr. Cobb was not a member; but, having done his utmost to organize the opposition, he was withdrawn from civil office, not being a favorite with Jefferson Davis. On the demand of the Georgian members, the Confederate congress appointed him brigadier-general, and subsequently promoted him to a major-generalship, but he took little part in military movements. At the close of the war he strongly opposed the reconstruction measures as calculated to retard the restoration of the south to the Union, keep back its prosperity, and destroy the negro race. See a memorial volume edited by Samuel Boykin (Philadelphia, 1869).—His brother, **Thomas R. R.**, lawyer, b. in Cherry Hill, Jefferson co., Ga., 10 April, 1823; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1841, standing at the head of his class, was admitted to the bar, and was reporter of the supreme court of Georgia from 1849 till 1857, when he resigned. He was a trustee of the university, was active in the cause of education in his native state, and had a high reputation and large practice as a lawyer. He was an able and eloquent member of the Confederate congress, in which he served as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and afterward became a general in the Confederate army. Mr. Cobb was a Presbyterian, took much interest in religious and educational matters, and gave largely to the Lucy Cobb Institute. He published "Digest of the Laws of Georgia" (1851); "Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States" (Philadelphia, 1858); "Historical Sketch of Slavery, from the Earliest Periods" (Philadelphia, 1859); and several essays in behalf of a state system of education.

COBB, Jonathan Holmes, manufacturer, b. in Sharon, Mass., 8 July, 1799; d. in Dedham, Mass., 12 March, 1882. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and numbered among his classmates George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, and Stephen H. Tyng. Mr. Cobb was one of the first to interest himself in the cultivation and manufacture of silk in the United States. In 1825 the annual importations of this material amounted to $10,250,000, in consequence of which congress adopted measures directing public attention to the desirability of producing silk at home. Meanwhile Mr. Cobb succeeded in raising the silk-worm in Dedham, and in 1829 called the attention of the Massachusetts legislature to the fact. This body directed that a work be prepared on the subject, appropriating $600 for the purpose, and Mr. Cobb was asked to write the book. Of his "Manual of the Mulberry-Tree and the Culture of Silk" (Boston, 1831), numerous copies were distributed by the members of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1833 the printing of 2,000 copies was ordered by congress, which were circulated throughout the United States by the members of that body. The New England silk company, under the superintendence of Mr. Cobb, began operations about 1835, with a capital of $50,000. It employed sixteen sewing-silk machines, and, under the protective duty of forty per cent. on sewing-silk, made arrangements to manufacture 200 pounds a week. A factory was erected, which at that time was the largest building in the town, but it was destroyed by fire in 1844. From these efforts has come the silk industry of to-day, which produces in the United States annually more than $25,000,000 worth of silken fabrics, of so excellent quality that they are frequently sold as of foreign manufacture. In 1820 Mr. Cobb established the "Village Register," and in 1831 was instrumental in founding the Dedham institution for savings, of which, for many years, he was secretary. For forty-five years he was register of probate, and for twenty-eight town-clerk.

COBB, Lyman, author, b. in Massachusetts about 1800; d. in Colesburg, Potter co., Pa., 26 Oct., 1864. He was one of the greatest educators of his time, and was also active in charitable enterprises, being a member of numerous benevolent societies. He was the author of "Evil Tendency of Corporal Punishment" (New York, 1847), and numerous text-books, including "Just Standard for Pronouncing the English Language" (New York, 1825); "Spelling-Book" (1826), with "Introduction" (1831), and "Expositor" (1835); several readers (1831–'44); "Miniature Lexicon of the English Language" (1835–'54); "Arithmetical

Rules and Tables" (1835); a new series of spelling-books (1843); and "New Pronouncing School Dictionary" (1843).

COBB, Nathaniel R., merchant, b. in Falmouth, Me., 3 Nov., 1798; d. 24 May, 1834. He was a member of the Charles street Baptist church in Boston, Mass., and when but twenty-three years of age he drew up and signed the following remarkable document: "By the grace of God, I will never be worth more than $50,000. By the grace of God, I will give one fourth of the net profits of my business to charitable and religious uses. If I am ever worth $20,000, I will give one half of my net profits; and if I am worth $30,000, I will give three fourths, and the whole after $50,000. So help me God, or give to a more faithful steward, and set me aside." These resolutions he kept to the letter. As one result, he gave to Newton theological seminary at different times about $15,000.

COBB, Stephen Alonzo, b. in Madison, Me., 17 June, 1833; d. in August, 1878. He went with his father to Minnesota in 1850, where he engaged in the lumber business, meanwhile preparing for college. After two years in Beloit college he went to Brown, where he graduated in 1858, and in 1859 removed to Wyandotte, Kansas, and began the practice of law. In 1862 he was a state senator, but entered the army, served through the war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1869 he again became a member of the state senate. In 1871 he was elected to the house, in 1872 was speaker of that body, and mayor of Wyandotte in 1862 and 1868. He was elected to congress in 1872, and served on the committees on post-roads and the state department. He was renominated in 1874, but was defeated.

COBB, Sylvanus, clergyman, b. in Norway, Me., in July, 1799; d. in East Boston, 31 Oct., 1866. In 1828 he was settled over Universalist churches at Malden and Waltham, Mass., and in 1838 took charge of the "Christian Freeman," which he edited for more than twenty years. He was for many years a leader in the anti-slavery and temperance movements. Dr. Cobb's published works include "The New Testament, with Explanatory Notes" (Boston, 1864); "Compend of Divinity" and "Discussions."—His son, **Sylvanus,** author, b. in Waterville, Me., in 1823, is a popular writer of novelettes. He was editor and publisher of a paper called "The Rechabite," edited the "New England Washingtonian," and was a principal contributor to "Gleason's Pictorial," "Flag of Our Union," and the New York "Ledger." He has published "The Autobiography of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb," with a memoir (Boston, 1867), and numerous tales, including "The King's Talisman" (Hartford, 1851); "The Patriot Cruiser" (New York, 1859); and "Ben Hamed" (Boston, 1864).—Another son, **Cyrus,** artist, b. in Malden, Mass., 6 Aug., 1834, was graduated at Lyman school, East Boston, in 1848, and afterward studied the higher mathematics and classics. He and his twin brother Darius studied art together, and refused opportunities for European study, wishing to have no master but nature. While perfecting themselves in art the brothers retired together at midnight and rose before sunrise, and they have since been closely identified in their work. At this time they practised mental mathematical calculation, as an exercise to prepare the mind for future work, and attained great proficiency, for example, in multiplying large numbers mentally. Cyrus began the study of law in 1869, to enable himself and his brother to bring out their large historical works. He was graduated at the Boston university law-school in 1873, and practised till 1879, when he resumed his art work. Among his sculptures are a bust of B. P. Shillaber (1867), the Cambridge Soldiers' Monument (1869), an heroic bas-relief of Prospero and Miranda (1883), heroic statue of Abbott Lawrence (1885–'6), "Ancient Celtic Bard contemplating the Future Woes and Dawning Light of Ireland" (1886), and a bust of Theodore Parker (1886). His paintings include "Jesus Condemned," containing about thirty figures, those in the foreground of colossal size (1879); "Warren at the Old South" (1880); and portraits of Dr. A. P. Peabody and Dr. J. Appleton. Mr. Cobb has paid much attention to music, is a member of the Boylston club, and has a tenor voice of great compass. Both the brothers have led orchestras, and in later years have directed choruses. Mr. Cobb has written, besides other poems, thirty sonnets on the "Masters of Art," which appeared in the Boston "Transcript," and are to be published in book-form. Both the brothers served in the civil war in the 44th Massachusetts regiment. To set forth the aim and purpose of the Grand Army of the Republic, Cyrus has written a novel, "Veteran of the Grand Army" (Boston, 1870).—Cyrus's twin brother, **Darius,** b. in Malden, Mass., 6 Aug., 1834, studied with his brother at the same schools, and has painted portraits, landscapes, and figure-pieces. The latter include "Judas in the Potter's Field" and "King Lear" (1877); "Christ before Pilate," his chief work, which has been highly praised, and which has been engraved (1878); "For Their Sakes," a temperance painting (1879); and "Washington on Dorchester Heights" (1880). In conjunction with Cyrus he has painted a rendering of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," which has been pronounced the best ever made. These are all large exhibition pictures, varying from six to nine feet in length. His portraits include that of Collector Simmons, in the Boston custom-house (1875), and one of Rufus Choate, purchased by the Suffolk bar in 1877. Those of Gov. Andrew (1868) and Prof. Agassiz (1883) are owned by Harvard. Among other portraits by his hand is one of Charles Sumner, a two-thirds length of Henry Wilson, bought in 1876 by his native town, and those of Cyrus and Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., sent to the Centennial exhibition. Among his landscapes is "Back Bay Lands." Mr. Cobb has assisted his brother Cyrus in his musical work, has lectured on art before lyceums and colleges, and was art editor of the Boston "Traveller" for several years. He has written poems on art and nature, and numerous essays in periodicals, not yet published in book-form, and also has an art novel in manuscript.

COBB, Thomas W., senator, b. in Columbia county, Ga., in 1784; d. in Greensborough, Ga., 1 Feb., 1830. His father, John Cobb, emigrated from Virginia. Thomas studied law with William H. Crawford, settled in Lexington, Ga., and soon became distinguished in his profession. He served two terms in congress, from 1817 till 1821, took his seat again in 1823, and before the expiration of his term, in 1824, was chosen U. S. senator in place of Nicholas Ware, deceased. He resigned in 1828, and became a judge of the superior court of his state. Senator Cobb was an eloquent debater, one of his best speeches being on Gen. Jackson's policy in the Florida campaign. Together with Mercer, of Virginia, and Clay, of Kentucky, he advocated a vote of censure on that officer. He was also prominent in the debates on the Missouri question in 1819. He wrote several admirable political essays.—His son, **Joseph Beckham,** author, b. in Oglethorpe county, Ga., 11 April, 1819; d. in Columbus, Ga., 15

Sept., 1858, was educated at Wilmington, S. C., and at Franklin college, Athens, Ga. He removed in 1838 to Noxubee county, Miss., where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was elected to the state convention as a whig in 1851, was several times a member of the state senate, and in 1853 was an American candidate for congress. He published "The Creole, or the Siege of New Orleans," a novel (Philadelphia, 1850); "Mississippi Scenes, or Sketches of Southern and Western Life and Adventure" (1850); and "Leisure Labors" (New York, 1858). He was a frequent contributor of political essays to the "American Review."

COBBETT, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Newbury, England, in 1608; d. in Ipswich, Mass., 5 Nov., 1685. He studied at Oxford, but left on account of the plague, and became a pupil of Dr. Twiss. To avoid further persecution for his nonconformity, he emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637 with Davenport, and was a colleague to his old friend, Mr. Whiting, of Lynn, until, in 1656, he became pastor of the first church in Ipswich, where he remained until his death. He was remarkable for the frequency of his prayers, and his assurance of their efficacy. In 1645 he published a work on infant baptism; in 1653, "The Civil Magistrate's Power in Matters of Religion, modestly debated," etc.; in 1654, "A Practical Discourse of Prayer"; in 1656, "On the Honor due from Children to their Parents"; and a "Narrative of New England's Deliverances" (in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. vii.).

COBBETT, William, British journalist, b. in Farnham, Surrey, 9 March, 1762; d. there, 18 June, 1835. His father was a farmer and innkeeper, and a man of some intelligence, who gave his son such rudimentary education as he could. At the age of twenty-one, having spent his boyhood working in the fields, Cobbett went to London and got a place as clerk in an attorney's office. But, unable to endure the confinement of this place, which he called a "hell on earth," he enlisted in the 54th infantry regiment and was sent to Chatham. Here he devoted every spare moment to learning English grammar. He went to Canada with his regiment and served till 1791, when he obtained an honorable discharge, having reached the grade of sergeant-major. On 5 Feb., 1792, he married, at Woolwich, Anne, daughter of Thomas Reid, a sergeant-major of artillery. She was a woman of remarkable force of character. Cobbett's object in quitting the army was to bring certain officers to justice for having in various ways wronged both the public and the soldiers. With this purpose he visited London and laid his complaints before the government, but with little or no success. He then went to France and remained there six months, learning the language; but the anarchy of 1792 made it so uncomfortable there that he crossed the ocean and settled in Philadelphia. Here he advocated the cause of the federalist party, and under the name of "Peter Porcupine" wrote a series of powerful pamphlets, in which the French revolutionists and their sympathizers were severely criticised. He also attacked Dr. Benjamin Rush, who advocated the cure of yellow fever and other dangerous maladies by wholesale bleeding. Cobbett compared him very effectively to Dr. Sangrado; but the irascible Rush brought suit for libel, and obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages. As the costs of suit amounted to $3,000 more, this was a heavy blow. In 1800 Cobbett returned to London, opened a book-shop, and published the "Works of Peter Porcupine" (12 vols.), which had an immense sale. He soon founded the "Weekly Political Register," which continued to be published during his lifetime. The success of this paper was so great that Cobbett grew rich and was able to buy a large estate in the country. He wrote with great asperity, but usually with much justice and good sense. His command of English was extraordinary, and he was an inveterate foe to humbug and tyranny. Thus he made himself obnoxious to the government, and was often prosecuted for libel. One of these cases became celebrated. In July, 1810, for sharply denouncing the flogging of English militiamen by German officers, he was fined £1,000 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate. His friends immediately raised the money as a testimonial of their sympathy, but he was kept in prison during the whole of the two years. In 1816 he established an occasional paper, called "Twopenny Trash," which had so great a sale and produced such effect upon workingmen as to rouse the hostility of the government, so that Cobbett felt it necessary to retreat for two years to the United States, where he leased a farm on Long Island. In 1819 he returned to England, and devoted himself to authorship. In 1832, being then seventy years old, Mr. Cobbett was elected to parliament for the borough of Oldham. He had distinguished himself as an advocate of Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, but, in spite of his personal celebrity, his influence in the house of commons was but slight. On 25 May, 1835, in the midst of a debate on the malt tax, he was struck down by heart disease, and died soon after being removed to his country house at Farnham. As a writer of English prose, Mr. Cobbett ranks among the highest. He was extremely industrious and temperate in his habits, and thus acquired a good deal of learning and accomplished a great amount of literary work. Among his published books are a "History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland," a "History of England," "A Year's Residence in America," "Advice to Young Men and Women," "Cottage Economy," and especially his English and French grammars, which are of themselves very entertaining. He also compiled twenty volumes of parliamentary debates. As a satirist he has had few if any superiors, after Swift and Junius, and he was so ready to wield his stinging pen that Sir Henry Bulwer calls him, in the title of an essay, "The Contentious Man." Yet he was very domestic in disposition, and devotedly loved by his family and friends. See "William Cobbett; a Biography," by Edward Smith (2 vols., London, 1878), and "Historical Characters," by Sir Henry L. Bulwer (London, 1868).

COBBS, Nicholas Hamner, P. E. bishop, b. in Bedford county, Va., 5 Feb., 1796; d. in Montgomery, Ala., 11 Jan., 1861. While studying for the ministry in the Episcopal church he was engaged in teaching for several years. He was ordained deacon in Staunton, Va., in May, 1824, by the Rt. Rev. R. C. Moore, D. D., and priest the next year, in Richmond, Va., by the same bishop. He was occupied in pastoral work in his native county for fifteen years. In 1839 he became rector of St. Paul's church, Petersburg, Va., and in 1843 acccpted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1844 he was elected bishop of Alabama, being the first to preside over that diocese, and was consecrated in Philadelphia, 20 Oct., 1844. Bishop Cobbs was a faithful overseer of the work committed to his charge, and as evidence of esteem for his memory a noble charity in Montgomery bears the name of "The Bishop Cobbs Home for Orphans." He published nothing save a few sermons and addresses.

COBOS, Marcelino, Mexican bandit, b. in Manresa, Spain, about 1825; d. in December, 1860. He emigrated to Mexico about 1845, and enrolled himself in the famous guerillas commanded by Father Javanta, with whom he served during the whole campaign against the Americans (1847–'8). A few years afterward he served in the reactionary bands during the civil war, and was noted for his extreme boldness and terrible cruelties. At the head of his 300 guerillas, all well equipped and mounted, he became the terror of the farmers and inhabitants of small towns. His lieutenants were then Gonzalez (afterward made a general and president of Mexico) and Buitron, who was shot by the republicans upon the downfall of Maximilian's empire. It is said that Cobos ordered the assassination of the Mexican general Santos Degollado, and many other monstrous crimes. The battle of Calpulalpan, fought between the troops of the conservative and liberal parties (21 to 24 Dec., 1860), decided the contest in favor of the latter, and the victors ruled the country until the French army invaded Mexico in 1863. Cobos, who had taken part in this battle, fled to the mountains with a few of his men, but some rancheros followed, captured and beheaded him, taking his head in triumph to the city of Mexico.

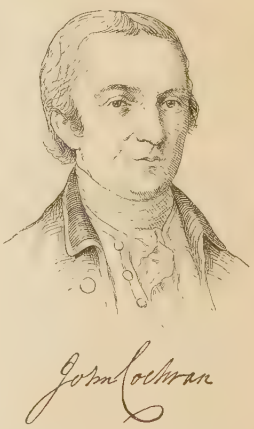
COBURN, Abner, merchant, b. in Skowhegan, Me., 22 March, 1803; d. there, 4 Jan., 1885. His father, Eleazar, a land-surveyor, several times represented the town of Canaan (now embraced in Skowhegan) in the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine. Though employed in early life on his father's farm, Abner spent several terms at Bloomfield academy, and in 1825 became a surveyor. The knowledge obtained in this profession led him into the lumber business, which he prosecuted for more than half a century with ability and success. He began to take an interest in railway enterprises in 1854, and became director or president of several important lines. In 1838 he was elected as a whig to the Maine legislature, and again in 1840. In 1852, when Gen. Scott was the whig candidate for president, he was on the electoral ticket. In 1855 he was a member of Gov. Morrill's council, and in 1857 held the same office under Govs. Hamlin and Williams. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket and chosen governor of Maine in 1862, filling the office during most of the year 1863 and supporting the national government with devotion and fidelity. His last public service was rendered in 1884, when he was one of the Republican electors and was made their chairman. Gov. Coburn was active in philanthropic movements, and evinced a practical interest in higher education. He was president of the managers of the College of agriculture and mechanic-arts, and vice-president of the board of trustees of Colby university. He gave largely in his lifetime to aid schools and colleges and the building of churches, especially in connection with the Baptist denomination, to which he was warmly attached. He bequeathed to various educational, religious, and charitable institutions over $800,000, including $200,000 to Colby university, $100,000 to the Maine state college of agriculture, $200,000 to the American Baptist home missionary society, and $100,000 to the American Baptist missionary union.

COBURN, Charles Rittenhouse, educator, b. in Bradford county, Pa., 5 June, 1809; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 9 March, 1869. He was almost wholly self-taught, and, having acquired sufficient knowledge to instruct, he was engaged in 1827, at a salary of eight dollars a month, to take charge of a small school in Owego, N. Y. In 1837 he became assistant in the Owego academy, and remained there for ten years, with occasional interruptions from ill health and a brief attendance at the State normal school. In 1848–'50 he was president of the New York teachers' association, and in 1852–'3 one of the editors of the "New York Teacher." He has lectured frequently on educational topics. In 1853 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Madison university. In 1854 he took charge of the normal and mathematical department of Susquehanna collegiate institute, Bradford county, Pa., and from 1857 till 1863 superintendent of schools for the same county. He was state superintendent of schools for Pennsylvania from 1863 till 1866, and previously was president of the State teachers' association for one year. In 1866 he was elected superintendent of schools at Harrisburg, an office which he held at the time of his death.

COCHRAN, David Henry, educator, b. in Springville, N. Y., 5 July, 1828. He was graduated at Hamilton in 1850, and received from it the degree of LL. D. in 1869. He was professor of natural sciences at the Clinton liberal institute in 1850–'1, principal of Fredonia academy from 1852 till 1854, professor of natural sciences in the State normal school at Albany, N. Y., in 1854–'5, and its president from 1855 till 1864. In the last-named year he became president of the Brooklyn polytechnic institute, where he entirely reorganized the courses of study. In 1862 Prof. Cochran visited the principal educational institutions of Europe, under the direction of the executive committee of the normal school, and he has travelled widely through the mining districts of the United States and British America. He is a trustee of Hamilton college, has lectured much in New York state, and published educational and scientific reports.

COCHRAN, James, inventor, b. in Batavia, N. Y., in 1763; d. 31 Dec., 1846. He was a brass-founder in Philadelphia, and Franklin frequently visited his shop. He invented the art of making cut nails, and also claimed to have made the first copper cents in this country.

COCHRAN, John, surgeon, b. in Sudsbury, Chester co., Pa., 1 Sept., 1730; d. in Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., 6 April, 1807. He was the son of James, an emigrant to Chester county, Pa., in the early part of the 18th century. He was instructed at the grammar-school of Dr. Francis Allison, and acquired a knowledge of surgery and medicine from his preceptor, Dr. Thompson, at Lancaster, Pa. At the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1755 he entered the British service as a surgeon's mate in the hospital department. When Gen. Bradstreet marched against Fort Frontenac in the summer of 1758, he joined him, together with Maj. (afterward Gen.) Philip Schuyler. At the close of the war his reputation as a surgeon was fully established. He first settled in Albany, and married Gertrude, a sister of Gen. Schuyler, but soon afterward he removed to New Bruns-



John Cochran

wick, N. J., where he practised his profession and was president of the Medical society of New Jersey, and, late in 1776, offered his services as a volunteer in the hospital department of the Revolutionary army. On the recommendation of Washington he was appointed physician and surgeon-general in the middle department, and on 17 Jan., 1781, congress appointed him director-general of hospitals, and his experience enabled him to make great improvements in the hospital service. Soon after peace had been declared he removed with his family to New York, and on the adoption of the Federal constitution Washington made him commissioner of loans for that state. —His grandson, **John,** lawyer, b. in Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., 27 Aug., 1813, studied first at Union, but was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1831. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1834. From 1853 till 1857 he was surveyor of the port of New York, and from 1857 till 1861 a representative from that city in congress. On 4 July, 1858, he was deputed by the common council of the city of New York to convey to his native state of Virginia the remains of President James Monroe, who had died in New York and been buried there. On 11 June, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 1st U. S. chasseurs, which he commanded at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and other battles of the peninsular campaign. He became brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 July, 1862, and was assigned a brigade in Couch's division of the Army of the Potomac. He was with the reserve at the battle of Antietam, and afterward pursued the retreating enemy, resigning from the army on 27 Feb., 1862, in consequence of serious physical disability. In 1864 he was nominated at Cleveland, Ohio, by the convention of independent republicans, for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Gen. John C. Frémont for president. In 1863–'5 he was attorney-general of the state of New York, and in 1869 tendered the mission to Paraguay and Uraguay, which he declined. In 1872 he was one of the New York delegation to the convention of the liberal republican party that met at Cincinnati, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. In 1872 he was a member of the common council of the city of New York and president of the board, and was acting mayor during the temporary retirement of Mayor Hall in the midst of the Tweed ring disclosures, and again a member of the council in 1883. Gen. Cochran is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

COCHRAN, John Webster, inventor, b. in Enfield, N. H., 16 May, 1814. In 1832, with a cash capital of $1.25, he walked 110 miles to Boston, and in 1833 patented a steam-heating apparatus. In 1834 he invented a revolving, breech-loading rifled cannon, in which the cylinder was automatically rotated by the cocking of the hammer—the same principle that afterward secured the success of the revolving pistol. He visited France in 1835, showed his model to the Turkish ambassador, and went to Constantinople on the invitation of Sultan Mahmoud, who rewarded him liberally. He lived in France in 1839–'47, and afterward in England, where he invented machinery for the curvilinear sawing of timber, which was adopted by the British government. After his return to this country he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms and projectiles and in perfecting various inventions.

COCHRANE, Sir **Alexander Forester Inglis,** British naval officer, b. 22 April, 1758; d. in Paris, 26 Jan., 1832. He was a son of the Scottish Earl of Dundonald, and distinguished himself in wars with the United States and France, especially for an unequal combat with five French vessels in Chesapeake bay. He was made a post-captain in 1782 and a rear-admiral in 1804. He was knighted for his gallant conduct and meritorious services in a battle against the French in 1806 near Hayti, and in 1809 was made vice-admiral. He commanded the British fleet on the American station in the war of 1812–'5, and assisted the land forces in taking Washington in August, 1814, and in the attack on New Orleans. He was made admiral of the blue in 1819.—His son, Sir **Thomas John,** b. about 1790; d. in 1872, served as captain under his father in the war against the United States in 1814. He was elected to parliament in 1837, was afterward made a rear-admiral, commanded in the East Indies from 1842 till 1846, and became vice-admiral about 1850.—Another son, **John Dundas,** traveller, b. about 1780; d. in South America, 12 Aug., 1825, entered the British navy at the age of ten, and attained the rank of captain. In 1815 he began a series of journeys on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal. After a plan for exploring the interior of Africa and the course of the Niger, submitted by him in 1820 to the British admiralty, had been declined, he determined upon making a tour of the world, as much as possible on foot, intending to cross from Asia to America at Bering strait, and started from London in February, 1820, but gave up the project after reaching Kamtschatka. Afterward he went to South America, where he was engaged in mining enterprises at the time of his death. In 1824 he published "Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the Frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka" (London, 1824).

COCHRANE, Clark B., lawyer, b. in New Boston, N. H., in 1817; d. in Albany, N. Y., 5 March, 1867. He was graduated at Union, and devoted himself to the study of law. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the assembly, on the democratic ticket, from Montgomery county. He was one of the primitive barnburners, supported Van Buren and Adams in 1848, and in 1854 vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, after which he acted with the republican party. In 1856 he was elected to congress from the Schenectady district, and in 1858 was re-elected. The following year, his health becoming affected by the excitement of congressional life, he was obliged to return home for temporary rest, and after the expiration of his term resided in Albany, devoting himself to his profession. In 1865 he accepted a nomination for the legislature. He was the acknowledged leader of the house, and his tact in quieting angry debate gave him the title of "The Great Pacificator."

COCHRANE, Matthew Henry, Canadian senator, b. in Compton, Quebec, 11 Nov., 1824. He resided with his father on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Boston and engaged in the shoe business. He returned to Canada in 1854 and established the same business, in which he is still engaged, being head of the firm of Cochrane, Cassils & Co. In 1864 he became an importer of fine breeds of cattle and horses. He is a trustee of Lenoxville university, a member of the council of agriculture of Quebec, and connected as director or president with various other industrial and financial enterprises. Politically he is a conservative, and he was called to the Dominion senate, on 17 Oct., 1872.

COCHRANE, William, Canadian clergyman, b. in Paisley, Scotland, 9 Feb., 1831. He attended the parish school in his native town until twelve

years of age, when he was employed in a bookstore, in which he remained for about ten years, and then entered the University of Glasgow. He emigrated to the United States in 1854, and was graduated at Hanover college, Indiana, in 1857. He studied theology at Princeton, and in February, 1859, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Madison, Ind., and on 7 June became pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church, Jersey City, N. J. On 13 May, 1862, he became pastor of Zion Presbyterian church, Brantford, Ontario. In 1864 he received the degree of M. A. from Hanover college, and in 1875 that of D. D. He is a frequent contributor to current literature, and has published four volumes of sermons, "The Heavenly Vision," "Christ and Christian Life," "Warning and Welcome," and "Future Punishment."

COCK, Thomas, physician, b. in Glen Cove, L. I., in 1782; d. in New York city, 14 June, 1869. He studied medicine in company with Dr. Valentine Mott, in the office of Dr. Valentine Seaman, at that time a noted practitioner, whose partner he afterward became. During the epidemic of yellow fever, in 1822, he was untiring in his efforts to overcome the disease; and again, during the cholera of 1832, his devotion was recognized by the city authorities in the presentation of a service of silver. In his long career he occupied various places of honor and importance in the profession. He was visiting physician to the New York hospital from 1819 till 1834, and consulting physician after that year; became a fellow of the College of physicians and surgeons in 1820; was its vice-president from 1827 until 1855; its president from 1855 till 1858; and president of the New York academy of medicine in 1852. He was also professor of anatomy and physiology in Queen's (now Rutgers) college, N. J., from 1812 till 1826. Dr. Cock was long an active member, and at his death a vice-president, of the American Bible society. Infirmity and ill health compelled him to retire from practice some years before his death.

COCKBURN, Alexander Peter (ko'-burn), Canadian merchant, b. in Finch, Stormont, Ontario, 7 April, 1837. He was educated in his native town, and became a merchant and forwarder. He represented North Victoria in the Ontario assembly from 1867 till 1871, and has represented Muskoka in the house of commons since 1872. While in parliament he labored successfully to promote a vigorous policy for the development of the northern districts by the construction of railways and roads, in conjunction with a liberal land policy for actual settlers. Since 1865 he has written extensively on the subject. His publications include "A Few Weeks in the North," the "Settler's Guide," and the "Tourist's Guide" (1868).

COCKBURN, Sir **George,** British naval officer, b. in London, 22 April, 1772; d. 19 Aug., 1853. He entered the navy in his ninth year, served on the East India, home, and Mediterranean stations, becoming post-captain in 1795, and was thanked by the house of commons in 1809 for his services as commander of the naval force on shore, in the operations by which Martinique came into the possession of Great Britain. In 1811 he was sent on an unsuccessful mission for the reconciliation of Spain and her American colonies. He became a rear-admiral in 1812, and took a conspicuous part in the war with the United States. In April, 1813, he took position with his squadron in Lynn Haven bay, and sent off marauding expeditions in all directions to the coasts of Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland. He deprived three villages on the Chesapeake of property worth about $70,000, laid many towns in ashes, burned farm-houses, and carried away live stock and slaves, which were afterward sold in the West Indies on Cockburn's own account. He took the fortified works at Hampton on 26 June, and in July captured two islands and two small war-vessels in North Carolina. In the latter part of the year he sailed as far as the Georgia coast, plundering as he went. In August, 1814, he accompanied the expedition against the city of Washington, and, in conjunction with Gen. Ross, defeated a small force of Americans at Bladensburg, Md., four miles from the capital, on the 24th of that month. Cockburn and Ross then entered the city, accompanied by a guard of 200 men, and burned the public buildings and some private property. Cockburn was concerned in the unsuccessful attempt to capture Baltimore in September, 1814. In 1815 he received the order of the bath, and in the autumn of that year carried Napoleon to St. Helena. He served repeatedly as member of parliament and as lord of the admiralty, was made admiral of the fleet in 1851, and in 1852 inherited a baronetcy from his brother.

COCKBURN, George Ralph Richardson, Canadian educator, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 15 Feb., 1834. He was educated at Edinburgh high school and at the university, where he was graduated in 1857. Subsequently he studied in France and Germany. He arrived in Canada in 1858, was soon afterward appointed to the rectorship of the model grammar-school of Upper Canada, and within a short time was commissioned to inspect the higher educational institutions of the province. This investigation extended over a period of two years, and its results were given to the public in two reports, in which the condition of the schools and the need of higher educational facilities were set forth. The principal institutions of learning in the United States were then visited by Mr. Cockburn. In 1861 he was appointed principal of Upper Canada college and a member of the senate of Toronto university. Under his management the college has obtained a high reputation not only for the thoroughness of its teaching, but also for its excellent moral influences. He is regarded as a thorough philologist and one of the best Latin scholars that Scotland has produced.

COCKBURN, James, Canadian statesman, b. near Berwick, on the Scottish borders, 13 Feb., 1819; d. in Ottawa, 14 Aug., 1883. He was educated at the Berwick grammar-school and at Upper Canada college, studied law, and was admitted to the Upper Canada bar in 1846. He was appointed solicitor-general of Upper Canada and a member of the cabinet in March, 1864, and retained those offices until the union in 1867. In November of that year he was unanimously elected first speaker of the Dominion house of commons, and in February, 1872, was chosen speaker of the second parliament. He was a member of the Quebec confederation conference in 1864. He was a liberal-conservative.

COCKE, John Hartwell, b. in Surry county, Va., 19 Sept., 1780; d. in Fluvanna county, Va., 1 July, 1866. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1798, and was general commanding the Virginia troops at Camp Carter and Camp Holly, on the Chickahominy, in 1812 and 1813, in defence of the city of Richmond. He was vice-president of the American temperance society and of the American colonization society, and a member of the first board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

COCKE, Philip St. George, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1808; d. in Powhatan county, Va., 26 Dec., 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military

academy in 1832, assigned to the 2d artillery, and served at Charleston, S. C., during the nullification excitement in 1832–'3. He was adjutant from 1833 till 1834, and resigned on 1 April of the latter year. He then devoted himself to planting in Virginia and Mississippi, and was president of the Virginia state agricultural society from 1853 till 1856. He was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate service early in 1861, and commanded the 5th brigade at the first battle of Bull Run. After an eight months' campaign he returned home, shattered in body and mind, and shot himself in a paroxysm of insanity. He published "Plantation and Farm Instruction" (1852).

COCKE, William, senator, b. in Virginia about 1740. He received an English education and began the practice of law. After serving as a member of the Virginia legislature and a colonel of militia he went to Tennessee, where he became brigadier-general of militia. When Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796, Cocke and William Blount were elected as its first U. S. senators. Cocke served from 5 Dec., 1796, till 1797, and again from 1799 till 3 March, 1805. He was a member of the legislature in 1813, a judge of the circuit court, and in 1814 appointed by President Madison Indian agent for the Chickasaw nation. The date of his death is not on record.—His son, **John,** soldier, b. in Brunswick, Nottaway co., Va., in 1772; d. in Rutledge, Granger co., Tenn., 16 Feb., 1854. He went with his father to Tennessee early in life, and, after receiving a common-school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the first legislature in 1796, speaker of the house for many years, and afterward became a member of the state senate. He was made major-general of the East Tennessee six-months' volunteers on 25 Sept., 1813, commanding them in the Creek war, was made colonel of a regiment of Tennessee volunteers on 13 Nov., 1814, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. He was elected to congress for four successive terms, serving from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1827, after which he devoted himself to planting.

COCKRELL, Francis Marion, senator, b. in Johnson county, Mo., 1 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at Chapel Hill, Mo., in 1853, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Warrensburg. He entered the Confederate army, where he rose to be a colonel, commanding the 1st Missouri brigade under Gen. Bowen, which was routed at Baker's Creek, and he was afterward commissioned a brigadier-general. He never held a public office until elected as a democratic senator in congress from Missouri, to succeed Carl Schurz, taking his seat on 4 March, 1875. He was re-elected in 1880 for the term expiring 3 March, 1887.

CODAZZI, Agostine (ko-dat'-see), Italian engineer, b. in Lugo, Italy, in 1792; d. in 1859. He made several campaigns under Napoleon, and afterward distinguished himself as an engineer in South America. He went to Santa Fé de Bogotá about 1826, entered the Colombian service as lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and was employed in making charts and preparing plans of defence. Gen. Paez appointed him in 1831 to prepare charts of the new republic of Venezuela, and he was occupied until 1840 with this work, taking part twice during that time in defensive military expeditions. In 1838 and 1839 he conducted an exploration to the interior of Guiana, penetrating nearly to the sources of the Orinoco. He was made a colonel in the Venezuelan army, afterward established a German colony in the republic, and in 1848 was employed by the government of New Granada upon a topographical survey. During his later explorations he visited the isthmus of Panama to ascertain the possibility of cutting a canal through it. Col. Codazzi published "Resúmen de la Geografía de Venezuela," with an extensive chart of the country (Paris, 1841), and other works.

CODDING, Ichabod, clergyman, b. in Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; d. in Baraboo, Wis., 17 June, 1866. He became a popular temperance lecturer at the age of seventeen, and during his junior year at Middlebury, where he entered in 1834, interested himself so much in the anti-slavery movement that he obtained leave to speak publicly in its behalf. His addresses raised such a storm of opposition that his life was several times in danger, and the college faculty, fearing the popular fury, represented that his absence was without permission. Codding compelled them to retract this statement, and then, leaving the college, served for five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-slavery society, speaking continually in New England and New York. It is said that he never lost his self-command, though often assailed by mobs. He removed to the west in 1842, entered the Congregational ministry, and held pastorates in Princeton, Lockport, Joliet, and elsewhere. He also continued to lecture in the west, where he was greatly admired and loved.

CODDINGTON, William, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, b. in Lincolnshire, England, in 1601; d. 1 Nov., 1678. He was one of the Massachusetts magistrates appointed by the crown, and arrived at Salem in the ship "Arabella," in 1630. While exercising his judicial functions, he traded as a merchant in Boston, and accumulated real estate at Braintree. With Gov. Vane, he sympathized with the Antinomian party, and at the general election of May, 1637, when Winthrop superseded Vane as governor, Coddington's name was dropped from the roll, but on the following day both he and Vane were elected deputies to the court from Boston. When Mrs. Hutchinson was tried, Coddington undertook her defence against Winthrop and his party, and also unsuccessfully opposed the banishment of Wheelwright and other

Antinomians. Wishing to enjoy peace, eighteen of the party, led by Coddington and John Clark, removed in 1638, intending to settle on Long Island, or Delaware bay, but, by the advice of Roger Williams, selected the island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, for their home. Having drawn up and signed an agreement to be "judged and guided by the absolute laws of Christ," Coddington was elected judge or chief magistrate, with a council of three elders, who were enjoined by a vote of the freemen to be guided by God's laws. At a general election, held in Newport, 12 March, 1640, the titles of judge and elder were abolished, and Coddington was elected governor, with a deputy and four assistants. He continued in office until a charter

was obtained and the island incorporated with the Providence plantations in 1647, when John Coggeshall became president of the colony, and Coddington was chosen assistant from Newport. He was made president in 1648, but did not enter on the duties of the office. At this time, owing to the disturbed state of the colony, he formed the project of withdrawing the island of Aquidneck from its rule. In September, with Capt. Partridge, he presented a petition begging that the island might be received into a league with the united New England colonies, which was refused, on the ground that Aquidneck rightfully belonged to Plymouth. Failing in his designs, Coddington went to England in 1649, and, after a delay of two years, obtained from the council of state a commission to govern the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut during his life. In the autumn of that year the colonists, including those of Newport and Portsmouth, urged Roger Williams and John Clark to go to England to secure the revocation of Coddington's commission. This they succeeded in doing in October, 1652, and Coddington's "usurpation" was at an end. But he refused to give up the records, and it was not until 1655 that he formally submitted to the colony. He united with the Quakers in 1665, and in 1674 was chosen governor of the colony. He was re-elected in 1675, and again in 1678, just before his death. He published "Demonstration of True Love unto the Rulers of Massachusetts, by one who was in authority with them" (1674). There is an alleged portrait of Gov. Coddington in the council-chamber at Newport. The accompanying illustration is a representation of his house at Newport. See "William Coddington in Rhode Island Colonial Affairs" (No. 4 of "Rhode Island Historical Tracts," Providence, 1878).

CODMAN, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Aug., 1782; d. in Dorchester, 23 Dec., 1847. His father, John, was a Boston merchant and a member of the Massachusetts senate. Young Codman was graduated at Harvard in 1802, and began the study of law; but, in accordance with his father's dying wish, he abandoned it for theology. After studying at Cambridge, Mass., he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1805, and spent three years abroad, during the last of which he preached at the Scotch church in Swallow street, London. He returned to the United States in May, 1808, and in December became pastor of the recently organized second church at Dorchester, Mass., where he remained until his death. During the early part of his pastorate he caused dissatisfaction in his congregation by refusing to exchange with clergymen whose orthodoxy was doubtful, and this finally led to the organization of a new church. The excitement produced by his course was so great that he was on one occasion forcibly kept out of his pulpit. In 1834–'5 Dr. Codman was a delegate to the Congregational union of England and Wales, and he again visited Europe in 1845. He inherited wealth from his father, and gave freely. Among his gifts were a large sum of money to Princeton theological seminary, and his library of several thousand volumes to Andover. Dr. Codman published numerous sermons, many of which were afterward collected in a volume (1834), and "A Visit to England" (1836). A memoir by Dr. William Allen, with six select sermons, was published after his death (1853).—His son, **John,** b. in Dorchester, Mass., 16 Oct., 1814, left Amherst in his junior year, 1833, and finished his education on the sea, becoming a captain in the merchant marine. He has travelled widely, and is known as an advocate of free ships and free-trade. He has contributed to periodicals, and published "Sailors' Life and Sailors' Yarns" (New York, 1846); "Ten Months in Brazil" (1872); "The Mormon Country" (1876); and "The Round Trip" (1881)..

CODY, William Frederick, scout, b. in Scott county, Iowa, 26 Feb., 1845. When he was about seven years old his father removed to Kansas, then an unsettled territory, where he was killed in what was known as the "Border war." When the pony express was established across the plains in the spring of 1860, William became one of the most fearless and daring among its riders. At the beginning of the civil war he acted as government scout and guide, being chiefly employed in Arkansas and southwestern Missouri. In 1863 he enlisted in the 7th Kansas cavalry, was promoted, and served with distinction as scout until the close of the war. In 1867 he entered into a contract with the Kansas Pacific railway in western Kansas, at a monthly compensation of $500, to deliver all the buffalo meat that would be required for food for the army of laborers employed, and in eighteen months he killed 4,280 buffaloes, earning the title of "Buffalo Bill," by which he was afterward familiarly known. Cody again entered the government service in 1868 as a scout and guide, and after a series of dangerous rides as bearer of important despatches through a country infested with hostile Indians, was appointed by Gen. Sheridan chief scout and guide for the 5th cavalry against the Sioux and Cheyennes. He then served with the Canadian river expedition during 1868–'9, and until the autumn of 1872 was with the army on the western border. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Nebraska legislature, but, after serving a short time, resigned, and made a successful appearance on the stage in Chicago. At the beginning of the Sioux war in 1876 he discharged his dramatic company, joined the 5th cavalry, and was engaged in the battle of Indian Creek, where he killed in a hand-to-hand conflict the Cheyenne chief Yellow-Hand. At the close of the campaign he returned to the stage, and in 1883 organized an exhibition called the "Wild West," whose object was to give a realistic picture of life on the frontier. His actors included actual Indians, Mexicans, and "cowboys," and in 1886 he contracted to take his company to Europe during 1887.

COFFIN, Charles Carleton, author, b. in Boscawen, N. H., 26 July, 1823. He worked on his father's farm till he was of age. His means of education were limited, but he was so desirous to acquire knowledge that he studied at night. He worked as a civil engineer from 1845 till 1848, and then bought a farm, but abandoned it on account of failing health. He then gave his attention to telegraphy, constructed the time line between Harvard observatory and Boston, in 1849, and, when in charge of the Boston telegraphic fire-alarm, sent out the first signal over the system, 29 April, 1852. After writing for some of the New Hampshire papers, he began contributing to the Boston press in 1851, spending much time upon his articles, some of which he rewrote ten times before sending them to the printer. From 1855 till 1860 he held various places on the Boston "Journal," the "Atlas," and the "Traveller." When the civil war began, Mr. Coffin became war-correspondent for the "Journal," writing under the pen-name of "Carleton." He witnessed many important battles, and was in almost every engagement from the Wilderness to the taking of Richmond, often rendering important service to the military authorities by his knowledge of engineering. He was also the "Jour-

nal's" correspondent during the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, and at its completion made the circuit of the world, returning part of the way from San Francisco by stage, the Pacific railroad not being completed. During his travels, which lasted two and a half years, Mr. Coffin wrote a weekly letter to the Boston "Journal." He has lectured before the Lowell institute, and was for years a popular lyceum lecturer. He has also appeared several times before congressional committees, to present arguments on the labor question. He has been for some time a resident of Boston, and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1884 and 1885, serving on important committees. He has published "The Great Commercial Prize," advocating the construction of a railway over the Northern Pacific route (1858); "Days and Nights on the Battle-Field" (Boston, 1864); "Following the Flag" and "Winning His Way," a story (1865); "Four Years of Fighting" (1866); "Our New Way Round the World" (1869); "The Seat of Empire" (1870); "Caleb Krinkle, a Story of American Life" (1875); "History of Boscawen" (1877); "Boys of '76" (New York, 1879); "Story of Liberty" (1878); "Old Times in the Colonies" (1880); "Life of Garfield" (Boston, 1880); and "Building the Nation" (New York, 1883). He has in preparation (1886) a history of the civil war.

COFFIN, John Huntington Crane, mathematician, b. in Wiscasset, Me., 14 Sept., 1815. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834. Two years later he was appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, and in that capacity served on the "Vandalia" and the "Constitution," in the West India squadron, at Norfolk navy-yard, and on the Florida surveys, until 1843, when he was placed in charge of the U. S. naval observatory in Washington, remaining until 1853. Afterward he was intrusted with the department of mathematics, and subsequently that of astronomy and navigation, at the U. S. naval academy. In 1865 he was appointed to the charge of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," then published in Cambridge, Mass., but since 1867 in Washington, D. C. In this capacity he remained until 1877, when he was placed on the retired list, having been senior professor of mathematics since 1848. Prof. Coffin is a member of the American academy of sciences, Boston, the American philosophical society, Philadelphia, and was one of the original members of the National academy of sciences. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Bowdoin. Besides many smaller articles, he has published "Observations with the Mural Circle at the U. S. Naval Observatory, with Explanations, Formulas, Tables, and Discussions, 1845–'9," in the volumes of the observatory for those years; "The Compass," local deviations (1863); "Navigation and Nautical Astronomy" (New York, 1868), the last two having been prepared for use in the U. S. naval academy; "The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," edited (1868 till 1879); also "Personal Errors in Observations of the Declination of Stars" in "Gould's Astronomical Journal" (1850); and "Observations of the Total Eclipse of the Sun, August, 1869" (Washington, 1884).

COFFIN, Joshua, antiquary, b. in Newbury, Mass., 12 Oct., 1792; d. there, 24 June, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, and taught for many years, numbering among his pupils the poet Whittier, who addressed to him a poem entitled "To My Old School-Master." Mr. Coffin was ardent in the cause of emancipation, and was one of the founders of the New England anti-slavery society in 1832, being its first recording secretary. He published "The History of Ancient Newbury" (Boston, 1845), genealogies of the Woodman, Little, and Toppan families, and magazine articles.

COFFIN, Levi, philanthropist, b. near New Garden, N. C., 28 Oct., 1798; d. in Avondale, Ohio, 16 Sept., 1877. His ancestors were natives of Nantucket. He assisted on his father's farm and had but little schooling, yet he became a teacher. The cruel treatment of the negroes, and the Quakers principles under which he was reared, enlisted his sympathies in favor of the oppressed race, and at the age of fifteen he began to aid in the escape of slaves. Subsequently he organized a Sunday-school for negroes, and in 1822 opened his first school. In 1826 he settled in Wayne county, Ind., where he kept a country store. Being prosperous in this undertaking, he soon enlarged his business in various lines, including also the curing of pork. In 1836 he built an oil-mill and began the manufacture of linseed-oil. Meanwhile his interest in the slaves continued, and he was active in the "underground railroad," a secret organization, whose purpose was the transportation of slaves from member to member until a place was reached where the negro was free. Thousands of escaping slaves were aided on their way to Canada by him, including Eliza Harris, who subsequently became known through "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The question of using only "free-labor goods" had been for some time agitated throughout the United States, and in 1846 a convention was held in Salem, Ind., at which Mr. Coffin was chosen to open such a store in Cincinnati. Accordingly he moved to that city in April, 1847. The undertaking proved successful, and he continued to be so occupied for many years. His relations with the "underground railroad" were also continued, and he became its president. In 1863 he was associated in the establishment of the freedmen's bureau, and during the following year was sent to Europe as agent for the Western freedmen's aid commission. He held meetings in all of the prominent cities in Great Britain, enlisted much sympathy, and secured funds. Again in 1867 he visited Europe in the same capacity. When the colored people of Cincinnati celebrated the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution, he formally resigned his office of president of the "underground railroad," which he had held for more than thirty years. The story of his life is told in "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin, the Reputed President of the Underground Railroad" (Cincinnati, 1876).

COFFIN, Robert Allen, educator, b. in Williamsburg, Mass., 23 Aug., 1801; d. in Conway, Mass., 4 Sept., 1878. He was graduated at Amherst in 1825, after which he taught in Northampton, and became principal of academies in New Ipswich, N. H., Warren, R. I., New Bedford, Mass., and elsewhere. His last years were spent in Conway, Mass., where he was chiefly employed as an accountant, though giving instruction almost to the last. In 1856–'7 he represented Conway in the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Coffin was an occasional contributor to the religious magazines, and published "Compendium of Natural Philosophy" (New York, 1844); "Town Organization: its Uses and Advantages," a prize essay (Boston, 1845); and "History of Conway" (Northampton, 1867).—His brother, **James Henry,** meteorologist, b. in Williamsburg, Mass., 6 Sept., 1806; d. in Easton, Pa., 6 Feb., 1873. He was graduated at Amherst in 1828, supporting himself by teaching in a private school in Berkshire county. In 1829 he established the Fellenberg academy in

Greenfield, Mass., the first and most successful manual-labor school in the country. From 1837 till 1840 he was principal of the Ogdensburg, N. Y., academy, and while there he began his investigations in meteorology. In 1840 he was elected a tutor in Williams, and erected an observatory upon the Greylock peak of Saddle mountain, at a height of nearly 4,000 feet above the ocean, where continuous observations were taken by a self-registering anemometer which he devised. From 1843 till 1846 he was principal of the Norwalk, Conn., academy, and then was elected to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., where he remained until his death. Prof. Coffin's reputation depends chiefly upon his work in meteorology. In 1853 he announced before the American association for the advancement of science his theory of atmospheric circulation, including the principle, quoted in Europe since 1860 as "Buys-Ballot's Law." Besides the numerous valuable papers published in the transactions and proceedings of the societies of which he was a member, there appeared among the publications of the Smithsonian institution "Winds of the Northern Hemisphere" (1853); "Psychrometrical Tables" (1856); "The Orbit and Phenomena of a Meteoric Fire Ball" (1869); and "The Winds of the Globe, or the Laws of Atmospheric Circulation over the Surface of the Earth" (1875). The two large quarto volumes of the "Results of Meteorological Observations for 1854–'9" were edited for the Smithsonian institution by him. He also published "Exercises in Book-keeping" and "Key" (Greenfield, 1835); "Elements of Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry" (New York, 1849); "Key" (1854); and "Solar and Lunar Eclipses" (1845). Prof. Coffin was one of the early members of the National academy of sciences, and a sketch of his life by Arnold Guyot appears in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Washington, 1877). See also "Life" by John C. Clyde (Easton, 1882).—His son, **Selden Jennings**, educator, b. in Ogdensburg, N. Y., 3 Aug., 1838, was graduated at Lafayette in 1858, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1864. During the same year he became connected with Lafayette college, where he has held the offices of tutor and adjunct professor of mathematics. On the death of his father in 1873 he became professor of mathematics and astronomy, and in 1874 was ordained by the presbytery of Lehigh. In 1876 he was commissioned by the state of Pennsylvania to secure the "college exhibits" for the educational building at the Centennial exhibition. Prof. Coffin has served on various committees of the American association for the advancement of science, and has been a frequent contributor to the scientific journals of articles on meteorology. Besides minor biographical pamphlets, he has published "Record of the Men of Lafayette" (Easton, 1879), and revised "Olmsted's Astronomy" (New York, 1882). He has also completed "The Winds of the Globe" (Washington, 1875), written by his father, said to be the largest collection of numerical tables ever published in the United States.

COFFIN, Robert Barry, author, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 21 July, 1826; d. in Fordham, New York city, 10 June, 1886. He was seventh in line of descent from Tristram, and his great-grandfather, Alexander Coffin, was one of the original proprietors of Hudson. He became fond of books at an early age, spending his savings for them, and at the age of ten owned a small library. He spent several years at the collegiate institute in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and soon began to contribute anonymously to various journals. In 1845 he became book-keeper in an importing house in New York city, but left on account of failing health in 1849, and in 1852 opened a book-store with his brother in Elmira, N. Y. He studied divinity in 1854, intending to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and at this time was a contributor to the "Churchman." He went to New York again in 1857, and in 1858 succeeded T. B. Aldrich as assistant editor of the "Home Journal," to which he had contributed since 1849, becoming at the same time art critic for the "Evening Post." He was appointed a clerk in the auditor's department of the New York custom-house in April, 1863, and retained the office till the winter before his death, with the exception of the years from 1869 till 1875. He edited "The Table," a monthly publication devoted to gastronomy, in 1873, and from 1882 till 1886 contributed regularly on the same subject to the "Caterer," a Philadelphia magazine. Mr. Coffin's humorous sketches, published in various periodicals over the signature of "Barry Gray," have been widely read. In 1881 he delivered some verses at the reunion of the Coffin family in Nantucket. He published "My Married Life at Hillside" and "Matrimonial Infelicities" (New York, 1865); "Out of Town: A Rural Episode" (1866); "Cakes and Ale at Woodbine" (1868); "Castles in the Air and other Phantasies" (1871); and "The Home of Cooper" (1872). He left a completed book in manuscript.

COFFIN, Robert Stevenson, poet, b. in Brunswick, Me., 14 July, 1797; d. in Rowley, Mass., 7 May, 1827. His father, Ebenezer Coffin, was a minister in Brunswick. Robert removed with his father to Newburyport, became a printer there, and afterward worked at his trade in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. He served as a sailor in the war of 1812, and was once a prisoner on board a British frigate. He began to write poetry early in life, and printed it in the papers on which he was employed over the signature of "The Boston Bard." Becoming intemperate, he was found in sickness and poverty in New York in 1826, and sent by some benevolent ladies to his family in Massachusetts, where he died. He published an autobiography (1825) and "The Oriental Harp: Poems of the Boston Bard" (Providence, R. I., 1826). Among the more notable verses in this book are "On Presenting a Lady with a Cake of Soap," "To a Mouse which Took Lodgings with the Author in a Public House near the Park, New York," and "A Large Nose and an Old Coat."

COFFIN, Roland Folger, sailor, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 March, 1826. He was educated in the common schools of Nantucket, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y. Much of his youth was passed in the first-named place, and he went early to sea, as most of his family had done for generations. He was captain of the ship "Senator" from 1850 till 1860, when he became an acting master in the U. S. navy, and served as such, mostly in the North Atlantic blockading squadron during the civil war, until 1863. In his hours off duty at sea he learned and practised short-hand writing. He became a reporter for the "World" newspaper in New York in 1869, and soon began to publish a series of short sea-stories entitled "An Old Sailor's Yarns." These attracted attention and gave him a name in literature. He was also the regular reporter of marine news and of yachting, and in this latter department was for many years the most expert writer connected with the New York press. Two volumes of "An Old Sailor's Yarns" have

been published (New York, 1878–'82), and "The America's Cup," giving an account of the international yachting contests (New York, 1885). He has also published a "History of American Yachting" in the monthly magazine "Outing," which was issued in book-form (New York, 1886).

COFFIN, Timothy Gardner, lawyer, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 1 Nov., 1788; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 19 Sept., 1854. He early engaged in a seafaring life, but, receiving severe injuries from a fall, turned his attention to the law. He was graduated at Brown in 1813, was admitted to the Bristol bar in 1816, and obtained the foremost rank in the profession, trying his intellectual strength against such opponents as Webster and Choate. He was judge advocate of Massachusetts militia under Gen. Lincoln. As a *nisi prius* lawyer he had few equals.

COFFIN, Tristram, colonist, b. in Brixton, Devonshire, England, in 1605; d. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1681. He is considered the ancestor of all the persons bearing this name in the United States. In 1642 he came to America with his wife and a number of relatives and lived in Haverhill, Mass., and in 1659 took up his residence in Nantucket, of which colony he was the founder and the first chief magistrate. The character of Tristram, his wisdom in civilizing the Indians, and his numerous descendants, entitle him to mention, especially as Judith, daughter of his son Stephen, was the grandmother of Benjamin Franklin. His life was published by Allen Coffin (Nantucket, 1881).—**John,** loyalist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1756; d. in Kings county, N. B., in 1838. He was descended from Tristram through James and William, who, born in Nantucket, settled in Boston about 1730. He was educated at the Boston Latin-school, and, for his services in the battle of Bunker Hill, was appointed ensign on the field by Gage. He raised 400 men in New York, who became known as the Orange rangers, and commanded them at the battles of Long Island and Germantown. He exchanged into the New York volunteers in 1778, and took part at San Lucie and Bryar's Creek in 1779, at Camden in 1780, and in 1781 at Hampton, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs. In all these engagements Coffin's cavalry is mentioned with praise, and his daring, judgment, and estimable character as a cavalry officer are highly commended. Cornwallis sent him a handsome sword in acknowledgment of his services, enclosing his commission as major, thanking him for his carriage and conduct on many occasions, and especially giving him acknowledgment for distinguishing himself at Eutaw. The promotion he had earned was deferred by his feeling obliged to report the want of firmness in battle of a scion of the royal house. He settled at his manor of Alwington, New Brunswick, and became prominent in developing that province. When the occasion came he resumed his military rank, and was appointed major-general. At his death he was the senior general in the British army. All of his branch of the name were refugee loyalists. Notwithstanding his choice of sides in the revolution, he never lost his interest in the "old thirteen," and he remembered that he was "Boston-born" from first to last. One of his many sayings was, "I would give more for one pork-barrel made in Massachusetts than for all that have been made in New Brunswick since its settlement."—His uncle, John, constructed a fortress at Quebec in 1775, and its first volley killed Montgomery and his two aides. This event and the sacking of Montreal are said to have saved the Canadas to the crown.—His brother, Sir **Isaac,** Bart., naval officer, b. in Boston, 16 May, 1759; d. in Cheltenham, England, 4 Aug., 1839. In 1773 he was appointed midshipman on board the "Gaspé." After active and faithful service, at the age of eighteen he was appointed lieutenant, and at the age of twenty-two captain of the "Shrewsbury." He took part in Rodney's victory, 12 April, 1782, and in many other engagements along the Atlantic coast and in the West Indies, acquitting himself with credit both in the war of independence and in that with France. He was appointed admiral in 1802 and created a baronet in 1804 for his long and faithful services. After his retirement from active service he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Greenly, of Titley Court, Gloucestershire. In 1818 he was returned to parliament for Ilchester, Devonshire, and took an active part in the debates on naval affairs and kindred subjects. He never forgot that he was an American by birth, and was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of his native land. Racers sent over by him to improve our breed, fish to multiply in our waters, plants and trees for our garden and orchards, maps and new inventions for merchant and naval marine, nautical schools, and the Coffin academy at Nantucket, were but a few of his benefactions. He was a man of the world, of elegant manners and graceful ways, and a very pleasant companion, and at the same time in his fondness for frolic and in his happy temperament a brilliant instance of the traditional commodores of the British navy. When the reform bill was in jeopardy in 1832, the king placed his name at the head of his list of new peers as Earl of Magdalen to carry the bill through the lords. It would have been an empty honor, as Sir Isaac had no lineal heir to inherit. See his life, by Thomas Coffin Amory (Boston, 1886).—His cousin, Sir **Thomas Aston,** loyalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 March, 1754; d. in London, 31 May, 1810, was graduated at Harvard in 1772, and at one period of the revolution private secretary to Sir Guy Carleton. He was made a baronet, 19 May, 1804, and in the same year secretary and comptroller of accounts of Lower Canada. He was also at one time commissary-general in the British army.—Another cousin, **Nathaniel,** physician, b. in Portland, Me., 3 May, 1744; d. there, 18 Oct., 1826, was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, who went from Newburyport to Falmouth (now Portland) in 1738. He studied medicine with his father, and in London at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals under Akenside, Hunter, and McKenzie. On his return he began his profession, and within a year, on the death of his father, succeeded to his extensive business. In 1775, when Capt. Mowatt was about to destroy the town (then called Falmouth), Dr. Coffin with two others visited his ship and endeavored to persuade him, unsuccessfully, however, to abandon the project. He became specially eminent as a surgeon, and for many years discharged the duties of hospital surgeon for marine patients in his district. Bowdoin conferred on him the honorary degree of M. D. in 1821, and he was the first president of the Maine medical society.

COFFIN, William Anderson, painter, b. in Alleghany City, Pa., 31 Jan., 1855. He was graduated at Yale in 1874, and remained in the United States for three years, preparing to become an artist. In October, 1877, he went to Paris and spent four months as a student with Jacquesson de la Chevraise, and three years with Léon Bonnat. Returning to America in 1880, he remained nearly a year and then went again to Paris. In October, 1882, he opened a studio in New York. He exhibited two pictures in the Paris salon of 1879, two

in that of 1880, and one in 1882. He first exhibited in the National academy, New York, in 1881. In 1886 he was awarded the Hallgarten prize of $200 for his picture in the National academy. His most notable works are "Une académie de peinture moderne" and "Un auberge en Brétagne" (1879); "Joueur de Mandoline" and "Le Père Jean" (1880); "An Examination" (time of Louis XIII.), and "The Close of Day" (1881); "Portrait of a Gentleman" (1882); "Reflections" and "Five O'clock in the Morning" (1884); "Lady in Black" and "Day-Dreams" (1885); "Moonlight in Harvest" and "The Hayfield" (1886).

COGGESHALL, George, sailor, b. in Connecticut in 1784. He went to sea when quite young. In the second war with Great Britain he commanded two privateers. He published "Voyages to Various Parts of the World from 1799 till 1844" (New York, 1852); "History of American Privateers and Letters of Marque during our War with England, 1812, '13, '14" (New York, 1856; 2d ed., 1861); "Historical Sketch of Commerce and Navigation from the Birth of our Saviour down to the Present Date" (New York, 1860); and "Religious and Miscellaneous Poetry."

COGGESHALL, William Turner, journalist, b. in Lewistown, Pa., 6 Sept., 1824; d. in Quito, Ecuador, 2 Aug., 1867. He went in 1841 to Ohio, connected himself with the Cincinnati "Gazette," published "The Genius of the West" in 1854–'6, and was state librarian in 1856–'62. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered, and was appointed on the staff of Gov. Dennison, with the rank of colonel. He was detailed to perform secret service in Virginia and other places, and while on duty caught a cold that led to consumption, and finally ended his life. He bought the Springfield "Republic" in 1862, but sold it in 1865, and took charge of the "Ohio State Journal," published at Columbus. He was on Gov. Cox's staff in January, 1866, and in June of that year accepted the mission to Ecuador, hoping that the pure air of Quito might restore his health. He published "Signs of the Times," a book on spirit-rappings (Cincinnati, 1851); "Easy Warren and his Contemporaries" (New York, 1854); "Oakshaw, or the Victim of Avarice" (Cincinnati, 1855); "Home Hits and Hints" (New York, 1859); "Poets and Poetry of the West" (Columbus, Ohio, 1860); "Stories of Frontier Adventure" (1863); "The Journeys of A. Lincoln as President-elect and as President Martyred" (1865); and contributed largely to periodical literature.—His daughter, **Jessie,** b. in Wadsworth, Ohio, 22 Sept., 1851; d. in Guayaquil, Ecuador, 10 Jan., 1868, accompanied her father to Ecuador as secretary of legation, and had entire charge of the office for four months after his death.

COGSWELL, Jonathan, clergyman, b. in Rowley, Mass., 3 Sept., 1782; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 1 Aug., 1864. John Cogswell, the founder of the American branch of the family, sailed from Bristol, 23 May, 1635, in his own ship "The Angel Gabriel." Her cargo consisted of his property, and comprised a large part of his valuable estate. The vessel arrived off the coast of Maine in a fearful tempest, and was wrecked at Pemaquid bay, 15 Aug. The crew and passengers were all saved, but a large part of her cargo was lost. After camping out for a few days, Mr. Cogswell chartered a small bark, which landed him, with his family, furniture, silver plate, and such books as he had saved, at Ipswich, Mass., where many of his descendants still reside. Later in the same year he purchased an extensive tract of land and erected the third house built at Ipswich. The reasons for leaving his English home for a log house in the wilderness of a new world were identical with those that led to the foundation of Plymouth colony fifteen years before. Among John Cogswell's descendants was Nathaniel, who studied medicine with Dr. Perkins, one of the celebrities of Boston, and an intimate friend of the philosopher Benjamin Franklin. He was present when Franklin killed a pigeon with his new electric battery. Jonathan was Nathaniel's youngest son. In early life he resolved to become a minister, and persisted in his purpose, although his father opposed it and withheld pecuniary aid, wishing him to follow his own profession. He was graduated with honor at Harvard in 1806, standing second in his class. From 1807 till 1809 he was a tutor at Bowdoin, pursuing his theological studies at the same time, but finishing them at Andover theological seminary, where he was graduated with the first class that completed the course in 1810, and included his life-long friends, Richard S. Storrs and Gardner Spring. The same year he was ordained as a Congregational minister and settled as pastor of the church in Saco, Me. Here he remained for eighteen years, when his health compelled him to resign. During this period he saved a sum of nearly $1,000 with a view to purchasing a house; but when the work of foreign missions was established and an eloquent appeal was made in his church for aid, he gave every dollar of his savings to the cause. From 1829 till 1834 he was pastor of the New Britain church in Berlin, Conn. In 1832 he was appointed trustee of his brother Nathaniel Cogswell's large estate, of which he and his family were the principal heirs. In May, 1834, he accepted the chair of ecclesiastical history in the Theological institute of Connecticut at East Windsor Hill. He not only filled this position gratuitously for ten years, but contributed liberally to the institution not alone in money, but by giving most of his large and valuable library. He resigned his professorship in 1844 and removed to New Brunswick, N. J. There, in company with Dr. Janeway and John R. Ford, he erected a tasteful edifice known as the 2d Presbyterian church, contributing a large proportion of the cost, in addition to giving one half of the cost of the parsonage and a thousand dollars toward the support of a minister, followed by frequent gifts to the pastor and people up to the time of his death. He was one of the early members of the New York historical society, a life director of the American Bible society, a life member of the American tract society, and connected with numerous other organizations, to all of which he contributed liberally. He founded scholarships in the College of New Jersey and in Rutgers college, and was a regular annual contributor to the various boards of the church with which he was connected for threescore years. Christian beneficence marked the whole course of his long life. As a preacher Dr. Cogswell was peculiarly zealous

Jr. Cogswell's 1805

for sound doctrine, and fearless in stating and defending it. His own faith was unwavering, and timidity in expressing what he believed was unknown to him. In 1836 he received the degree of S. T. D. from the University of New York. Dr. Cogswell was twice married, first to Elizabeth, adopted daughter of Samuel Abbott, who gave to Andover theological seminary $120,000. She died in East Windsor in 1837; and a year later he married Jane Eudora, daughter of Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey, who died in March, 1864. President Harrison, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rufus Choate, and Oliver Wendell Holmes are all connected with the Cogswells through female branches of the family. Dr. Cogswell published "A Sermon delivered, 24 Aug., 1819, before the York County Association" (Maine); "Farewell Discourse at Saco," Me., 12 Oct., 1828; "Ten Discourses, intended as a Keepsake for the Family and Friends" (Hartford, 1842); "A Treatise on the Necessity of Capital Punishment" (1843); "Discourses" (New Brunswick, N. J., 1845); "Hebrew Theocracy" (1848); "Calvary and Sinai" (1852); "Discourse delivered before the Theological Institute of Connecticut" (1856); "Godliness a Great Mystery" (1857); and "The Appropriate Work of the Holy Spirit" (1859). See "The Cogswells in America," by E. O. Jameson (Boston, 1884).

COGSWELL, Joseph Green, bibliographer, was b. in Ipswich, Mass., 27 Sept., 1786; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 26 Nov., 1871. He was graduated at Harvard in 1806. After making a voyage to India as supercargo of the vessel in which he sailed, Dr. Cogswell practised law for a few years in Belfast, Me. In 1812 he married Mary, the daughter of Gov. John Taylor Gilman. She died in 1813. From 1813 till 1815 he was a tutor at Harvard. In 1816 he went to Europe, and, in company with George Ticknor, spent two years at the University of Göttingen, where they advanced together in the special culture that has associated their names with what is highest in American literature and bibliography. Two more years were passed in Europe, chiefly on the continent, in the principal capitals, and in the study of educational problems and bibliography. During part of this time Edward Everett was his companion. He was, with his friend Ticknor, the guest of Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford; and contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" a paper on American literature which attracted much attention. Returning to the United States in 1820, he was appointed professor of geology and mineralogy, and college librarian at Harvard. In 1823, having resigned his chair in Harvard, he, in connection with George Bancroft, the historian, established the Round Hill school, at Northampton, Mass. The plan of the institution was novel, and based on an examination of the best English and German systems of education. After Mr. Bancroft's retirement in 1830, Dr. Cogswell continued the school for six years, when he assumed the charge of a similar institution in Raleigh, N. C. Abandoning this field of labor, he accepted the editorship of the "New York Review," one of the ablest critical journals then existing in the country, which he conducted till its suspension in 1842. Becoming the friend and companion of John Jacob Astor, he, in conjunction with Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck, arranged with him the plan of the Astor library. With Halleck, Irving, and others, Cogswell was appointed a trustee of the fund for its creation. When Washington Irving was appointed minister to Spain, he was anxious that his friend Cogswell should accompany him as secretary of legation, and accordingly wrote to Washington, requesting his appointment. "He is," said Irving, "a gentleman with whom I am on terms of confidential intimacy, and I know no one who, by his various acquirements, his prompt sagacity, his knowledge of the world, his habits of business, and his obliging disposition, is so calculated to give me that counsel, aid, and companionship, so important in Madrid, where a stranger is more isolated than in any other capital of Europe." Cogswell received the appointment, and would probably have accepted it, but, Astor finding that he was likely to lose his invaluable services, made him superintendent of the embryo library. After the rich merchant's death, he went abroad to purchase books; and it may safely be said that no library in the land was founded with more discrimination and economy. The books purchased by him would sell to-day for ten times the amount that he expended, while many of them cannot now be bought at any price. He gave the Astor library his own valuable series of works relating to bibliography, as he had before united with a friend in presenting Harvard with a rare cabinet of minerals and numerous botanical specimens. During Dr. Cogswell's active superintendency of the Astor library, he prepared a valuable alphabetical and analytical catalogue of its contents, which was published in eight large volumes, displaying his extraordinary knowledge of the comparative value and significance of the books he collected. He continued the duties of superintendent, which he had performed with singular industry and fidelity, until the pressure of advancing years induced him to retire. Two years later, having chosen a residence at Cambridge, he also resigned the office of trustee. In accepting his resignation, the board passed a resolution highly complimentary to his talents, great learning, and spotless character. All who enjoyed the privilege of Dr. Cogswell's acquaintance, and the thousands of seekers after information who remember the patience and urbanity with which he was ever ready to aid them in their researches, will most cordially unite in the richly merited tribute to his learning, amiability, and unsullied life. While his physical strength gradually failed, his intellectual powers remained unimpaired, and his sparkling table-talk was as interesting as in earlier years. He had, in his frequent visits to Europe, met many of the most distinguished men of the 19th century, including Goethe, Humboldt, Béranger, Byron, Scott, Jeffrey, and the brilliant circle that thronged Gore House in Lady Blessington's palmy days. Dr. Cogswell left, of his moderate fortune, $4,000 to a school in his native place, where he was buried by the side of his mother's grave, and where a handsome monument has been erected by his Round Hill pupils, no one of whom ever left the school without carrying away with him a strong affection for the faithful friend and teacher. He received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity in 1842, and from Harvard in 1863. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines, including "Blackwood's," "The North American Review," "The Monthly Anthology," and "The New York Review." See "Memorial Volume," by Anna E. Ticknor (printed privately, Boston, 1874).

COGSWELL, Mason Fitch, physician, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 28 Sept., 1761; d. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Dec., 1830. His mother died while he was young, and he was adopted by Samuel Huntington, president of the Continental congress and governor of Connecticut, who sent him to Yale, where he was graduated in 1780 as valedictorian

of his class, and its youngest member. He studied with his brother James, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, at the soldiers' hospital in New York, and became one of the most distinguished surgeons in the country. He married Mary Austin Ledyard, and settled in Hartford, Conn. He was the first to introduce in the United States the operation of removing a cataract from the eye, and also the first to tie the carotid artery (1803). His daughter, Alice, became deaf and dumb from severe illness at an early age, and her father's attention was thus called to the possibility of educating deaf-mutes. Mainly through his influence the first deaf-and-dumb asylum in the country, that at Hartford, was established in 1820, and Alice became its first pupil. He was also one of the founders of the Connecticut retreat for the insane at Hartford. He was for ten years president of the Connecticut medical society, one of the last survivors of the "old school," and persisted in wearing knee-breeches and silk stockings, which he held to be the only proper dress for a gentleman.—His son, **Mason Fitch,** physician, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Nov., 1807; d. in Albany, N. Y., 21 Jan., 1865, was graduated at Yale in 1829, studied medicine, and became a leading physician in Albany. He served as assistant surgeon and surgeon in the volunteer army of the United States during the civil war. In 1847 he married Lydia, daughter of the Rev. John M. Bradford, a direct descendant from Gov. Bradford, of Plymouth colony. She died in 1872.

COGSWELL, Milton, soldier, b. in Noblesville, Ind., 4 Dec., 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 Nov., 1882. He was the first child of American parentage born in Noblesville. After graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1849, he joined the army and served almost continuously until he was placed on the retired list in 1871. This period covered the civil war, in which he became colonel of the 42d New York volunteers. He was severely wounded, and held a prisoner for nearly a year. After his retirement with the rank of brevet colonel in the regular army for gallant services, he was deputy governor of the soldier's home in Washington, and, with the exception of a year's interval, held the office until his death.

COGSWELL, Thomas, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 4 Aug., 1746; d. in Gilmanton, N. H., 3 Sept., 1810. He was one of a family of fourteen sons and five daughters. Of the nine sons that reached adult years, eight joined the Revolutionary army. Thomas was captain of a company in Col. Gerrish's regiment at Bunker Hill; became major of Vose's regiment, 21 Feb., 1777, and lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, 26 Nov., 1779. He was afterward wagon-master-general, and served till the end of the war. After national independence was secured, he settled on a farm near Gilmanton, N. H., and became a prominent citizen of the community, serving as a judge in the court of common pleas from 1784 till 1810. He married Ruth, daughter of Gen. Joseph Badger.—His son, **Nathaniel,** soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 19 Jan., 1773; d. near the rapids of the Red river, Louisiana, in August, 1813, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1794. He studied law, and, after admission to the bar, travelled in Europe. He had a strong desire for military life, offered his services to the patriot army in Mexico, and died holding a general's commission. Two other sons, Thomas and Francis, died in the military service of the United States in the second war with Great Britain.—**William,** a younger brother of Thomas, surgeon, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 11 July, 1760; d. in Atkinson, N. H., 1 Jan., 1831, entered the army when fifteen years old in his brother's company. Having served his term of enlistment, he studied medicine and surgery, and in 1778 re-enlisted for a short time under Gen. Sullivan. On 19 July, 1781, he was appointed surgeon's mate in the military hospital at West Point, and on 5 Jan., 1784, promoted to surgeon-in-chief of the hospital and chief medical officer of the U. S. army. He resigned 1 Aug., 1785. He was one of the founders of the New Hampshire medical society and of Atkinson academy, giving the land on which the academy was built.

COGSWELL, William, clergyman, b. in Atkinson, N. H., 5 June, 1787; d. in Gilmanton, N. H., 18 April, 1850. He received his early training in the academy at Atkinson, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1811. While in college he taught school, and had Rufus Choate among his pupils. After graduation he taught for two years, pursuing his theological studies at the same time. In 1815 he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the South church in Dedham, Mass. In 1829 he was chosen general agent of the American education society, and resigned his pastoral charge. In 1832 he became secretary of the society, which office he held for ten years, and in 1837 was chosen a trustee of Andover theological seminary. He was elected to the chair of national education and history at Dartmouth in 1841, and occupied it until 1844, when he resigned to accept the presidency and chair of Christian theology in Gilmanton, N. H., theological seminary. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard and from Brown in 1816, and that of D. D. from Williams in 1833. Dr. Cogswell edited the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," the "New Hampshire Repository," and the "American Quarterly Register." Besides his sermons, he published "A Manual of Theology and Devotion," "Assistant to Family Religion," "Christian Philanthropist," "Theological Class-Book," "Harbinger of the Millennium," "Letters to Young Men preparing for the Ministry," "Reports of the American Education Society," and "Reports of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences."

COGSWELL, William, lawyer, b. in Bradford, Mass., 23 Aug., 1838. His parents were Dr. George and Abigail Parker Cogswell. He studied in Phillips Andover academy and in Kimball Union academy, at Meriden, N. H. He entered Dartmouth college, but soon went to sea before the mast, following the example of an elder brother. After his return he was graduated at Harvard law-school in 1860. In 1861 he raised the first company of volunteers for the national cause in Massachusetts. He was regularly promoted until he became colonel of the 2d Massachusetts infantry, and participated in many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, 15 Dec., 1864. After the war he became a prominent officer of the Grand army of the republic and in the Loyal legion, and he has held several important civil offices in the state.

COHEN, Jacob Da Silva Solis, physician, b. in New York city, 28 Feb., 1838. He was educated at the Philadelphia central high school, and, after attending medical lectures, received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. In 1858–'9 he lived in Memphis, Tenn. He was appointed assistant surgeon to the 26th Pennsylvania regiment in April, 1861, and in the same year became assistant surgeon in the navy. He accompanied Dupont's expedition to Port Royal, and remained in the South Atlantic blockading squadron

till January, 1864, when he resigned, but served for several months in army hospitals in Philadelphia. After a year in New York, he returned to Philadelphia in 1866. Dr. Cohen has made a specialty of diseases of the throat and chest, and is lecturer on laryngoscopy at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. He is consulting physician of several Philadelphia hospitals, and a member of many medical societies. In 1875 he was president of the Philadelphia northern medical association. Among his publications the most important are "Treatise on Inhalation" (Philadelphia, 1867; 2d ed., 1876); "Diseases of the Throat" (New York, 1872); and "Croup in its Relations to Tracheotomy" (Philadelphia, 1874).

COIT, Henry Augustus, educator, b. 20 Jan., 1831. He was educated at St. Paul's school in College Point, Long Island, and at the University of Pennsylvania, but was not graduated. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and on the foundation of St. Paul's school, in Concord, N. H., by Dr. George Shattuck, was chosen its first rector. The school, opened in 1856 with five or six boys, has since grown to be one of the largest in the country, numbering about 300 pupils and twenty masters, and occupying twenty buildings. Its rector was made a doctor of divinity by Trinity college in 1863, and the success of the school is largely due to his efforts. In 1868 he visited England, and studied the workings of the large public schools there, many features of which he has introduced into St. Paul's. Dr. Coit has been a trustee of Trinity college for four years, a delegate to the general convention of his church for many years, and is a preacher of much power. He has published numerous sermons and addresses, and has contributed to periodical literature.—His brother, **Joseph Howland,** was professor of mathematics and natural science in St. James's college, Md., until the closing of that institution in 1865, when he became associated with his brother in St. Paul's school, Concord, of which he is now vice-principal. He has edited a "Life of Bishop Kerfoot."—Another brother, **James Milnor,** chemist, b. in Harrisburg, Pa., 31 Jan., 1845, was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and at Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1865. In 1881 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Dartmouth. During 1873–'5 he was the general manager of the Cleveland tube-works, but has since given his attention to the teaching of chemistry and the natural sciences, principally at St. Paul's school. Dr. Coit has devised several improved forms of chemical apparatus, and has published "A Short Manual of Qualitative Analysis" (Concord, N. H., 1883), and "A Chemical Arithmetic, with a Short System of Qualitative Analysis" (Boston, 1886).

COIT, Thomas Winthrop, clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 28 June, 1803; d. in Middletown, Conn., 21 June, 1885. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, studied for the ministry in the Episcopal church, and became rector of St. Peter's church, Salem, Mass., in 1827; of Christ church, Cambridge, Mass., in 1829; and of Trinity church, New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1839. For brief periods he was professor in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., and president of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. Soon afterward he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y., which place he held for nearly twenty-five years. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer on ecclesiastical history in the Berkeley divinity school, the duties of which office he discharged in connection with his rectorship in Troy. In 1872 he resigned his church, was appointed professor in the Divinity-school, and removed to Middletown, Conn. Dr. Coit was one of the best scholars and ablest writers in the Episcopal church. His contributions to church literature were numerous and effective. He published "Remarks on Norton's Statement of Reasons" (1833); "Paragraph Bible" (1834); "Townsend's Bible, Chronologically Arranged, with Notes" (2 vols., 1837–'8); "Puritanism, or a Churchman's Defence against its Aspersions, by an Appeal to its own History" (1845); a monograph in Bishop Perry's "History of the American Episcopal Church," entitled "Puritanism in New England and the Episcopal Church" (1885); together with frequent contributions to periodical literature.

COKE, Richard, senator, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 13 March, 1829. He was educated at William and Mary college, studied law, and after admission to the bar removed to Waco, Texas, and practised his profession. He served as a private, and afterward as captain, in the Confederate army. In June, 1865, he was appointed district judge, and in 1866 elected judge of the supreme court. A year later Gen. Sheridan removed him, on the ground that he was an impediment to reconstruction. In 1873 he was elected governor of Texas, and in 1876 was re-elected. Having been elected as a democrat to the U. S. senate, he resigned to take his seat in that body on 4 March, 1877. In 1883 he was elected for another term, to expire 3 March, 1889.

COKE, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Brecon, South Wales, 9 Sept., 1747; d. 2 May, 1814. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1772 became mayor of his native town. Subsequently he studied for the church, and obtained a curacy at Petherton. In 1776 he became acquainted with John Wesley, and, joining the Methodists, was appointed superintendent of the London district in 1780, and president of the Irish conference in 1782. After being ordained by Wesley as bishop of the church in the United States, he arrived in New York in 1784, and on 27 Dec. of that year he ordained Asbury a bishop, and joint superintendent of the church in America. They proceeded together to visit the different conferences until June, 1785, when Coke returned to England and visited Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The first mission he established was in the West Indies in 1786, which he again visited in 1788–'9, 1790, and 1792–'3. His ninth and last visit to the United States was in 1803. After the death of Wesley he was chosen secretary of the English conference, and, in conjunction with Mr. Moore and Dr. Whitehead, published, in 1792, a "Life of Wesley." In a voyage to New York, in 1797, the vessel he was in was taken by a privateer, and he was cruelly treated, being plundered of everything but his books. In 1803 he established a mission in Gibraltar, and from this time until 1808 was engaged in travelling in aid of the missionary cause. Through his influence a mission was established in 1811 at Sierra Leone. Determining, in 1813, to establish a mission at Ceylon, such was his zeal that, when the conference hesitated on account of the expense, he furnished the money from his own private purse. The missionaries embarked 30 Dec., and, after being out four months, he was found dead in his cabin. He rendered valuable assistance to Wesley in procuring what was called the deed of declaration, providing for the settlement of the Methodist chapels in the connection, and restricted the conference to 100 of the preachers, and their successors, forever. He was the author of a "Commentary of the Bible" (1807), "A History of the West Indies," "History of the Bible," "Six Letters in Defence of the Doctrine of

Justification by Faith," "Four Discourses on the Duties of a Minister," and a "Preacher's Manual."

COLBORNE, Sir **John,** Lord Seaton, British soldier, b. in 1779; d. 17 April, 1863. He was educated at Christ's hospital, and Winchester school, entered the army in 1799, and served in Holland, Egypt, and Italy. He was in the battle of Maida in 1806, was military secretary to Sir John Moore, commanded a brigade in Wellington's army in Portugal, France, and Spain in 1810–'4, and did good service through the peninsular war. He originated and led the decisive movement of the 52d light infantry that secured the victory at Waterloo. He received several orders of knighthood for his services, and became lieutenant-governor of Guernsey, and major-general in 1825. He was made lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada in 1829, and firmly repressed the strong reform party that he found there. In 1835 he obtained a recall; but, as he was about to embark for Europe, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada. He returned to Quebec, and took efficient and prompt measures to check the rebellion then preparing, and, on its breaking out, took the field in person, in several engagements, and completely routed the insurgents. He was twice temporarily governor-general of British North America, rendered great services to that country, and was made a lieutenant-general in 1838. He returned to England in 1839, and on 14 December of that year was created Baron Seaton. He was also made a privy-councillor and given a pension of £2,000 per annum. He was afterward lord-high-commissioner of the Ionian isles, and commander of the forces in Ireland, but resigned in 1860, and was promoted to field-marshal on 30 March of that year.

COLBURN, Jeremiah, numismatist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1815. At the age of fifteen he began to collect coins, and afterward turned his attention to shells, minerals, etc., and finally to books, autographs, manuscripts, portraits, and engravings relating to America, including continental money and the more recent issues of paper tokens. In 1840 he began a collection of bank-notes. In 1857 he contributed articles to the "Historical Magazine" on American coins and coinage, which were followed for several years by short articles on these subjects in "Notes and Queries." He is one of the founders of the Boston numismatic society, has been its curator, vice-president, and president, and since 1871 has been one of the editors of the "American Journal of Numismatics."

COLBURN, Warren, educator, b. in Dedham, Mass., 1 March, 1793; d. in Lowell, Mass., 13 Sept., 1833. His parents were poor, and when a boy he worked in factories in the different villages to which they moved. He learned the machinist's trade, but early manifested a taste for mathematics, and was graduated at Harvard in 1820. He then opened a select school in Boston, but in April, 1823, became superintendent of the Boston manufacturing company at Waltham, Mass., and in August, 1824, of the Merrimack manufacturing company at Lowell. While here he invented important improvements in machinery, and delivered a series of popular lectures, illustrated with the magic lantern, on commerce, natural history, physics, and astronomy, which was continued through many years. He was also superintendent of schools at Lowell, was elected a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1827, and was for several years an examiner in mathematics at Harvard. His reputation rests largely on his "First Lessons in Intellectual Arithmetic" (Boston, 1821), the plan of which he had carefully completed while yet an undergraduate at Harvard. It had a large circulation, both here and abroad, and has been translated, not only into most of the languages of Europe, but also into several of the eastern tongues. He also published a "Sequel" to his arithmetic (1824; revised ed., 1833), and an "Algebra" (1827).

COLBURN, Zerah, mathematical prodigy, b. in Cabot, Vt., 1 Sept., 1804; d. in Norwich, Vt., 2 March, 1840. When only six years old he began to manifest extraordinary powers of computation. His father, wishing to make money by exhibiting the boy, left Vermont with him in the winter of 1810–'1. The offer of Dr. Wheelock, president of Dartmouth, to educate Zerah at his own expense was rejected, and the lad was placed on exhibition in Boston, where he attracted much attention. He mentally solved problems involving the use of numbers containing four or five places of figures with greater ease and rapidity than that to which experienced mathematicians could attain. The question, "How many days and hours in 1,811 years?" was answered correctly in twenty seconds. At this time he could not explain his processes; but a few years later he was able to do so, and it then appeared that he had no new methods, but merely possessed wonderful facility in using the ordinary ones. When he was nine years old he was able to solve questions like the following: "What is $999{,}999^2 \times 49^2 \times 25$?" The result occupies seventeen places of figures. He immediately gave the factors of 294,967,297, which French mathematicians had supposed to be a prime number. His performances show that his mental processes were inconceivably rapid, and his memory very powerful. After exhibiting his son in the middle and southern states, Mr. Colburn took him to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and finally placed him in the Lycée Napoleon at Paris, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1816 they were reduced to poverty in England, and Zerah attracted the attention of the Earl of Bristol, who placed him in Westminster school for three years; but a disagreement between Mr. Colburn and the earl caused the boy's removal from the school in 1819, and, in accordance with his father's suggestions, Zerah began to study for the stage. Abandoning this, he became assistant in a school, and soon began teaching on his own account, performing astronomical calculations at the same time for Dr. Thomas Young, then secretary of the board of longitude. After his father's death in 1824 he returned to the United States, and, after teaching for a few months in Fairfield, N. Y., removed to Burlington, Vt., where he studied at the university, and supported himself by teaching French. He united with the Methodist church in 1825, was for nine years an itinerant preacher, and in 1835 became professor of languages in Norwich university, Vermont. His remarkable faculty for computation left him about the time he reached manhood. Mr. Colburn's manners were unassuming, and he gave no evidence of great ability, aside from his early talent for calculation. He published his "Memoirs" (Springfield, 1833).—His nephew, **Zerah,** engineer, b. in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1832; d. in Massachusetts, 4 May, 1870, lost his father when a child, and removed with his mother to New Hampshire, where he worked on a farm. He afterward went to Boston, found employment in the Lowell machine-shop in 1847, and then on the Concord railroad, where he showed great talent for practical mechanics. He soon rose to be superintendent of Mr. Souther's locomotive-works in Boston, and afterward held a similar place in the works at Paterson, N. J., where he in-

vented improvements in freight engines. He then connected himself with the "Railroad Journal," and in 1854 established in New York city the "Railroad Advocate," which he sold in 1855, and bought lands in Iowa. He visited England and France, and gave an account of the machine and iron works there in letters to the "Advocate." In 1857, with Mr. Holley, he again visited Europe at the request of several railroad presidents, and in 1858 they published a report on European railway systems and machinery. They resumed their researches in 1858, in which year Mr. Colburn began writing for the London "Engineer," and soon became its editor. After several years of hard work he returned to the United States and began the publication of an American "Engineer" in Philadelphia. Only a few numbers were issued, and he soon resumed the editorship of the London paper. In 1866 he established in London a new journal called "Engineering," which he continued to edit until a few weeks before his death. In 1870 overwork and irregularity of habits drove him into partial insanity. He came back to this country in April, avoided all his old friends, strayed away to a country town in Massachusetts, and died there by his own hand. During his residence in London, Mr. Colburn was employed as consulting engineer on many important constructions, and prepared numerous valuable papers in addition to his editorial labors. The more noted of these were his papers before the Institution of civil engineers (of which he was a member) on "Iron Bridges" and on "American Locomotives and Rolling Stock," both of which received medals. He was considered a high authority on all subjects connected with mechanical engineering. He published "The Locomotive Engine" (Boston, 1851), and wrote a supplement on "American Practice" for a new edition of Clark's "Locomotive Engine" (1859).

COLBY, Anthony, governor of New Hampshire, b. in New London, N. H., 13 Nov., 1792; d. there, 13 July, 1873. He was a member of the Baptist church, and did much toward consolidating the interests of the denomination in the state. He was major-general of militia, president of a railroad, and a large owner of factories. In 1846–'7 he was governor of the state. Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1850, and he was one of its trustees from 1850 till 1870. During the civil war he was adjutant-general of the state. Gov. Colby was a personal friend of Daniel Webster. His last work was the establishment of Colby academy, a Baptist institution in New London, N. H., endowed by his family.

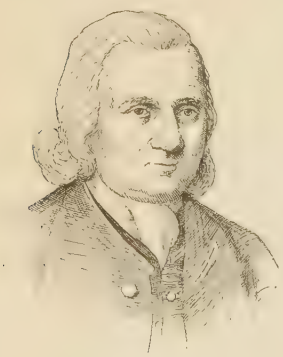
COLBY, Charles Galusha, editor, b. in Rochester, N. Y., in 1830; d. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1866. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1848, and soon afterward began teaching and lecturing on astronomy. In 1850 he was engaged with Prof. Bond, of Cambridge observatory, and calculated the eclipses for July, 1851, publishing his results in "Harper's Magazine" of that month. He also wrote an article on telescopes for the New York "Independent," which attracted the attention of scientific men. In the latter part of 1851 he removed to New York, where he was first employed in the office of the "American Railroad Journal," and then aided Dr. R. S. Fisher in the preparation of his "Statistical Gazetteer of the United States" and "American Statistical Annual" (New York, 1853). He afterward became assistant editor of Hunt's "Merchant's Magazine," and held the place till, on the death of Mr. Hunt, the property passed into other hands. Mr. Colby wrote the descriptive and statistical letter-press for Morse's "Geography of the World" (New York, 1856), Morse's "Diamond Atlas," and several smaller works. He was also the author of numerous cyclopædia articles. He removed to Boston in 1861, where he was engaged on the "Commercial Bulletin," but was compelled by failing health to return to New York in 1864.

COLBY, Gardner, philanthropist, b. in Bowdoinham, Me., 3 Sept., 1810; d. in Newton Centre, Mass., 2 April, 1879. After receiving the rudiments of an English education, he entered the dry-goods business in Boston, and afterward engaged in manufacturing woollen goods. During the civil war he was a large contractor for the supply of clothing to the national army, and in 1870 became president of the Wisconsin central railroad. Mr. Colby was distinguished for his liberal contributions to benevolent objects. Newton theological seminary, Brown university, and the American Baptist missionary union received large sums from him. A gift of $50,000 to Waterville college, Maine, caused the name of that institution to be changed to Colby university. He occupied many important places of trust and honor in the Baptist denomination, and for years was treasurer of Newton theological seminary.—His son, **Charles Lewis,** b. in Roxbury, Mass., in 1839, was graduated at Brown in 1858. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., about 1874, and became president of the Wisconsin central railroad. He was a member of the legislature in 1880, and became a trustee of Brown university in 1879.—Another son, **Henry Francis,** clergyman, b. in Boston Highlands (Roxbury), Mass., 25 Nov., 1842, was graduated at Brown in 1862, and at Newton theological seminary in 1867. He has been pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Dayton, Ohio, since his ordination in 1868, and in 1883 was president of the Ohio Baptist convention. He has travelled extensively in Europe. He has published a class poem (1862), and sketches of Gardner Colby, Caleb Parker, and Ebenezer Thresher.

COLCUR (coal′-kur), Araucanian cacique of Angol, b. in that territory, Chili, in 1555; d. in Coya in 1589. He was the grandson of Caupolicán, and, after taking part in almost every battle against the Spaniards from 1583 till 1591, was elected chief of the united forces of the Araucanians in 1592. He surprised Sotomayor, the governor of Chili, who, being defeated, returned to Peru for re-enforcements. From 1593 till 1596 Colcur kept up the war by means of continuous skirmishes, without accepting battle in open field, and giving not a moment of rest to Gov. Loyola, who in 1597 fell, with sixty men of his escort, in an ambuscade. On the death of the governor, the Spanish troops scattered, when the cacique attacked and captured the defenceless cities, slaughtering every Spaniard that fell into the hands of his Indians. In 1598 he besieged the city of Coya, stormed it several times without success, and was killed during the final attack, which proved disastrous to the Araucanians.

COLDEN, Cadwallader, physician, b. in Dunse, Scotland, 17 Feb., 1688; d. on Long Island, 28 Sept., 1776. His father, Rev. Alexander Colden, prepared him for the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1705. He then spent three years in studying medicine and mathematics, and in 1708 came to this country and practised successfully as a physician in Philadelphia till 1715. He then visited London, and met Halley, the astronomer, who was so pleased with a paper on "Animal Secretions," written by Colden some years

before, that he read it before the Royal society. Colden also became acquainted at this time with other noted literary and scientific men. He returned to Philadelphia in 1716, but, at the request of his friend, Gov. Hunter, settled in New York in 1718, and in 1719 became the first surveyor-general of the colony, and master in chancery. Gov. Burnet gave him a seat in the provincial council in 1720. About 1755 he retired with his family to a tract of land, for which he had received a patent, about nine miles from Newburg, on the Hudson. Here, in the midst of a wilderness, exposed to attacks from hostile Indians, he gave his attention to farming and to scientific pursuits, without neglecting the duties of the surveyor-general's office. Colden was an earnest royalist and advocate of the taxation of the colonies by the home government. He administered the affairs of the province as president of the council in 1760, and in 1761 Lord Halifax, in return for his "zeal for the rights of the crown," appointed him lieutenant-governor. He held this office till his death, and was repeatedly placed at the head of affairs by the absence or death of the various governors. He was acting governor when the paper intended for distribution under the stamp-act arrived in New York, and it was put under his care in Fort George, which stood on Battery point. On the evening of 1 Nov., 1765, "a torch-light procession," says Bancroft, "carrying a scaffold and two images, one of the governor, the other of the devil, came from the Fields, now the Park, down Broadway, to within eight or ten feet of the fort, knocked at its gate, broke open the governor's coach-house, took out his chariot, carried the images upon it through the town, and returned to burn them, with his own carriages and sleighs, before his eyes on the Bowling Green." He would have fired on the people, but was menaced with being hanged on a sign-post if he did so. The next day he yielded, and consented to give the stamps into the custody of the New York common council.



Cadwallader Colden

They were taken to the city-hall, and the municipal government then restored order. Colden's claim for indemnification was rejected by the assembly in 1766. He continued to be a firm friend of the crown, and in 1775 advised the assembly to "supplicate the throne, and our most gracious sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal tenderness." Colden's administration was marked by the incorporation of several benevolent societies. On the return of Gov. Tryon in 1775, he retired to his house on Long Island. Dr. Colden corresponded from 1710 till his death with the most prominent scientific men of his time. He took special interest in botany, and was the first to introduce the Linnæan system into America. He furnished to Linnæus an account of between 300 and 400 American plants, about 200 of which were described in the "Acta Upsaliensia." The celebrated Swedish botanist afterward gave the name Coldenia to a plant of the tetandrous class, in honor of his correspondent. One of Colden's most constant correspondents was Benjamin Franklin. The two philosophers regularly communicated their discoveries to each other, and in a letter to Franklin, dated October, 1743, Colden first mentions his invention of the art of stereotyping, afterward practically carried out by Herban in Paris in the beginning of this century. Though he early gave up the practice of medicine, he was always interested in it. He was one of the first to recommend the cooling regimen in fevers, and in 1742 showed, in a tract, how an epidemic that had visited New York was aggravated by the filth and foul air in portions of the city. For this he was thanked by the corporation, who adopted many of his suggestions. Dr. Colden took an active part in founding the American philosophical society. He published a "History of the Five Indian Nations depending upon New York," calling attention to the relation of Indian affairs to commerce (New York, 1727; reprinted, with introduction and notes by John G. Shea, 1866; enlarged ed., London, 1747), and "Cause of Gravitation" (New York, 1745; enlarged ed., entitled "Principles of Action in Matter," with a treatise on Fluxions, London, 1752). He prepared, just before his death, a new edition of the last-named work, with copious additions, and placed the manuscript in the hands of Prof. Whittle, of Edinburgh, but it never appeared, and its fate is unknown. Among Dr. Colden's medical papers are an "Essay on the Virtues of the Bortanice or Great Water-Dock," which led to his acquaintance with Linnæus, and "Observations on Exidemical Sore Throat" (1753). Among his manuscripts are an inquiry into the operation of intellect in animals, an essay on vital motion, and "Observations on Smith's History of New York," complaining of the author's partiality and incorrectness. These and other papers are in the possession of the New York historical society, and the historian Bancroft derived from them valuable data for his History of the United States.—His grandson, **Cadwallader David**, lawyer, b. in Springhill, near Flushing, L. I., 4 April, 1769; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 7 Feb., 1834, began his studies in Jamaica, L. I., and continued them in London, England. He returned to the United States in 1785, studied law, and began practice in New York in 1791. He removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1793, but returned in 1796 to New York city, where he became district attorney in 1810, and stood at the head of his profession as a commercial lawyer. He was colonel of a volunteer regiment in 1812, a member of the legislature in 1818, and in the same year succeeded De Witt Clinton as mayor of New York. In 1821 he successfully contested the election of Peter Sharpe to congress, and served one term, and from 1824 till 1827 was a member of the state senate. With De Witt Clinton he was among the earliest promoters of the system of internal improvements, and also gave much attention to public education and the reformation of juvenile criminals. He was for many years one of the governors of the New York hospital. Mr. Colden married a daughter of Samuel Provoost, first Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York. He published a "Life of Robert Fulton," whose intimate friend he was (New York, 1817); "Memoir of the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals" (1825); and "Vindication of the Steamboat Right granted by the State of New York" (1819).

COLE, Azel Dow, educator, b. in Sterling, Conn., 1 Dec., 1818; d. in Nashotah, Wis., 15 Oct., 1885. He was graduated at Brown in 1838, and at the General theological seminary, in New York, in 1841, and was ordained by Bishop Griswold. In November of the same year he became rector of St. James's parish in Woonsocket, R. I. After nearly four years' service in this parish, he went in 1845 to Kalamazoo, Mich., where also he remained four years. In December, 1849, he removed to Racine, Wis., and in May, 1850, was elected president of Nashotah theological seminary. In this place he labored until his death, a period of thirty-five years, being also rector of St. Sylvanus's parish, and making regular visitations to the stations in the neighboring villages and country districts, where services were regularly maintained by the students. In several of these places the results of his efforts culminated in the erection of substantial churches. He was nominated to the vacancy in the bishopric made by the death of Bishop Armitage in 1873, and, although not elected, wielded an influence in the affairs of the diocese unequalled by that of any other churchman. In 1852 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Norwich university, Vt.

COLE, Cornelius, senator, b. in Lodi, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1822. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and, after studying law in the office of William H. Seward, was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, and, after working a year in the gold mines, began the practice of law. He was district attorney of Sacramento city and county from 1859 till 1862, was a member of the National republican committee from 1856 till 1860, and during the latter year edited a newspaper. He then removed to Santa Cruz, and was a representative from California in the 38th congress as a union republican, serving from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1865. He was elected U. S. senator to succeed James A. McDougall, democrat, serving from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1873.

COLE, Joseph Foxcroft, artist, b. in Jay, Me., 9 Nov., 1837. He studied art in Paris, where he was a pupil of Lambinet from 1860 till 1863, and of Charles Jacque in 1867. His professional life has been spent in Paris and Boston. Among his paintings are "The Ram and Ewe," "New England Farm," "The Shepherdess," "Willow Brook," "The Weakest goes to the Wall," "Pastoral Scene in Normandy," exhibited in the Paris salon of 1875; "Norman Farm," and "Sheep-washing in Normandy," sent to the London Royal academy exhibition of 1877; and "Twilight, Melrose Highlands," "Cows Ruminating," and "Coast Scene in Normandy," shown at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, where he received a medal and diploma. His landscapes contain delicate gradations of color, and show "quiet, slumberous distances, indicative of the mysterious tenderness and repose of nature."

COLE, Orsamus, jurist, b. in Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., 23 Aug., 1819. He was graduated at Union in 1843, studied law, and removed to Potosi, Grant co., Wis., where he practised his profession. He was appointed U. S. judge for Wisconsin territory, was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and elected to congress as a Whig in 1848, serving one term. He vigorously opposed the compromise measures of 1850, was the Whig and Free-soil candidate for attorney-general of Wisconsin in 1853, and in 1855 elected by the Republicans to the supreme bench of the state. He was re-elected in 1861, 1867, and 1873, and in 1879 for a term of ten years.

COLE, Thomas, painter, b. in Bolton-le-Moor, England, 1 Feb., 1801; d. near Catskill, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1848. His father emigrated to the United States in 1819, and settled in Ohio, where Thomas took lessons in art from a mediocre portrait-painter named Stein. In 1825 he removed to New York, became intimate with Durand and Trumbull, and turned his attention to depicting the autumn scenery of the Hudson, with such success that he soon became known as one of the best of American landscape-painters. He made several professional visits to Europe, and sketched and painted in England, France, and Italy; but his most attractive works were executed in this country. In 1830 he exhibited at the Royal academy, London, a "View in New Hampshire" and "The Tomb of General Brock," and in 1831 a "View in the United States." Among his most popular works are the "Voyage of Life," a series of allegorical pictures, familiar through engravings, and the "Course of Empire," a similar series, representing a nation's rise, progress, decline, fall, and desolation, now owned by the New York historical society. Among his other works are "Dream of Arcadia," "Departure, Return," "Garden of Eden" (1828); "Expulsion from Paradise" (1828, Lenox library, New York); "Titian's Goblet" (1833); "Mount Etna," "White Mountains" (Wadsworth athenæum, Hartford); "Angel appearing to the Shepherds" (Boston athenæum); "Primitive State of Man," "View on the Thames," "Cross in the Wilderness," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Mountain Ford," "Cross and the World," "Vale of Segesta," "Conway Peak," and "Catskill Creek." Mr. Cole was a modest, sweet-tempered, thoughtful man, whose love of nature was as deep as that of his friend Bryant. They found great pleasure in wandering among the Catskills, which is pleasantly commemorated in one of Durand's finest pictures, in which the poet and painter are seen standing together on a mountain ledge. After the death of Mr. Cole a memorial address was delivered by Mr. Bryant before the New York historical society.

COLEMAN, Charles Caryll, painter, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1840. He went to Europe when nineteen years old to study art, but returned at the beginning of the civil war, and served in the national army three years. In 1866 he returned to Europe, and has since resided there, painting chiefly in Paris, London, and Rome, where his studio was in 1886. He is a member of the London art club, and has been an associate member of the National academy, New York, since 1881. His principal works are "Troubadour," "Nuremberg Towers" (1876); "Bronze Horses of St. Mark's" (1877); "Venice, Ancient and Modern" (1880); "Remote Quarter of Paris in 1878" (1881); "Capri Interior," "Capri Grainfield," "Capri Reapers," and "Head of Capri Girl" (1886).

COLEMAN, John, editor, b. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Feb., 1803; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 16 Sept., 1869. He was a Methodist till 1834, when he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained priest in Frederick, Md., 27 May, 1836, and for twenty years was rector of Trinity church, Philadelphia. He became editor of the "Banner of the Cross," Philadelphia, with Rev. F. Ogilby, and edited Faber's "Difficulties of Romanism," with an introductory essay (Philadelphia, 1840), and Dr. Wilmer's "Episcopal Manual" (1841). He also contributed to various religious journals.—His son, **Leighton,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 3 May, 1837, was graduated at the General theological seminary, New York, in 1861, and, after holding pastorates in Philadelphia, Wilmington,

Del., and Mauch Chunk, Pa., became rector of Trinity church, Toledo, Ohio, in 1874. In 1875 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., but declined. He has been abroad for several years, and is now (1886) in Oxford, England.

COLEMAN, Lewis Miner, educator, b. in Hanover county, Va., 3 Feb., 1827; d. in March, 1863. He was graduated with high honor at the University of Virginia in 1846. In 1859 he succeeded the distinguished scholar, Dr. Harrison, as professor of Latin in that institution. At the beginning of the war he raised an artillery company for the Confederate service, became its captain, and in 1862 was appointed major of artillery. At the battle of Fredericksburg he received a wound, from which, after lingering in great agony for three months, he died. Prof. Coleman was distinguished for his Christian devotion and high scholarship.

COLEMAN, Lyman, author, b. in Middlefield, Mass., 14 June, 1796; d. in Easton, Pa., 16 March, 1882. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and for three years was principal in the Latin grammar-school in Hartford. He was a tutor in Yale from 1820 till 1825, studying theology at the same time. He was pastor of Belchertown, Mass., Congregational church for seven years, for five years principal of Burr seminary in Vermont, and then principal of the English department of Phillips Andover academy. He spent the years 1842 and 1843 in travel and study in Germany, where he enjoyed the intimate friendship of Dr. August Neander, and on his return taught German in Princeton college, and afterward, from 1845 till 1846, at Amherst. In 1856 he travelled in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., from 1861 till 1868, when he was transferred to the new chair of Latin language and literature, holding it till his death. Princeton gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1847. Dr. Coleman published "Antiquities of the Christian Church" (translated from the German, New York, 1841); "The Apostolical and Primitive Church" (Boston, 1844); "Historical Geography of the Bible" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Ancient Christianity" (1852); "Historical Text-Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography" (1854; revised ed., 1859); "Prelacy and Ritualism" (1869); and a genealogy of the Lyman family. See a sermon on his life by Rev. Alfred N. Kellogg, D. D. (Easton, Pa., 1882).

COLEMAN, Obed M., inventor, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 23 Jan., 1817; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 5 April, 1845. He was of German and English parentage, showed talent for music in infancy, and during a severe illness, in 1833, manifested wonderful inventive powers. About this time, when living in New Bedford, Mass., he invented an "Automaton Lady Minstrel and Singing-Bird," consisting of the figure of a lady with a bird perched on her shoulder. The lady played several airs on an accordeon, while the bird warbled. Coleman sold this remarkable piece of mechanism for $800, thus relieving himself from extreme poverty. He removed to Saratoga in 1842, and invented improvements in the accordeon. He also began here to construct his Æolian attachment to the piano-forte, which gave him high rank among inventors. He sold his patent for $100,000 in this country, and for about $10,000 in England.

COLEMAN, William, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Feb., 1766; d. in New York city, 13 July, 1829. He studied law, began practice in Greenfield, Mass., and during Shays's rebellion served against the insurgents. He removed to New York city about 1794, and was for a short time a law partner of Aaron Burr. He was afterward reporter of the New York supreme court, but lost the place after the defeat of the federalists in 1800. In 1801 Coleman was selected by Alexander Hamilton and other prominent members of his party to conduct a new federalist daily in New York. The paper, under the name of the "Evening Post," appeared on 16 Nov., 1801, and Coleman was its sole editor for twenty years, retaining his connection with it till his death. Coleman never wavered in his attachment to the principles of the Federal party, and was its warm defender, even after it had become extinct. He was able, honest, and fearless, and was brought into intimate relations with some of the most prominent men of his time.

COLEMAN, William T., pioneer, b. in Cythiana, Ky., 29 Feb., 1824. He went to San Francisco in 1849 and engaged in business as a shipping and commission merchant. During 1850 and the early part of 1851, lawlessness, from which San Francisco, even at the height of the first gold excitement of 1849, had been surprisingly free, became frequent and aggressive. The regular courts, meanwhile, proved to be ineffective. The result in February, 1851, was an outburst of popular indignation against crime. Robbers had assaulted and badly injured a well-known merchant, Jansen, in his place of business; and two men were arrested on a mistaken suspicion that they were the assailants. On 22 Feb. a crowd of indignant citizens undertook to get these men out of the hands of the jailer and execute them, but the attempt was for the moment thwarted. Later in the day, however, an agreement with the authorities was reached, in accordance with which the prisoners were to be brought for trial before an improvised popular tribunal on the next day. At this trial Mr. Coleman appeared as prosecuting attorney, regular lawyers declining the responsibility. He himself had before used all his personal influence with the assembled people to secure an orderly trial, and when the popular jury disagreed on the question of the personal identity of one of the accused, the whole undertaking was quietly abandoned, the people restored the prisoners to the regular authorities, and the excitement died away. The possibility of orderly popular justice in San Francisco had, however, been made plain by this affair, and when, in May and June, further signs of lawlessness became noticeable, while the inefficiency of the courts remained as obvious as ever, the leaders in the movement of February joined with many other citizens to organize a vigilance committee, for the sake of terrifying, banishing, and, in very serious cases, hanging the dangerous characters. In the executive body of this committee Mr. Coleman was prominent. The committee was active during June, July, and August, its sessions all being secret. In all cases but one (where they retook two of their prisoners whom the sheriff had rescued) open resistance of the regular authorities was avoided. Even in this case they escaped an actual fight with the authorities by means of prompt action and an overwhelming show of force. They executed, in the course of their activity, four men, all notorious and desperate characters, banished to foreign countries, under threats of death upon return, many others, and terrified into flight or concealment a vast number. When their work was done they abandoned, not their organization, but their active operations, and returned to private life. Mr. Coleman's services in connection with the committee of 1851 were not forgotten, and when in May, 1856, after a long period of commercial depression, popular discontent, and too general social corruption, public indignation was

once more aroused to white heat by the murder of the noted editor James King, of William, Mr. Coleman was one of the first called upon to lead a new movement, which resulted in the greatest of all vigilance committees. After some urging, he accepted this call and became leader of the executive committee of the revived organization. The work of the great committee cannot be described fully here; but Mr. Coleman's name is connected with all the prominent occurrences for which the committee is responsible. Early in the history of the excitement he was visited at the rooms of the executive committee by the governor of California, Neely Johnson, in company with prominent officials, among whom was Gen. William T. Sherman, then major-general of the state militia. The officials came to use their personal influence with Coleman himself, and, with the other members of the body, to prevent any active interference in the course of law. Of this interview Gen. Sherman, in his "Memoirs," has given an account that differs much from the memory of Mr. Coleman himself, and of other committee members. At all events, the negotiations entirely failed, and the committee took for the time almost complete control of the administration of criminal justice in San Francisco. Both city and state authorities were powerless to hinder them; the committee were strong in the consciousness of the approval of a large majority of good citizens; and the respectable but not very skilfully conducted efforts of the "law and order" party to organize public sentiment against the whole movement proved unavailing. Mr. Coleman throughout endeavored, and generally with success, to keep the committee from hasty and dangerous action, and to avoid collision with U. S. authorities. He had charge of the trials, and directed the final executions, of the four murderers whom the organization hanged, the most noted of whom was Casey, the murderer of King. The most serious complication in the movement was the arrest and trial of Judge David S. Terry, of the supreme court of the state, for assault on one of the vigilance police. Terry was finally released without punishment. The committee tried to avoid interference in matters of general partisan politics, so far as related to national and state affairs; but after the cessation of the activity of the whole body, in August, 1856, its members still retained enough unity to control municipal politics for many years. While Mr. Coleman's firm continued its San Francisco business, he himself lived in New York from 1857 till 1864; and he was there unsuccessfully sued by persons who had suffered from the vigilance committee. In 1864 he returned to San Francisco. The history of the vigilance committees, so far as it is now known, may be found in the "Annals of San Francisco" (New York, 1855); Tuthill's "History of California" (San Francisco, 1866); and Hittell's "History of San Francisco" (San Francisco, 1878). But the complete inner history of that strange episode will probably not be written, or at least not published, until the actors have all passed away.

COLES, Abraham, author, b. in Scotch Plains, N. J., 26 Dec., 1813. After studying law for six months he began the study of medicine, was graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1835, and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1836. He visited Europe in 1848, and again in 1854, and was in Paris during the insurrection of June, 1848, of which he wrote an account in a series of letters to the Newark "Advertiser." He has published a volume containing thirteen original translations of the celebrated hymn "Dies Iræ" (New York, 1859); "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" (1865); "Stabat Mater Speciosa" (1866); "Old Gems in New Settings" (1866); "The Microcosm," a physiological poem, read before the New Jersey medical society while he was its president in 1866 (1866; 2d ed., with other poems, 1881); "The Evangel in Verse," with Scripture text and notes (1874); "The Light of the World" (1884), and various reviews and papers, on literary, medical, and scientific subjects. He is now (1886) engaged on the task of versifying the Psalms. Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1871.

Abm Coles

COLES, Edward, governor of Illinois, b. in Albemarle county, Va., 15 Dec., 1786; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 July, 1868. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney college, and at William and Mary, where he was graduated in 1807. He was private secretary to President Madison from 1810 till 1816, and in 1817 sent on a confidential diplomatic mission to Russia. He returned in 1818, and in 1819 removed to Edwardsville, Ill., and freed all the slaves that had been left him by his father, giving to each head of a family 160 acres of land. He was appointed registrar of the U. S. land-office at Edwardsville, and in 1822 was nominated for governor on account of his well-known anti-slavery sentiments. He served from 1823 till 1826, and during his term of office prevented the pro-slavery party from obtaining control of the state after a bitter and desperate conflict. The history of this remarkable struggle has been written by Elihu B. Washburne (Chicago, 1882). Gov. Coles removed to Philadelphia in 1833, and in 1856 read before the Pennsylvania historical society a "History of the Ordinance of 1787" (Philadelphia, 1856).

COLESWORTHY, Daniel Clement, publisher, b. in Portland, Me., 14 July, 1810. He is descended from an old Boston family, one of whom was a member of the famous "tea-party" in Boston harbor. He became a printer, and published and edited the Portland "Tribune" in 1840–'4, and since 1850 has been a bookseller in Boston. He has published "Sabbath-School Hymns" (1833); "Advice to an Apprentice" (1836); "Opening Buds" (1838); "A Touch at the Times" (1840); "Chronicles of Casco Bay" (1850); and "A Group of Children, and other Poems" (1865).

COLFAX, Schuyler, statesman, b. in New York city, 23 March, 1823; d. in Mankato, Minn., 13 Jan., 1885. His grandfather was Gen. William Colfax, who commanded the life-guards of Washington throughout the Revolutionary war. His father died a short time before the son's birth, and in 1834 his mother married George W. Matthews. After attending the public schools till he was ten years of age, and serving three years as clerk in his step-father's store, Schuyler went with the family to Indiana in 1836, and settled in New Carlisle, St. Joseph co., where Mr. Matthews soon became postmaster. The boy continued to serve as his clerk, and began a journal to aid himself in composition, contributing at the same time to the county pa-

per. His step-father retired from business in 1839, and Colfax then began to study law, but afterward gave it up. In 1841 Mr. Matthews was elected county auditor, and removed to South Bend, making his step-son his deputy, which office Colfax held for eight years. In 1842 he was active in organizing a temperance society in South Bend, and continued a total abstainer throughout his life. At this time he reported the proceedings of the state senate for the Indianapolis "Journal" for two years. In 1844 he made campaign speeches for Henry Clay. He had acted as editor of the South Bend "Free Press" for about a year when, in company with A. W. West, he bought the paper in September, 1845, and changed its name to the "St. Joseph Valley Register." Under his management, despite numerous mishaps and business losses, the "Register" quadrupled its subscription in a few years, and became the most influential journal, in support of whig politics, in that part of Indiana. Mr. Colfax was secretary of the Chicago harbor and river convention of July, 1847, and also of the Baltimore whig convention of 1848, which nominated Taylor for president. The next year he was elected a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state of Indiana, and in his place, both by voice and vote, opposed the clause that prohibited free colored men from settling in that state. He was also offered a nomination for the state senate, but declined it. In 1851 he was a candidate for congress, and came near being elected in a district that was strongly democratic. He accepted his opponent's challenge to a joint canvass, travelled a thousand miles, and spoke seventy times. He was again a delegate to the whig national convention in 1852, and, having joined the newly formed republican party, was its successful candidate for congress in 1854, serving by successive re-elections till 1869. In 1856 he supported Frémont for president, and during the canvass made a speech in congress on the extension of slavery and the aggressions of the slave-power. This speech was used as a campaign document, and more than half a million copies were circulated. He was chairman of several important committees of congress, especially that on post-offices and post-roads, and introduced many reforms, including a bill providing for a daily overland mail-route from St. Louis to San Francisco, reaching mining-camps where letters had previously been delivered by express at five dollars an ounce. Mr. Colfax favored Edward Bates as the republican candidate for the presidency in 1860. His name was widely mentioned for the office of postmaster-general in Lincoln's cabinet, but the president selected C. B. Smith, of Indiana, on the ground, as he afterward wrote Colfax, that the latter was "a young man, running a brilliant career, and sure of a bright future in any event." In the latter part of 1861 he ably defended Frémont in the house against the attack of Frank P. Blair. In 1862 he introduced a bill, which became a law, to punish fraudulent contractors as felons, and continued his efforts for reform in the postal service. He was elected speaker of the house on 7 Dec., 1863, and on 8 April, 1864, descended from the chair to move the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, who had made a speech favoring the recognition of the southern confederacy. The resolution was afterward changed to one of censure, and Mr. Colfax's action was widely commented on, but generally sustained by Union men. On 7 May, 1864, he was presented by citizens of Indiana then in Washington with a service of silver, largely on account of his course in this matter. He was twice re-elected as speaker, each time by an increased majority, and gained the applause of both friends and opponents by his skill as a presiding officer, often shown under very trying circumstances. In May, 1868, the republican national convention at Chicago nominated him on the first ballot for vice-president, Gen. Grant being the nominee for president, and, the republican ticket having been successful, he took his seat as president of the senate on 4 March, 1869. On 4 Aug., 1871, President Grant offered him the place of secretary of state for the remainder of his term, but he declined. In 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a presidential candidate, especially by those who, later in the year, were leaders in the liberal republican movement, and, although he refused to join them, this was sufficient to make administration men oppose his renomination for the vice-presidency, and he was defeated in the Philadelphia convention of 1872. In December, 1872, he was offered the chief editorship of the New York "Tribune," but declined it. In 1873 Mr. Colfax was implicated in the charges of corruption brought against members of congress who had received shares of stock in the crédit mobilier of America. The house judiciary committee reported that there was no ground for his impeachment, as the alleged offence, if committed at all, had been committed before he became vice-president. These charges cast a shadow over the latter part of Mr. Colfax's life. He denied their truth, and his friends have always regarded his character as irreproachable. His later years were spent mostly in retirement in his home at South Bend, Ind., and in delivering public lectures, which he did frequently before large audiences. His first success in this field had been in 1865 with a lecture entitled "Across the Continent," written after his return from an excursion to California. The most popular of his later lectures was that on "Lincoln and Garfield." Mr. Colfax was twice married. After his death, which was the result of heart disease, public honors were paid to his memory both in congress and in Indiana. See "Life of Colfax" by O. J. Hollister (New York, 1886).

COLGATE, William, manufacturer, b. in the county of Kent, England, 25 Jan., 1783; d. in New York city. Constrained by political considerations, his family emigrated to this country in 1798, and settled in Harford county, Md. Young Colgate came to New York in 1804, and became apprentice to a soap-boiler, whose business he subsequently followed with an intelligence and industry that commanded the largest success. In 1808 he united with a Baptist church, and was soon recognized as one of the leading Christian men of New York. In all the missionary and educational enterprises of his denomination he was distinguished for zeal and liberality. He was a member of the board of managers of the American Bible society,

but felt constrained by his religious convictions to withdraw from it, and to unite in the formation of the American and foreign Bible society, of which he was made treasurer. In 1850 he joined twelve others, laymen and clergymen, in the organization of the American Bible union, and of this society he remained treasurer until his death.—His son, **James Boorman,** banker, b. in New York city, 4 March, 1818, has for many years been the head of the firm of James B. Colgate & Co. In association with his partner, Mr. Trevor, he built and presented to the Warburton avenue Baptist church, of Yonkers, its fine house of worship. He has given large sums to Madison university, Rochester university, Rochester theological seminary, Colby academy, New London, N. H., to Peddie institute, N. J., and to Columbian university, Washington, D. C. In the civil war he was a stanch and effective supporter of the government.—Another son, **Samuel,** manufacturer, b. in New York city, 22 March, 1822, succeeded to his father's business, the manufacture of soap, in which he has been greatly prospered. He has been a munificent patron of the benevolent enterprises of his denomination. In conjunction with his brother, James B. Colgate, he erected the Colgate academy building at Hamilton, N. Y., at an expense of $60,000. He is president of the New York Baptist education society, and of "The society for the suppression of vice," and a member of the board of the American tract society.

COLHOUN, Edmund R., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 6 May, 1821. He entered the navy as midshipman, 1 April, 1839; became a master, 6 Jan., 1853; resigned, 27 June, 1853; re-entered the navy as acting lieutenant, 24 Sept., 1861; was commissioned commander, 17 Nov., 1862; captain, 2 March, 1869; commodore, 26 April, 1876, and rear-admiral, 3 Dec., 1882, when he was retired from active service. He served in the Mexican war in the first attack on Alvarado under Com. Connor, and in the assault on Tobasco under Com. Perry. In 1861–'2 he commanded the steamer "Hunchback," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, the capture of Newbern, and the engagements below Franklin on the Blackwater river in October, 1862. In 1863 he commanded the steamer "Ladona," and afterward the monitor "Weehawken," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in her various engagements with Forts Sumter, Wagner, and Beauregard, in the summer of 1863. In 1864–'5 he commanded the monitor "Saugus," attached to the North Atlantic squadron, and engaged Howlett's battery on James river, 21 June, and again 5 Dec., 1864, and took part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, 25 Dec., 1864, and subsequent days. He was commandant at Mare island navy-yard, Cal., in 1879–'80, and inspector of vessels in California at the time of his retirement.

COLHOUN, John, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania in 1802; d. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1872. He entered the navy as midshipman, 25 Jan., 1821, became a passed midshipman, 24 May, 1828, a lieutenant, 27 May, 1830; a commander, 4 Nov., 1852, was retired in October, 1864, and subsequently promoted to the rank of commodore, 4 April, 1867. He served on the store-ship "Supply," at Vera Cruz, during the Mexican war, commanded the sloop "Portsmouth" on the coast of Africa in 1859–'61, brought the frigate "St. Lawrence" home from Key West in 1863, and after his retirement served as light-house inspector in 1866–'7.

COLLAMER, Jacob, senator, b. in Troy, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1791; d. in Woodstock, Vt., 9 Nov., 1865. In childhood he removed with his father to Burlington, and, earning his own support, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1810, studied law at St. Albans, made the frontier campaign as a lieutenant of artillery in the militia, and was admitted to the bar at St. Albans in 1813. Until 1833 he practised law in Washington, Orange, and Windsor counties, Vt., and in 1821–'2 and 1827–'8 represented the town of Royalton in the assembly. In 1833 he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of Vermont, and continued on the bench until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1843 he was chosen as a whig to represent the 2d district in congress, was re-elected in 1844 and 1846, but in 1848 declined to be again a candidate. In March, 1849, he was appointed post-master-general by President Taylor, but on the death of the president resigned with the rest of the cabinet. He was soon afterward again elected judge of the supreme court of Vermont, holding that office until 1854, when he was chosen U. S. senator, which office he held at the time of his death. He served as chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and was also chairman of that on the library.

COLLES, Christopher, engineer, b. in Ireland about 1738; d. in New York city in 1821. He was educated by Pococke, the oriental traveller, after whose death, in 1765, he emigrated to America, lectured in Philadelphia on pneumatics in 1772, and in 1773 delivered a series of lectures in New York city on inland lock navigation. In April, 1774, he proposed to build a reservoir for New York city. The Revolutionary war having prevented the construction of the reservoir, he suggested a system of pipes to supply the city with water from outside, and offered to carry out the work. In 1775 he lectured on gunnery, and was employed as instructor to the artillery department of the army, until the arrival of Baron Steuben in 1777. Colles was the first to suggest canals and improvements to connect Lake Ontario with the Hudson, and surveyed the Mohawk river as far as Wood creek. In 1784 he presented a memorial to the New York legislature recommending that project. The results of his labors were published by Samuel Loudon in 1785. In 1808 Colles published a pamphlet on inland navigable communications. He made a tour through Pennsylvania and New York, and in 1789 published a book describing the roads of New York state. In 1796 he settled in New York city, and engaged in the manufacture of band-boxes, paper-hangings, rat- and mouse-traps, Prussian blue, and other colors, traded in skins and Indian curiosities, supplied Blanchard and Baron with astronomical calculations for their "Mathematical Correspondent," made fireworks, and applied his science to other practical purposes; yet, in spite of his knowledge and ingenuity, his honesty, and his estimable

character, he was always in pecuniary straits. After the duties on spirits were established by congress, he was appointed to test the specific gravity of imported liquors. He also made proof-glasses. Finally, through his friend, John Pintard, he received the appointment of superintendent of the academy of fine arts. During the war of 1812 he constructed and worked the telegraph on Castle Clinton. He is said to have built the first steam-engine in the United States. He was the friend of Jefferson and Hamilton, was respected by his contemporaries, and his memory was preserved as that of the original projector of the Erie canal.

COLLETON, James, colonial governor of South Carolina. He was a brother of one of the proprietaries, and was appointed governor with the rank of landgrave, and endowed with 48,000 acres of land, in 1686. He was expected to assert the authority of the proprietaries and secure the enforcement of laws in the constitutions that were disregarded by the colonists. The parliament, which had been elected before his arrival, refused to acknowledge the binding force of the constitutions. Colleton thereupon excluded the members of the majority from the legislative halls, and these protested against any acts that might be passed by the remaining members. In 1687 a new parliament was elected that was even less tractable. Colleton endeavored to collect quit-rents on unimproved land as well as on cultivated fields; but the assembly imprisoned the secretary of the colony, seized the records, and defied the governor and proprietaries. In 1689 Colleton, under pretext of threatened danger from the Spaniards or Indians, called out the militia and proclaimed martial law. Shortly after the English revolution the colonists rose against his despotism, and the legislative assembly impeached and disfranchised Colleton, and banished him from the province.

COLLETT, John, geologist, b. in Eugene, Vermilion co., Ind., 6 Jan., 1828. He was graduated in 1847 at Wabash college, which, in 1881, gave him the degree of Ph. D. Dr. Collett was state senator in 1871, assistant state geologist in 1870–'8, a member of the state-house commission in 1878–'9, chief of the bureau of statistics and geology in 1879–'80, and geologist in 1881–'5. From 1870 till 1879 he published annually his reports as assistant geologist, and as geologist from 1881 till 1884, and for the years 1879 and 1880 reports of the bureau of statistics and geology.

COLLIER, Sir **George,** British naval officer, d. 6 April, 1795. He became a commander in the royal navy in 1761, was promoted commodore while in North America in 1779, and became a vice-admiral in 1794. He was appointed in 1775 to the command of the "Rainbow," cruised on the American coast, receiving the honor of knighthood for his activity, was senior captain of the fleet in 1777, and on 8 July captured the "Hancock," commanded by Capt. Manly, destroyed the magazines and stores at Machias and thirty vessels on the northeast coast, was temporarily chief in command on the American station, in May, 1779, destroyed the principal towns on Chesapeake bay, ravaged the coast of Connecticut in July, visited New Haven, Fairfield, Norwalk, and Green Farms, destroyed many privateers and other vessels, and on 14 Aug. captured Com. Saltonstall's fleet in Penobscot river. His "Journal on the Rainbow" was published in New York in 1835.

COLLIER, Henry Watkins, jurist, b. in Lunenburg county, Va., 17 Jan., 1801; d. at Bailey's Springs, Lauderdale co., Ala., 28 Aug., 1855. He was educated in the Abbeville district, S. C., where his father settled in 1801, removed with the family to Madison county, Ala., in 1818, and studied law at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and at Huntsville, Ala., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice. In 1823 he settled in Tuscaloosa, where he was elected district judge in 1827. In 1836 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, in 1837 was made chief justice, and held that office till 1849, when he was elected, without opposition, governor of the state. His support was sought both by the southern rights and the Union party; but he favored neither side of the question that then agitated the southern states, and in 1851 was re-nominated and elected without a regular nomination. When his second term expired he retired to private life.

COLLIER, James, lawyer, b. in 1789; d. in Steubenville, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1873. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought at Queenstown, where he assisted in forming the first American line on the Canadian side. After the war he removed to Steubenville, where he practised law with distinction and served as paymaster-general of the state. When the question arose as to the boundary-line between Virginia and Ohio, he, with Thomas Ewing and John Brough, represented the latter state in the joint high commission that settled the dispute. In 1849 he was appointed collector for California, and went there overland, fighting his way through hostile Indians with a small company of dragoons. When he had reached his destination he was the only officer there, and for some time he acted as military governor.

COLLIER, John A., jurist, b. in Broome county, N. Y., in 1787; d. in Binghamton, N. Y., 24 March, 1873. He practised law at Binghamton, was elected to congress as a Clay democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1831, till 2 March, 1833, was state comptroller in 1845–'6, and was commissioner to revise the code in 1847.

COLLIER, Joseph Avery, clergyman, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 26 Oct., 1828; d. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1864. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1849, and, upon the completion of his studies in the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick, was ordained pastor of the churches of Bronxville and Greenville, Westchester co., N. Y. He was pastor at Geneva, N. Y., in 1855–'9, and afterward at Kingston, N. Y. He was the author of "The Right Way, or the Gospel applied to the Intercourse of Individuals and Nations" (New York, 1854); "The Christian Home" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Young Men of the Bible" (New York, 1861); "Little Crowns and how to Coin them" (1862); "Pleasant Paths for Little Feet" (1864); "Dawn of Heaven," published posthumously, with a biographical sketch of the author, by his brother, the Rev. Ezra W. Collier (1865).

COLLIER, Peter, chemist, b. in Chittenango, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1835. He studied at the Yates Polytechnic institute in his native place, was graduated at Yale in 1861, and in 1870 received his medical degree from the University of Vermont. Subsequent to his graduation at Yale he spent several years in the Sheffield scientific school, studying chemistry, and for a time was assistant in the laboratory, receiving in 1866 the degree of Ph. D. In 1867 he was called to the chair of analytical chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy in the University of Vermont, becoming at the same time professor of general chemistry and toxicology in the medical department, of which faculty he was also dean. These offices he held until 1877, and from 1872 till 1876 he was secretary of the

State board of agriculture, mining, and manufacture, and prepared the annual reports of the board during these years. In 1873 he was appointed one of the scientific commissioners to the world's exposition, held in Vienna, and contributed a report on "Commercial Fertilizers" to the government series. From 1877 till 1883 he was chemist to the department of agriculture in Washington. During his administration the efficiency of the work was greatly improved, and its scientific value received universal commendation. Numerous investigations were undertaken at his suggestion and continued under his supervision. The most important of these was concerning sorghum sugar. By a long series of carefully planned experiments, Prof. Collier succeeded in showing the possibility of producing sorghum-sugar economically in the United States. The practical establishment of the industry, though successful at several localities, has never been fostered by the government, and the depreciation in value of the cane-sugar, owing to the large production of beet-sugar in Germany and Austria, still prevents capitalists from making it an American product. The United States imports sugar at an expense of $200,000,000 per annum, and this sum could be retained within our country, provided the demonstrations of Prof. Collier were accepted. In 1883 he invented and patented an apparatus for recovering sugar from begasse, or refuse, of the sugar-cane and sorghum. He has published many reports and articles on fertilizers and on sorghum, and has lectured before scientific associations on these topics. Prof. Collier has edited the "Reports of the Department of Agriculture" (Washington, 1877–'83), and published "Sorghum: its Culture and Manufacture Economically Considered, and as a Source of Sugar, Syrup, and Fodder" (Cincinnati, 1883).

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, b. in Salisbury, Md., 7 Aug., 1837. He was originally an itinerant Methodist preacher, united with the Unitarian church in 1866, was pastor of large churches in Chicago and Boston, and at the same time became a popular lecturer and writer of magazine articles. His principal published works are "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (Boston, 1869); and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity" (1876).

COLLIER, William, clergyman, b. in Scituate, Mass., 11 Oct., 1771; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 March, 1843. He learned the carpenter's trade, but decided to become a minister, entered Brown university, and was graduated in 1797. He studied theology with Dr. Maxcy, president of the college, was licensed in 1798, ordained in Boston, 11 July, 1799, preached one year in Newport, R. I., was pastor in New York city in 1800–'4, then in Charlestown, Mass., till 1820, when his health failed and he removed to Boston and became a minister-at-large. He was active in the city mission and kindred enterprises, and was a pioneer in the temperance movement, beginning in 1826 the publication of a weekly temperance paper, called the "National Philanthropist," which was continued for two years. He also edited "The Baptist Preacher," a monthly publication containing sermons by living ministers, begun in 1827, prepared editions of Saurin and Andrew Fuller, and compiled a hymn-book.

COLLINS, Charles, educator, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 17 April, 1813; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 10 July, 1875. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1837, taught the high-school in Augusta, Me., for a year, was president of Emory and Henry college, in Emory, Va., from its establishment in 1838 till 1852, when he became president of Dickinson college, Pa. From 1860 till his death he was proprietor and president of the State female college near Memphis, Tenn. He contributed many articles to Methodist magazines, and published a discourse on "Methodism and Calvinism Compared" (Philadelphia, 1849).

COLLINS, Edward K., ship-owner, b. in Truro, Cape Cod, Mass., 5 Aug., 1802; d. in New York city, 22 Jan., 1878. He began life as a clerk in the office of McCrea & Slidell, shipping-merchants in New York city, became superintendent of a line of packets running between New York and Vera Cruz, then of a line running to New Orleans, and established the Dramatic line of sailing-packets to Liverpool in 1836. The first steamer of the Collins line between New York and Liverpool sailed from New York on 27 April, 1849. The company had a fleet of five steamers. One of them, the "Arctic," sank with many passengers on board off Cape Race, Newfoundland, in 1854, and another, the "Pacific," sailed from Liverpool in May, 1856, and was never again heard from. Afterward the government abruptly terminated a mail contract, involving a subsidy of $858,000 a year, on which the line depended largely for its support. In consequence of these misfortunes the company ceased operations in January, 1858. Mr. Collins afterward engaged in mining enterprises, and was at one time largely interested in Ohio coal and iron mines.

COLLINS, Elizabeth Ballinger, minister of the Society of Friends, b. in Upper Evesham, N. J., in 1755; d. in 1831. Her father, Joseph Ballinger, died when she was a child, and in 1773 she married John Mason, who died about 1777, and in 1778 she married Job Collins. When in her twenty-fourth year, she felt strongly impressed with the duty of becoming a minister of the gospel, and later she was a noted preacher in her denomination, "laboring zealously to stir up the lukewarm, and speaking a word in season to those that were weary; while the purity of her life, and the Christian meekness that marked her character, adorned the doctrines she delivered to others." Her autobiography was published in Philadelphia in 1859.

COLLINS, George C., merchant, b. in South Hadley, Mass., in 1810; d. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1875. He removed when a boy to Hartford, Conn., and at the age of twenty went to Mobile, Ala., as confidential secretary to Burrett Ames, the largest cotton-dealer in the south. After three years he returned to the north and went into business on his own account as a grocer in Hartford, removed to New York city in 1841 as partner in the house of McCoon, Sherman & Co., and established in 1860 the house of Collins & Rayner, which afterward became George C. Collins & Co. After the draft-riots of 1863 he was a member of a committee to prosecute the claims of the families of the murdered negroes against the city, and was one of the largest contributors to the fund raised for the relief of the families. He was an active promoter of various charitable and religious objects.

COLLINS, Isaac, publisher, b. in Delaware, 16 Feb., 1746; d. in Burlington, N. J., 21 March, 1817. He was the son of an immigrant from Bristol, England, learned the printer's trade, went to Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one, where he worked as a journeyman, in 1770 was appointed public printer in New Jersey, and removed to Burlington. In 1771 he began the publication of an almanac, which he issued annually for more than twenty years. In 1778 he removed to Trenton, and there printed 5,000 copies of a family Bible that was remarkably free from typographical errors. To secure accuracy, the proofs were read eleven

times. In 1796 he went to New York city, but returned to Burlington in 1808. His sons also followed the business of their father; and the house of Collins & Brother is now the oldest publishing firm in the United States.

COLLINS, John, governor of Rhode Island, b. 8 June, 1717; d. in Newport, R. I., 8 March, 1795. He was a prominent patriot during the Revolution, and a commissioner to settle the accounts of Rhode Island with congress in 1776, sat in the old congress from 1778 till 1783, was governor from 1786 till 1789, and in the latter year elected a member of the first congress under the constitution, but did not take his seat.

COLLINS, Joseph Edmund, Canadian journalist, b. in Placentia, Newfoundland, 22 Oct., 1855. He was educated by private tutors, and in 1874 removed to Fredericton, New Brunswick, and studied law for a short time. Then he established the Fredericton "Star" newspaper, and subsequently the Chatham "Star." In 1881 he removed to Toronto and assumed the city editorship of the "Globe." He has published "Life and Times of Sir John A. Macdonald," "Canada under the Administration of Lord Lorne," "A Sketch of the Life of Lord Lansdowne," and other works, all published in Toronto. He has also been a contributor to popular periodicals.

COLLINS, Napoleon, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 4 May, 1814; d. in Callao, Peru, 9 Aug., 1875. He entered the navy in 1834 as midshipman, became a lieutenant in 1846, was attached to the sloop "Decatur" during the Mexican war, and was present at Tuspan and Tobasco. He commanded the steamer "Anacosta" in the Potomac squadron in 1861, and took part in the engagement at Acquia Creek on 31 May in that year. He afterward received command of the gun-boat "Unadilla," and for nearly a year was with the fleet stationed off the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and took part in the battle of Port Royal and in various expeditions along the coast. In July, 1862, he was made commander of the steamer "Octorara" in the West Indian squadron. In 1863 he was transferred to the steam sloop "Wachusett" and sent in pursuit of Confederate privateers. On 7 Oct., 1864, he bore down on the Confederate steamer "Florida" in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, intending to sink her, but demanded her surrender, and, as the captain and half his crew were ashore, the lieutenant in command deemed it best to comply. In an instant the "Florida" was boarded, a hawser was made fast, and the captor put out to sea, making no reply to a challenge from the Brazilian fleet, and unharmed by three shots fired from the fort. After the "Wachusett" and her prize arrived in Hampton Roads in November, while negotiations for the return of the "Florida" were in progress she was run into at her anchorage by a steam transport and sunk. Brazil having complained that her neutrality had been violated in this affair, Sec. Seward disavowed the act of Commander Collins and ordered him to be tried by court-martial. On 25 July, 1866, he was promoted captain and placed in command of the steam sloop "Sacramento." He was made a commodore on 19 Jan., 1871, and on 9 Aug., 1874, was raised to the rank of rear-admiral and placed in command of the South Pacific squadron.

COLLINS, Patrick A., b. in Fermoy, Ireland, in 1844. He came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Chelsea, Mass. He worked at the upholsterer's trade for eight years, gave his leisure hours to study, entered Harvard law-school in 1868, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1868–'9 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and in 1870–'1 a state senator. In 1875 he was judge-advocate-general of the state. He was appointed delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the democratic national conventions in 1876 and 1880, and was nominated for attorney-general. In 1882 he was elected to congress, and he has been twice re-elected. Mr. Collins was one of the secretaries to the Fenian congress held in Philadelphia in 1865, and has been an active member of the land and national leagues since their establishment. He was chosen president of the Irish land league at the convention that was held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1884.

COLLINS, Thomas, governor of Delaware, b. in 1732; d. near Duck creek, Kent co., Del., 29 March, 1789. He was for some time high sheriff of Kent county, a member of the council for four years, brigadier-general of militia from 1776 till 1783, member of the assembly, chief-justice of the court of common pleas, and governor of the state from 1786 till 1789.

COLLINS, Thomas Wharton, jurist, b. in New Orleans, 23 June, 1812; d. 3 Nov., 1879. He became a printer, then an editor, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1833, was reporter and clerk of the state senate in 1834, then edited the "True American," was clerk of the U. S. court in 1836–'8, district attorney for the Orleans district in 1840–'2, judge of the city court in 1842–'6, a member of the constitutional convention in 1852, and in 1856 was elected judge of the first district court of New Orleans. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in New Orleans, and in 1867 was made judge of the seventh district court, which office he held until the court was abolished, when he returned to legal practice. He was the author of a tragedy called "The Martyr Patriots," which was successfully performed; also of "Humanics" (1860), "The Eden of Labor," and essays on sociology, ethics, and politics, published in periodicals.

COLLINS, Zaccheus, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, 26 Aug., 1764; d. there, 12 June, 1831. He was a member of the society of Friends, a promoter of the advancement of the natural sciences, and an officer or member of many philosophical, humane, and religious societies.

COLLINSON, Sir Richard, naval officer, b. in Gateshead, Durham, England, 7 Nov., 1811. He entered the navy in 1823, and, after three years' service on the Pacific station, was assigned to the "Chanticleer," which was employed in making observations on the shores and islands of the Atlantic ocean. Being promoted a lieutenant in 1835, he joined the "Sulphur," and was employed in the examination of the coasts of Central America and Mexico, visiting California, Vancouver's island, Sitka, and fixing the position of Mount St. Elias. Subsequently he took part in the Chinese war, and was promoted captain and C. B. in 1842. In 1850 Capt. Collinson took command of an expedition to Bering strait, to continue the search for Sir John Franklin. After passing three winters in the ice, and ascertaining the fact that the northern coast of North America was navigable by a sailing vessel from Bering strait to King William's land, he returned to England, and received the medal of the Geographical society. After service on the Defence commission and the lakes in Canada, he was promoted to flag-officer in 1862, and made a K. C. B. in 1875. He is the author of "Nine Weeks in Canada" (Cambridge, 1862), and "The Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher in Search of a Passage to Cathaia and India by the Northwest, A. D. 1576–'8" (London, 1867).

COLLIPULLE (call-ye-pull'-ye), Araucanian cacique, b. early in the 16th century; d. in 1576. When still very young he was appointed generalissimo of the Indian army of Chili, in 1564, after the death of its leader, the cacique Antigueun. In August of the same year he fought as a chief at the battle of Mariguena, and assisted in the defeat of the Spanish army commanded by a son of Villagrán. From 1565 till 1568 he had many encounters with the Spaniards, in 1569 besieged unsuccessfully the city of Valdivia, and in 1576 planned and fought three important battles at Cañete, Villarrica, and the banks of the Biobio, where he was killed. Collipulle was seven feet in height, and famous for his extraordinary strength.

COLLOT, Victor, French explorer, b. in Chalons-sur-Marne about 1751; d. in Paris in July, 1805. He was an officer in the army, rose to be a general of brigade, and was at one time governor of Guadeloupe. He published a map of Detroit in 1796, also "Voyage dans le nord d'Amérique en 1796," and a "Mémoire sur les moyens de soumettre les rebels de St. Dominique."

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, b. in Keighly, Yorkshire, England, 8 Dec., 1823. He educated himself, having left school at the age of eight years to earn his living in a factory. The only instruction he received after that was in a night-school that he attended two winters. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. In 1849 he became a local Methodist preacher, and the year following came to the United States, and, while still working as a hammer-maker in Shoemakertown, Pa., preached on Sundays. His views gradually changed in the direction of Unitarianism, and he was arraigned before the conference for heresy, and his license to preach revoked. The change in his views of the atonement was partly brought about by conversations with Lucretia Mott. The circumstance that the Methodist clergy at that time were restrained from freely denouncing slavery had much influence in converting him to Unitarianism. While still working at his craft, he became known as an eloquent public speaker. In 1859 he united with the Unitarian church, and, going to Chicago, Ill., became a missionary of the Unitarian church in that city, and in 1860 organized the Unity church, which began with only seven members, but rapidly increased in numbers under his spirited and earnest preaching. In 1861 he was a camp-inspector for the Sanitary commission. His reputation as a preacher and lecturer soon extended over the country. In September, 1879, he became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York city. He has re-visited England five times since 1865, and travelled in other parts of Europe. He is the author of "Nature and Life" (Boston, 1866); "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant" (1868); "The Life that Now Is" (1871); "The Simple Truth, a Home Book" (1877); "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkley" (Otley, England, 1886), written in collaboration with Horsefall Turner; "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLMAN, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 Oct., 1673; d. there, 29 Aug., 1747. He was graduated at Harvard in 1692, began preaching soon afterward, embarked for England in July, 1695, was captured by a French privateer, and reached England after a brief imprisonment. He there became acquainted with eminent nonconformist divines, and preached in Bath and other places. In 1699 he returned to take charge of the Brattle street church, receiving ordination in London, because the society, just organized in opposition to the Cambridge platform, differed with the other churches in New England in regard to the forms of service, desiring to abolish the public relation of experiences, and to introduce reading of the Scriptures and recital of the Lord's prayer. He remained with the society, with which the other Boston churches long refused to hold communion, till his death, ranking among the first of New England clergymen, and exerting a powerful influence in civil affairs that sometimes drew censure upon him. He procured benefactions for Harvard and Yale colleges, and interested himself in the mission among the Housatonic Indians and other benevolent enterprises. In 1724 he was offered, but refused, the presidency of Harvard. Many of his sermons, some poems, and a tract in favor of inoculation for small-pox, were published. His collected sermons were printed in three volumes (Boston, 1707–'22). See "Life and Character of Colman," by his son-in-law, the Rev. Ebenezer Turell (Boston, 1749), and Hopkins's "History of the Houssatonnoc Indians."

COLMAN, Henry, agricultural writer, b. in Boston, 12 Sept., 1785; d. in Islington, England, 14 Aug., 1849. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1805. From 1807 till 1820 he was a Congregational minister at Hingham, Mass., where he also taught school. He was a teacher in Boston in 1820–'5, and from 1825 till 1831 had charge of a Unitarian church in Salem, when he left, being in ill health. He then engaged in farming at Deerfield, Mass., and was employed by the state, from 1836 till 1842, as commissioner to investigate its agricultural condition and resources. In 1838 and 1839 he issued reports on the agriculture of Massachusetts, and in 1840 published a "Report on Silk Culture." In 1842 he visited Europe in the employ of the Massachusetts agricultural society, and pursued investigations of European farming for six years. On his return, in 1848, he published in Boston "European Agricultural and Rural Economy," and a smaller work entitled "Agricultural and Rural Economy of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland." He was the author also of "European Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Friends" (1849), and published two volumes of sermons. Visiting England again for his health in 1849, he died soon after his arrival.

COLMAN, Samuel, painter, b. in Portland, Me., in 1832. He began early to sketch from nature in and around New York, where his father was a publisher, and became a pupil of Asher B. Durand. In 1860–'62 he studied in France and Spain; in 1871 he again went abroad, and travelled in Switzerland, north Africa, Italy, France, and Spain, returning in 1876 to New York. He was elected an associate member of the National academy in 1860, and a full member in 1862, was a founder of the American society of painters in water-colors, and its first president in 1866–'71, and an original member of the Society of American artists in 1878. His studio is in New York. His pictures include "Bay of Gibraltar," "Andernach on the Rhine," "Street Scene in Caen, Normandy," "Market Day in Brittany," "Arab Caravansary" (1879), "Arab Burying-Ground," "Dutch Boats off the Coast of Holland" (1880), "Misty Afternoon in Venice" (1881), "Zandam in Holland," "Ruins of Mosque in Algeria" (1882), and "Tower of Giralda" (1884).

COLOCOLO (col-o-co'-lo), Molucho or Araucanian cacique, b. about 1515; d. in October, 1561. When Valdivia undertook the conquest of Arauco, Colocolo with 4,000 men and the cacique Aillavillu with his army set out to oppose the advance of the Spaniards. A fierce battle ensued, Colocolo dis-

tinguishing himself so much that at the death of Aillavillu he was given the command of both tribes. From 1551 till 1553 he directed many attacks upon the invaders under Valdivia, and, having united his troops with those of Caupolicán, fought the famous battle of Tucapel, 2 Dec., 1553, in which Valdivia was defeated. The victory of the Indians was due to the plan of Colocolo, who divided his forces into thirteen bodies, to make them fight in turn, in order to have always fresh troops during the encounter. On the following day another battle was fought, Colocolo being at the head of his division, and the Spaniards were again routed. Accompanied by Lautor, he resisted in his intrenchments the attack of Villagrán's army, 23 April, 1554. The Spanish chief was wounded, and retreated to Concepción, a city that, later in 1554, was captured and burned by Colocolo. In 1555 he was besieged in the city of Valdivia by Villagrán, and evacuated the place after a long resistance. At the end of the same year he fought a battle with Villagrán at Biobío, but was again defeated. Two years later he commanded a division of Caupolicán's army, had an encounter with García de Mendoza at Monte Pinto, attacked with great fury his intrenchments three times, and was repelled each time by the Spaniards, losing 2,000 men. In November, 1557, he was defeated once more at the Arauco valley, and, Caupolicán having been taken prisoner, he succeeded him as chief of the Araucanian army. He kept up the war until 1559, when, being successful in several battles, he asked for peace, and signed the first treaty between the Spaniards and the Araucanians. Again, in October, 1561, he raised a large army against the conquerors, and lost his life in the terrible battle of Lomaco. Colocolo was not only celebrated for his great courage, but also considered the wisest cacique of his time.

COLQUITT, Walter T., lawyer, b. in Halifax county, Va., 27 Dec., 1799; d. in Macon, Ga., 7 May, 1855. He removed with his parents to Georgia, entered Princeton college, but was not graduated, studied law in Milledgeville, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He began practice at Sparta, and afterward removed to Cowpens. At the age of twenty-one he was elected by the legislature a brigadier-general of militia. He became prominent in 1826 by contesting the district as the Troup candidate for congress against Lumpkin, the Clark candidate, who was elected by thirty-two majority. The same year he was elected judge of the Chattahoochee circuit, and was re-elected in 1829. In 1834 and 1837 he was a state senator. In 1838 he was elected to congress as a state-rights whig, and took his seat on 2 Dec., 1839, but, having left the party with two colleagues after the nomination of Harrison for president, he resigned on 21 July, 1840. He was again elected to congress as a Van Buren democrat, serving from 1 Feb., 1842, till 3 March, 1843. He was then elected to the U. S. senate, and served from 4 Dec., 1843, till he resigned in 1848. He supported the Polk administration in the controversy relative to Oregon, and throughout the Mexican war was a prominent opponent of the Wilmot proviso. He was one of the most earnest speakers in the Nashville convention in 1850 in defence of the rights of the south. He had been licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1827, and, during the turmoil of a most exciting political career, was in the habit of officiating at the Methodist churches. He was one of the most successful lawyers in the state, and in criminal practice had no rival.—His son, **Alfred Holt,** statesman, b. in Walton county, Ga., 20 April, 1824, was graduated at Princeton in 1844, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, served during the Mexican war as a staff officer, with the rank of major, and in 1852 was elected to congress as a democrat, and served one term. In 1859 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1860 a presidential elector on the Breckinridge ticket. He was a member of the secession convention of Georgia, entered the Confederate army as captain, was chosen colonel of the 6th Georgia infantry, promoted a brigadier-general, and, after serving some time in that grade, was commissioned a major-general. In 1876 he was elected governor of Georgia for four years, and after the expiration of his term re-elected for two years under the new constitution. In 1882 he was elected U. S. senator for the term expiring 3 March, 1889.

COLT, Le Baron Bradford, jurist, b. in Dedham, Mass., 25 June, 1846. He was graduated at Yale in 1868, and at Columbia law-school in 1870. He travelled in Europe in 1870–'1, was a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives in 1879–'81, and on 6 July, 1884, appointed U. S. circuit judge for the first judicial circuit.

COLT, Samuel, inventor, b. in Hartford, Conn., 19 July, 1814; d. there, 10 Jan., 1862. His father, descended from an early settler of Hartford, was a merchant and afterward a manufacturer. At the age of ten he entered his father's factory, and remained there and at school till his fourteenth year, when he was sent to a boarding-school in Amherst, Mass., but ran away, and in July, 1827, shipped as a boy before the mast on an East India voyage. After his return he was placed in his father's factory at Ware, Mass., in the dyeing and bleaching department, under the tuition of William T. Smith, a scientific and practical chemist, and as soon as he had become a dexterous manipulator he again left home to seek his fortune, and though but seventeen or eighteen years of age, with a meagre education, yet, under the assumed name of Dr. Coult, he traversed the Union and British America, lecturing on chemistry, and, owing to his success as an experimenter, drew full houses. The profit from these lectures, which was very considerable, during the two years that followed, was devoted to the prosecution of the great invention connected with his name. The first model of his pistol was made in wood in 1829, with the imperfect tools at his command, while he was a sailor-boy on board ship. The money acquired by his chemical lectures enabled him to manufacture other models, and in 1835, when only twenty-one years of age, he took out his first patent for revolving fire-arms. Patents having been issued in England, France, and the United States for the revolver, he induced New York capitalists to take an interest in it, and a company was formed at Paterson, N. J., in 1835, with a capital of $300,000, under the name of the Patent Arms Company. For a long time the offi-

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cers of the government and of the army and navy objected to the percussion-cap, to the supposed liability of the arm to get out of order, to the tendency of several of the charges to explode at the same time, and to the greater difficulty of repairing it than the arms in common use. These objections Mr. Colt met by careful explanations, by repeated experiments, and by modifications in the construction of the weapon. In 1837, during the Florida war, the officers of the army were baffled in their attempts to drive the Indians from the Everglades, until a few of the troops, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Harney, were armed with Colt's revolvers, and their success was such that more were at once ordered, and the Indians were easily disheartened and defeated when they found that their enemies could fire six or eight times without reloading. In 1842 the Patent Arms Company were forced to suspend, the speedy conclusion of the Seminole war having put an end to their sales, and from that time till 1847 none of the repeating fire-arms were manufactured. Meantime the market was drained of them by the demand from Texas and the Indian frontier. In 1847, the Mexican war having begun, Gen. Taylor sent to Col. Colt for a supply. There were none to be had, but he contracted to make 1,000 for $28,000. He had parted with the last one to a Texan ranger, and, after advertising in vain for one to serve as a model, he was compelled to make a new model, and in so doing added improvements. This first thousand were made at an armory temporarily hired at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Conn. Other orders following immediately on the completion of the first, Col. Colt procured more commodious workshops at Hartford and filled the orders with promptness. The emigration to California, and afterward to Australia, increased the demand for the revolvers and assured the permanence of the business. Soon after the Mexican war, the suggestions derived from the use of these arms by the military forces led to improvements in their construction and to their adoption by the government of the United States as a regular weapon for the army. Subsequently the Crimean and Indian campaigns suggested still further improvements and simplifications. Finding in 1852 that more room and greater facilities for manufacturing were required, Col. Colt purchased a tract of meadowland lying within the city limits of Hartford, about 250 acres in extent, protected it from the annual freshets of the Connecticut river by means of a dike, and there built an armory, consisting of two parallel buildings three stories high and 500 feet long, connected by a central building 250 feet in length, with other buildings for offices and warerooms. In 1861 a second building of the same size as the first was erected. All the balls, cartridges, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks, and lubricators are manufactured at the armory, and most of them, as well as the greater part of the machinery for manufacturing the arms, were the invention of Col. Colt or the development of his suggestions by skilful workmen. A part of the establishment is devoted to the manufacture of machinery for making the fire-arms elsewhere, which has already supplied a large portion of the machinery for the armory of the British government at Enfield, England, and the whole of that for the Russian government armory at Tula. On the land enclosed by the dike he also erected dwellings for his employés, the entire expenditure upon the grounds and buildings amounting to more than $2,500,000. The dwellings erected for the employés are unusually comfortable and convenient. Col. Colt also provided the workmen with a public hall, a library, courses of lectures, concerts, a set of instruments for a band of musicians, and a uniform for a military company organized among them. He invented also a submarine battery for the defence of harbors against naval attacks, and was the first to conceive and practically test the project of a submarine telegraph-cable, having laid and operated with perfect success in 1843 such a cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to the city of New York, and from the Merchants' exchange to the mouth of the harbor. This cable was insulated by being covered with a combination of cotton yarn with asphaltum and beeswax, and the whole enclosed in a lead pipe, gutta percha being then unknown. A beautiful Episcopal church was erected to his memory by his widow, who with their only son still continues the manufacture of arms.

COLTON, Calvin, clergyman, b. in Longmeadow, Mass., in 1789; d. in Savannah, Ga., 13 March, 1857. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, and at Andover seminary in 1815, and settled over the Presbyterian church in Batavia, N. Y. Subsequently he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, but relinquished preaching in 1826 from failure of his voice. After a long tour through the United States, he went to England in 1831, as correspondent of the New York "Observer," and remained four years. After his return to the United States he took orders in the Episcopal church, and published "Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country, and Reasons for Preferring Episcopacy." But he soon resumed the journalistic profession, and distinguished himself as a writer of political tracts and articles advocating the principles of the whig party. From 1842 till 1844 he edited the "True Whig" in Washington. In 1852 he became professor of political economy in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn. He published in England "A Manual for Emigrants to America," and "History and Character of American Revivals of Religion" (1832); also "The Americans, by an American in London" (1833); "American Cottager" and "A Tour of the Lakes" (1833); and "Church and State in America, being a Reply to the Bishop of London." After his return from England he published "Four Years in Great Britain" (New York, 1835); "Protestant Jesuitism" (1836); "Abolition a Sedition" and "Abolition and Colonization Contrasted" (1838); "A Voice from America to England" (1839); "The Crisis of the Country"; "American Jacobinism"; and "One Presidential Term" (1840). In 1840 appeared a series of political tracts called the "Junius Papers," which were widely circulated, and enlarged and republished in 1844. The same year he published "The Rights of Labor" (New York); in 1846, "Life and Times of Henry Clay," the materials for which he obtained from Mr. Clay, whom he visited for the purpose in 1844; and in 1848, "Public Economy for the United States," containing an elaborate argument in favor of the protective policy. While a professor at Trinity college he published "The Genius and Mission of the Episcopal Church in the United States" (New York, 1853), prepared for the press the "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay" (1855), wrote "The Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay" (1856), and edited the "Speeches of Henry Clay."

—His brother, **Walter,** author, b. in Rutland, Vt., 9 May, 1797; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1851, was graduated at Yale in 1822, and, after teaching and studying theology at Andover, became in 1825 professor of moral philosophy and belles-lettres at Middletown academy, Conn. In 1828–'30

he edited the "American Spectator," a whig paper in Washington, but, becoming a favorite with President Jackson, was appointed chaplain in the navy. In 1831 he sailed to the West Indies in the "Vincennes"; in 1832–'5 he was attached to the "Constellation" on the Mediterranean, in 1837 assigned to the naval station at Charlestown, Mass., and edited the "Colonization Herald," and in 1838 to the chaplaincy of the station at Philadelphia, Pa., where, in 1841–'2, he was principal editor of the "North American," and published a pamphlet entitled "The Bible in the Public Schools." In 1845 he was ordered to California, and on 28 July, 1846, was made by Com. Stockton alcalde of Monterey, Cal. After exercising the duties of this office for two months under a military commission, he was confirmed as alcalde by the vote of citizens. He established there the first newspaper in California, which was called the "Californian," and after its removal to San Francisco the "Alta California." He also built the first school-house, and, in a letter to the "North American," made the first public announcement of the discovery of gold. He returned to Philadelphia in 1849. He wrote many lively and interesting books of travel and sea life, the chief of which are "Ship and Shore in Madeira, Lisbon, and the Mediterranean" (New York, 1835); "A Visit to Athens and Constantinople" (1836); "Three Years in California" (1850); "Deck and Port: Incidents of a Cruise to California" (1850). In 1851 the Rev. Henry T. Cheever republished the sketches of Athens and Constantinople under the title "Land and Lee in the Bosphorus and Ægean," and edited "The Sea and Sailor, Notes of France and Italy, and other Literary Remains," with a memoir of the author.

Walter Colton

COLTON, Gardner Quincy, scientist, b. in Georgia, Vt., 7 Feb., 1814. He was the twelfth child of Walter Colton, one of the pioneer settlers of the state. Gardner received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen learned the trade of chair-making, which he followed in St. Albans until 1835, when he went to New York, worked at his trade, and wrote for the press, at the same time improving every opportunity for culture. In 1842 he studied medicine in the office of the late Willard Parker, M. D., and at the College of physicians and surgeons. In 1844 he began the delivery of philosophical and chemical lectures, giving exhibitions of electric phenomena and of the effects of nitrous-oxide or "laughing-gas." An experiment at one of these lectures led directly to the first surgical operation ever performed with the aid of an anæsthetic. On the evening of 10 Dec., 1844, Dr. Colton was lecturing in Hartford, Conn. A young man named Cooley inhaled the gas, and while under its influence fell over a bench and was bruised severely. After the effect of the gas had passed, he told Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist who was present, that he had been conscious of no pain. Dr. Wells perceived the significance of the fact, and, after consultation with Dr. Colton, made an appointment for the next day, inhaled the gas, and had a tooth extracted by a fellow-dentist, Dr. Riggs, of Hartford. The operation was painless, and led by natural steps to the general use of anæsthetics. Prior to this time the knowledge of anæsthetics had not extended beyond theory. Dr. Colton gives Dr. Wells full credit for the discovery. In 1847 Dr. Colton devised an electric motor, and first exhibited it during his lectures at Pittsburg. The machine was made from his plans by a mathematical-instrument-maker named Lilly, and is believed to be the first electric locomotive operated in this country. It is fully described in Prescott's "Dynamo-Electricity" (New York, 1884). In 1849 he went to California, and for several months worked in the newly discovered gold-fields and practised medicine. Returning to San Francisco near the close of the year, he engaged in various enterprises, and was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Riley, the first appointment to this office in California. His energy and prudence soon gave him a competence, and he returned to the east and resumed his lecturing tours until 1860, when he became interested in the publication of a series of war maps, which bore his name. In 1863 he established the "Colton Dental Association" in New York, and similar offices in several of the larger cities of the United States. Subsequently he introduced the anæsthetic use of nitrous-oxide gas in Paris and London. He is the author of several tracts and pamphlets relating to philosophical and theological subjects.

COLTON, George Hooker, author, b. in Westford, N. Y., 27 Oct., 1818; d. in New York city, 1 Dec., 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1840, and became a teacher in Hartford, Conn. He wrote a poem to commemorate the Indian wars in which Gen. Harrison had been engaged, entitled "Tecumseh, or the West Thirty Years Since," and prepared, from the sources examined in the preparation of the poem, a series of lectures on the Indians, which he delivered in several cities during 1842–'3. In 1844 he read a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Yale. In January, 1845, he issued the first number of a political magazine, called the "American Whig Review," which he conducted with energy and ability until his death.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, discoverer, b. in Genoa about 1436; d. in Valladolid, 20 May, 1506. It is a singular circumstance that we do not know with certainty where or when Columbus was born. His descendant, the Duke de Veragua, believes, with the best authorities, that he was a native of Genoa, and that his birth occurred about the year 1436—possibly as late as 1440. According to the custom of the time, he Latinized his name of Christoforo Colombo into Columbus, and when he went to Spain adopted the Spanish form of it, Cristóbal Colon. He was the eldest son of Domenico Colombo, a wool-comber, and his wife, Susanna Fontanarossa. They had two other sons, Bartolomeo and Giacomo, the latter called in Spain Diego. The early history of Columbus is involved in obscurity. His son and biographer, Ferdinand, unwilling from mistaken pride to reveal the humble condition from which his father emerged, has left his biography very incomplete. We know that for a time he attended school and assisted his father in the trade of wool-combing before going to sea at the age of fifteen, also that he saw some sea-fighting in the wars between Genoa and Venice. These unknown years, it would appear, were stormy, laborious, and eventful. "Wherever ship

has sailed," Columbus writes, "there have I journeyed." We know that he was for a time engaged in selling books in Genoa, and that at a later date he was wrecked in an engagement begun off Cape St. Vincent, and, before his ship sank, escaped on a plank and reached the shores of Portugal. This was about 1470. He made his way to Lisbon, where he supported himself by making maps and charts and by occasional voyages. A few years later he met and married Donna Felipa, daughter of an Italian named Parestrello, who had been governor of Porto Santo. Columbus resided for some time on this island, where his wife—would that we knew something of her—had inherited a small property, and where their son Diego was born. Here he studied the papers and maps left by his father-in-law, a distinguished navigator under Prince Henry, of Portugal, and here he was constantly brought into association with persons interested in maritime discovery. The precise date when Columbus conceived the design of discovering, not a new continent, but a western route to Asia, cannot be determined—probably about 1474. During the ensuing ten years he made proposals of discovery to Genoa, Portugal, Venice, France, and England, which were deemed by some of those governments the extravagant demands of a mere adventurer. The king of Portugal, after having referred the project to a maritime junto and to his council, both of whom regarded it as visionary, nevertheless sent a caravel, under the pretext of taking provisions to the Cape de Verde islands, but with secret instructions to try the route proposed by Columbus. After sailing several days, the pilots, losing courage, returned with the report that no indications of land had been seen. King John was not yet inclined to give up the scheme, although it had been most unmercifully ridiculed by his council and other unbelievers. But Columbus, who had lost his wife and property, as well as all hope of aid in that quarter, determined to abandon Portugal and seek elsewhere for patronage. Accordingly he left Lisbon toward the end of 1484 secretly, lest his departure should be prevented, and set out for Spain. Meeting with Marchena, the Superior of La Rabida, an Andalusian monastery, now preserved by the government of Spain as a national monument, that good man became so deeply interested in his glorious project that he detained him as a guest, and sent for the learned physician of Palos, Garcia Fernandez, to discuss the scheme. Now it was for the first time listened to with admiration. Marchena, assuming charge of the maintenance and education of the young son of Columbus, gave the father a letter of introduction to the confessor of Isabella, Fernando de Talavera. After seven years of weary attendance on the Spanish court, Columbus was on the point of departure for France when stipulations were at last signed by Ferdinand and Isabella at the camp of Santa Fé, on 17 April, 1492. On Friday, 3 Aug., Columbus, as admiral of the seas and lands which he expected to discover, set sail from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, with 120 men in three small ships, as seen in the illustration—the "Santa Maria," a decked vessel of ninety feet keel, and two

caravels or undecked boats, the "Pinta" and "Nina," much smaller than the "Santa Maria."

On Friday, 12 Oct., 1492, the outposts of the New World were seen. One of the Bahama group is the land first discovered, but as to which particular island there is great difference of opinion. Humboldt thinks it was Cat island, called by the natives Guanahavi and by the Spaniards San Salvador. Some writers have claimed that it was on that beautiful spot where Columbus wished to be buried and where he slept for centuries—the island of Santo Domingo. According to the latest investigations, Columbus certainly landed on Cat, Samana, or Watlings islands. These investigations, pursued chiefly in the explorer's log-book, would seem to indicate that the admiral's landing-place was the last-mentioned island, now (1886) believed to be the true San Salvador. This is perhaps as near as the world will ever come to a certain knowledge of the "landfall" of Columbus on the American continent. In the spring of the following year news of the startling event burst upon the astonished ears of Europe. Columbus returned to Europe, landing triumphantly at Palos on Friday, 15 March, 1493, and in his journey through Spain to Barcelona he received princely honors all the way. There his entrance with some of the natives, and with the arms and utensils of the discovered islands, was a long-delayed triumph, as striking and more glorious than that of a Roman conqueror.

With seventeen ships and 1,700 men Columbus sailed on his second voyage from Cadiz, 25 Sept., 1493, discovered the Windward islands, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, and founded a colony in Hispaniola, of which he left his brother Bartholomew lieutenant-governor, reaching Cadiz 11 June, 1496. He succeeded in clearing himself of the charges preferred against him by the adventurers who had accompanied him, and on 30 May, 1498, sailed with six ships on his third voyage. Columbus discovered the Orinoco and then visited Hispaniola, only to again become the victim of malice and misrepresentation. A commissioner sent by the Spanish king to inquire into the charges placed him and his brother in chains and sent them to Spain. When the captain of the ship offered to free him from his fetters, Columbus proudly replied: "No, I will wear them as a memento of the gratitude of princes." The indignation expressed throughout Spain at this outrage caused the king to disclaim

having authorized it; but the nobles were jealous of his superior rank, and Ferdinand dissatisfied with the small profits received from the expedition to the New World. The only subsequent employment Columbus received was the command of four caravels to search through the sea, now the gulf, of Mexico. He sailed from Cadiz, 9 May, 1502, coasted along the south side of the gulf, and, after much suffering from hardship and famine, reached San Lucar, 7 Nov., 1504, where he lay sick for several months, and, on his recovery and return to Spain, had his claim finally rejected by the king. At length, infirm in body, but in full possession of his faculties, having, in his own words, "no place to repair to but an inn, and often with nothing to pay for his sustenance," the discoverer of a new world died at No. 2 Calle Ancha de la Magdalena on Ascension day, in a small apartment of a modest house, with a few faithful friends and followers standing by his bedside. A small tablet on the front of the two-story stone building, some 600 years old, briefly states, "Here died Columbus."

The travels of the discoverer did not cease with his death. His remains, after burial at Valladolid, were removed to Seville. In 1536 they were taken with great pomp to Santo Domingo and interred in the cathedral. In 1796 what were supposed to be his ashes were again removed to the cathedral of Havana and buried there with imposing ceremonials; but it is believed by many authorities that the remains conveyed to Cuba were not those of Columbus, but those of his son Diego. On this point, and in answer to the recent assertion that he was a native of Calvi, in Corsica, the Duke of Veragua says in a letter to the writer: "I do not think any of the historians or writers have been successful in their attempts to deprive Genoa of the honor of being the birthplace of Columbus or in taking from Havana the glory of possessing his ashes."

The name and fame of Columbus are not local or limited; they do not belong to any single country or people. They are the proud possession of the whole civilized world. In all the transactions of history there is no act which for vastness and performance can be compared to the discovery of the continent of America, "the like of which was never done by any man in ancient or in later times." After forming his great and glorious designs, Columbus still continued, even during his most destitute days, the promiser of kingdoms, holding firmly in his grasp "the keys of the ocean sea," claiming as it were from heaven the Indies as his own, and "dividing them as he pleased." He never knew the extent or value of his discovery. He died in the conviction that the land he had reached was the long-sought Indies. But it was a country far richer than the Indies; and had he, in quitting Cuba, struck into a westerly instead of a southerly direction, it would have carried him into the very depths of the golden regions whose existence he had so long and so vainly predicted. As it was, he "only opened the gates," to use his own language, for others more fortunate than himself; and before he left Hispaniola for the last time the young adventurer arrived there who was destined, by the conquest of Mexico, to realize all the magnificent visions, which had been derided only as visions, in the lifetime of Columbus.

The accompanying illustration is a representation of a noble statue by Sunal, a Spanish sculptor, which will be set up in the Central park on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of our continent, an event which it is believed will be celebrated by the governments of Spain and the United States, other European and American nations perhaps participating in the quadricentennial of the momentous event. The late king of Spain, who said to the writer, "Columbus should form an enduring bond between Spain and the United States," was deeply interested in the proposed celebration, expecting to visit the New World with a large Spanish fleet, and perhaps to witness the unveiling of the Columbus statue in the Central park.

The following remarkable letter, not to be found in any of the biographies of Columbus, was written in Spanish by the great admiral two days before he sailed from Saltes in search of "that famous land." It was addressed to Agostino Barberigo, doge of Venice, to whom the discoverer had previously made proposals of exploration, and has lain *perdu* for three hundred and ninety-two years among the fifteen millions of Venetian archives contained in an ancient monastery near the grand canal. There is a surprising tone of confidence about the letter, and the reference to "the famous land" is certainly remarkable:

"MAGNIFICENT SIR: Since your republic has not deemed it convenient to accept my offers, and all the spite of my many enemies has been brought in force to oppose my petition, I have thrown myself in the arms of God, my Maker, and He, by the intercession of the saints, has caused the most clement king of Castile not to refuse to generously assist my project toward the discovery of a new world. And praising thereby the good God, I obtained the placing under my command of men and ships, and am about to start on a voyage to that famous land, grace to which intent God has been pleased to bestow upon me." Like Shakespeare, the "Inventor de las Indias" has suffered a series of feeble and foolish attacks from those who would fain rob him of the glory of being the most suc-

cessful of all navigators, as they would deprive "the myriad-minded" of the authorship of his own writings. The latest of these futile efforts to prove him to be an "inglorious Columbus," was made in an address before the New York Historical Society, on the evening of 2 Nov., 1886—**Fernando,** son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz Enriquez, his second wife, b. in Spain in 1488; d. in 1539. His father legitimated him by a codicil dated at Segovia, 25 Aug., 1505. At the age of ten he was a page of Queen Isabella, and then began his studies, becoming proficient in mathematics, cosmography, and naval subjects. In 1508–'9 he made a voyage to Hispaniola with his eldest brother, Admiral Diego Columbus, and afterward he accompanied Charles V. to Italy and Germany, travelled in Africa and Asia, and retired in 1530, when he became a priest. He collected a fine library of 20,000 volumes, which he bequeathed to the cathedral of Seville. A large number of the most valuable of these were found in October, 1886, mouldering in a cellar of Seville. He wrote "Historia del Almirante Don Cristóbal Colon," which would have been lost but for a translation into Italian made by Alonso de Ulloa (Venice, 1571), and left another manuscript, "Apuntamientos sobre la Demarcacion del Maluco y sus Islas," kept in the archives of Simancas. See "Select Letters relating to the Four Voyages to the New World of Columbus," translated and edited by R. H. Major (London, Hakluyt society, 1847); "Life and Voyages of Columbus," by Washington Irving (New York, 1828); "The Spanish Conquest of America," by Sir Arthur Helps (London, 1858–'60); "Notes on Columbus," by Henri Harrisse (printed privately, New York, 1865); "Memorials and Footprints of Columbus," by Jas. Grant Wilson (New York, American geographical society, 1885).

COLVER, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Orwell, Vt., 10 May, 1794; d. in Chicago, 25 Dec., 1870. His father, a Baptist minister, removed, while Nathaniel was a child, to Champlain, in northern New York, and thence to West Stockbridge, Mass., where the son was converted and decided to enter the Baptist ministry. Though he had but slender opportunities of early education, he made himself a respectable scholar. After brief pastorates in various places he was called in 1839 to Boston, where he co-operated in organizing the church since famous as Tremont Temple. His ministry here was remarkable for its bold, uncompromising, and effective warfare upon slavery and intemperance, as well as for its directly spiritual results. On leaving Boston in 1852, Mr. Colver was pastor at South Abingdon, Mass., at Detroit, at Cincinnati, and finally, in 1861, at Chicago. While in Cincinnati he received from Denison university the degree of D. D. In Chicago he was invited to take the professorship of doctrinal theology in the theological seminary in process of organization in that city. In 1867–'70 he was president of the Freedman's institute in Richmond, Va. Dr. Colver bore a conspicuous part in the anti-masonic, anti-slavery, and temperance movements of his day. He wrote much for the press, and published, besides occasional addresses, three lectures on Odd-fellowship (1844).

COLVILLE, Alexander, Lord, British naval officer, b. about 1710; d. 21 May, 1770. He was the eighth Baron Colville in the peerage of Scotland. He entered the navy, and attained in 1770 the rank of vice-admiral of the white. He commanded on the North American station, and in 1762 drove the French out of St. John, Newfoundland, which they had retaken a short time before.

COLVIN, Verplanck, topographical engineer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1847. He was educated at private schools, and then at the Albany academy, where he excelled in scientific branches. In 1864 he entered the law-office of his father in Albany, and subsequently was admitted to the bar, meanwhile continuing his interest in the sciences, especially chemistry. He delivered part of a free course of lectures given in the geological hall, and was led in 1865 to make his first expedition into the Adirondack wilderness. Until 1872 he continued to spend his summers in exploration, while his winters were occupied in the practice of his profession and in study. During the summer of 1869 he made the ascent of Mt. Marcy, and in 1870 the first ascent of Mt. Seward. In 1872 he applied to the legislature for aid, and in consequence the Adirondack survey was instituted, with himself as superintendent. His work during that year included the discovery of Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds, the most elevated lake spring and source of the Hudson river. Each year during the summer months he directs surveying parties engaged in field-work throughout the Adirondack region, and determinations of the altitudes of most of the important mountains have been made under his supervision. He was appointed in 1873 one of the commissioners of state parks to report upon the expediency of setting apart the whole Adirondack region as a state forest reserve, and subsequently exerted his influence toward the passage of a bill on this subject. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of the New York state land survey. Mr. Colvin is a member of numerous scientific societies, and has been president of the department of physical science in the Albany institute. About 1881 he delivered at Hamilton college a series of lectures of geodesy, surveying, and topographical engineering. Besides occasional articles in the magazines, he has written a series of reports on the surveys, which are published by the state.

COLVOCORESSES, George Musalas, naval officer, b. in the island of Scio, Grecian archipelago, 22 Oct., 1816; d. in Bridgeport, Conn., 3 June, 1872. He was ransomed from the Turks after the massacre of the Greek population of the island in 1822, and sent by his father to the United States, where he was received into the family of Capt. Alden Partridge and educated at the military academy founded by that officer in Norwich, Vt. In 1832 he was appointed a midshipman, and in 1836–'7 attached to the frigate "United States" on the Mediterranean squadron. In 1838 he was commissioned passed midshipman, and accompanied Capt. Wilkes's exploring expedition to the southern seas, serving at various times on the "Porpoise," "Peacock," "Vincennes," and "Oregon," and taking part in the overland expedition in 1841 from Vancouver's island to San Francisco. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1843, served on the Pacific squadron in 1844–'6, the Mediterranean squadron in 1847–'9, on the coast of Africa in 1851–'2, at New York in 1853–'5, on the East India squadron in 1855–'8, during which he participated as executive officer of the "Levant" in the capture of the Barrier forts in Canton river, and at Portsmouth navy-yard in 1858–'60. He was made commander in 1861, and assigned to the store-ship "Supply" on the Atlantic coast in 1861–'3, during which he captured the blockade-runner "Stephen Hart," laden with arms and military stores; to the sloop-of-war "Saratoga," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1864; and the sloop-of-war "St. Mary's," of the Pacific squadron, in 1865–'6. In 1867 he received his

commission as captain, and was retired. He was mysteriously murdered in Bridgeport. Capt. Colvocoresses was the author of a work on Wilkes's expedition, entitled "Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition" (New York, 1855).—His son, **George Partridge,** naval officer, b. in Norwich, Vt., 3 April, 1847, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1868, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant in 1875. He has served on most of the foreign naval stations, and in the hydrographic office at Washington, and in 1886 was assistant instructor in drawing at the U. S. naval academy.

COLWELL, Stephen, author, b. in Brooke county, Va., 25 March, 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Jan., 1872. He was graduated in 1819 at Jefferson college, Pa., studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1821. Removing to Pittsburg, Pa., he practised law for ten years, when he became an iron merchant in Philadelphia. He devoted much of his time to the study of political economy, and soon began to write for the press. He acquired large wealth, which he devoted to charitable purposes, to the endowment of professorships, to the encouragement of scientific investigation, and to the collection of a large and valuable library, including a very complete selection of works on his favorite topics of political and social science. During the civil war Mr. Colwell was among the foremost supporters of the National government in its struggle against secession. He lent his name and his money to the cause, and strengthened the hands of the administration by every means in his power. He was one of the founders of the Union league of Philadelphia, and an associate member of the U. S. sanitary commission. After the war he was appointed a commissioner to examine the whole internal revenue system of the United States, with a view to suggesting such modifications as would distribute and lighten the necessary burdens of taxation—a problem of peculiar importance at that crisis of the nation's history. To this work he devoted much time and study, and his advice had due weight in determining the financial policy of the government. He bequeathed his library to the University of Pennsylvania with an endowment for a professorship of social science. His first published work, under the signature of "Mr. Penn," was entitled "Letter to Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the United States by Order of the President" (1834). Still concealing his identity under the name of "Jonathan B. Wise," he published "The Relative Position in our Industry of Foreign Commerce, Domestic Production, and Internal Trade" (Philadelphia, 1850). He was the author of "New Themes for the Protestant Clergy" (1851); "Politics for American Christians" (1852); "Hints to Laymen," and "Charity and the Clergy" (1853); "Position of Christianity in the United States, in its Relation with our Political System and Religious Instruction in the Public Schools" (1855); "The South; a Letter from a Friend in the North with Reference to the Effects of Disunion upon Slavery" (1856). The same year he edited, with notes, "List's Treatise on National Economy." His last and most important work is "The Ways and Means of Commercial Payment" (1858). Besides these publications in book-form, he was the author of a noteworthy article in the "Merchant's Magazine," entitled "Money of Account" (1852), and another essay on the same subject in the "Banker's Magazine" (1855).

COLYAR, Arthur St. Clair, lawyer, b. in Washington county, Tenn., 23 June, 1818. He was self-educated, and achieved success as a lawyer. He opposed secession in 1861, but became a member of the Confederate congress, and served till 1865. After the war he reorganized the Tennessee coal and railroad company, becoming its president, and also engaged in manufacturing. He has done much to develop the resources of his state.

COLYER, Vincent, painter, b. in Bloomingdale, N. Y., in 1825. When nineteen years old he became a pupil in New York of John R. Smith, with whom he studied four years, and of the National academy. In 1849 he was elected an associate member of the National academy, and from that time until the beginning of the civil war he painted in New York city. After the war, during which he had devoted all his time to his duties as a member of the Christian and the Indian commissions, he settled at Rowayton, in the town of Darien, Conn. His works include "Johnson Straits, British Columbia"; "Columbia River" (1875); "Pueblo"; "Passing Shower" (1876); "Home of the Yackamas, Oregon"; "Darien Shore, Connecticut"; "Rainy Day on Connecticut Shore" (1881); "Winter on Connecticut Shore" (1884); "Spring Flowers" (1885); and "French Waiter" (1886).

COMAN, Charlotte B., painter, b. in Waterville, N. Y., about 1845. She studied in New York under James R. Brevoort and H. Thompson, and later in Paris under Émile Vernier. After painting in France and Holland for six years, she returned to the United States, and opened a studio in New York. Her best works are "French Village" (1876); "Sunset at the Seaside, France" (1877); "Peasant Home in Normandy" (1878); "Cottage in Picardy" (1881); "Old Windmills in Holland"; "Spring-Time in Picardy" (1882); "View near Schiedam" (1883); "Farmer's Cottage in Picardy" (1884); "Poppy-Field in Normandy" (1885); and 1886 "A French Village."

COMBE, George, phrenologist, b. near Edinburgh, Scotland, 21 Oct., 1788; d. at Moor Park, Surrey, England, 14 Aug., 1858. He was educated at the high school and Edinburgh university, and in 1804 began the study of law. In 1812 he obtained his commission as a writer to the signet, and soon afterward that of notary public. He was eminently successful as a lawyer, and his shrewdness and conscientiousness in dealing with his clients obtained him a large practice. In 1837 he devoted himself wholly to phrenology. On the visit of Spurzheim to Edinburgh in 1816, Combe became a convert to his system of phrenology, and advocated it in his lectures and writings. In 1819 he published "Essays on Phrenology, or an Inquiry into the System of Gall and Spurzheim," which was subsequently developed into his "System of Phrenology" (2 vols., 8vo, 1824). His most important work, "The Constitution of Man" (1828), was designed to show that all the laws of nature were in harmony with one another, and that man could best fulfil God's will, and attain the greatest happiness, by discovering those laws and obeying them. In 1823, assisted by a few friends, George Combe and his brother Andrew, a physician, established the "Edinburgh Phrenological Journal," and for more than twenty-three years contributed gratuitously to its pages. In 1833 he married Cecilia Siddons, a daughter of the famous actress. In 1837 he went to Germany; and in 1838, accompanied by his wife, he visited the United States, and during the two years he remained there delivered 158 lectures on phrenology, and the education and treatment of the criminal classes. On his return to Great Britain in June, 1840, he published his "Moral Philosophy," and in the year following his "Notes on the United States of North America."

COMEGYS, Joseph Parsons, senator, b. in Cherbourg, Kent co., Del., 29 Dec., 1813. His father, Cornelius P. Comegys, was governor of Delaware from 1837 till 1840. He was educated at Dover academy, studied law with John M. Clayton, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1843 and 1849 he was chosen to the legislature, and in 1852 appointed one of a committee of three to revise the statutes. He was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the death of John M. Clayton, and served from 4 Dec., 1856, till 3 March, 1857. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866, and on 18 May, 1876, became chief justice of Delaware. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886.—His brother, **Cornelius George,** physician, b. in Cherbourg, Kent co. Del., 23 July, 1816, was educated at Dover academy, Del. After embarking unsuccessfully in business in Indiana, he began the study of medicine, and received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He went to Cincinnati in 1849, and in 1851 studied in London and Paris. He became professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati college of medicine in 1852, but resigned to accept the chair of the institutes of medicine in the new Miami medical college at Oxford, Ohio. This was united with the Medical college of Ohio in 1857, and Dr. Comegys retained his chair till 1868, with the exception of the years 1860–'4. In 1857 he became lecturer on clinical medicine in the Cincinnati hospital, where he has introduced important improvements. Dr. Comegys delivered an address before the alumni association of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, in which he maintained that a healthy brain is necessary to a free will. He is in favor of reform in medical teaching, holding that bedside instruction in hospital wards should be given to advanced students, and that instruction given to large classes by means of lectures is inadequate. Dr. Comegys for many years has been a director of the board of education, was active in developing the Cincinnati public library, secured the organization of the University of Cincinnati in 1869, and was one of the founders of the Cincinnati academy of medicine and its president. Dr. Comegys claims to have been the first to announce the correct theory of counter-irritation. He is a member of various medical associations. Of his numerous medical papers, two have attracted much attention, that on "The Pathology and Treatment of Phthisis" (1854) and that on "Cool Bathing in the Treatment of Entero-Colitis" (1875), in which he is said to have introduced "one of the most life-saving improvements in modern therapeutics." He has translated from the French Renouard's "History of Medicine" (Cincinnati, 1856).

COMER, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, in August, 1704; d. at Old Rehoboth, R. I., 23 May, 1734. He was first apprenticed to a glover, but at the age of seventeen, through the influence of Increase Mather, was released by his master, and soon afterward entered Harvard, studied there for two years, and removed to Yale. In 1721 he united with the Congregational church at Cambridge, but four years afterward became a Baptist and connected himself with Mr. Callender's church in Boston. In the same year he began to preach, and in 1726 was ordained co-pastor at Newport. He was dismissed from this charge in 1729, in consequence of his attempt to introduce the practice of the laying on of hands in presenting newly baptized members to full fellowship in the church. In 1732 he became pastor of Old Rehoboth, ten miles from Providence. He left a diary in manuscript, which contains interesting information of the early history of the Baptists in America.

COMER, Thomas, actor, b. in Bath, England, 19 Dec., 1790; d. in Boston, 27 July, 1862. He acted at Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres, and in 1827 came to the United States, and was successively musical director at the Tremont theatre, the Museum, and the Boston theatre. His forte was acting eccentric parts and Irish impersonations. He was skilled in musical composition.

COMFORT, George Fisk, educator, b. in Berkshire, Tompkins co., N. Y., 20 Sept., 1833. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and became a teacher. He studied in Europe in 1860–'65, and from 1865 till 1868 was professor of languages at Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa. In 1872 he was appointed professor of æsthetics and modern languages at Syracuse, N. Y., university. His publications include a series of text-books for the German language. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Institute archæologico, Rome, Paris, and Berlin.

COMLY, John, author, b. in Pennsylvania in 1774; d. in Ryberry, Pa., 17 Aug., 1850. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and is the author of "Comly's Speller," of which several millions have been printed. He also published a grammar, a reader, and a primer. See "Journal of the Life and Religious Labors of John Comly, of Ryberry" (Philadelphia, 1853).

COMMAGER, Henry S., soldier, b. about 1825; d. in Galveston, Texas, 5 Sept., 1867. He was a prominent Democratic politician in Toledo, Ohio, and in 1864 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He was colonel of the 67th Ohio regiment during the civil war, and on 27 Feb., 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. For a short time before his death he was in the employ of the internal revenue service.

COMONFORT, Ygnacio, Mexican soldier, b. in Puebla, Mexico, 12 March, 1812; killed near San Luis Potosi, 13 Nov., 1863. He entered the Jesuit college in his native city in 1826, became a captain of cavalry in 1832, and soon after that attached himself to the liberal party, of which, from that time, he was a leader. He became prefect of the district of Tlapa in 1834, was elected in 1842 to the congress that was dissolved by Santa Anna, and in 1846 to the one that was dispersed by Gen. Paredes. The revolution of August, 1846, followed, and Comonfort took a prominent part in it. He became third alcalde of the capital and prefect of western Mexico, but left these offices to engage in the war with the United States, and, after the capture of Mexico, organized guerillas in the west for another campaign. He was a member of the Queretaro congress, which made peace with the United States, and was then chosen senator by his native state, and served till 1851. He was again elected to congress in 1852, and was a custom-house director till 1853, when Santa Anna, returning to power, dismissed him, and he joined Alvarez in raising an insurrection. After a visit to New York, where he obtained financial aid, Comonfort was instrumental in forcing Santa Anna to abdicate in 1855. Alvarez assumed the government, but retired on 11 Dec., and made Comonfort provisional president. The new president was vigorously opposed by the clergy, the army, and the conservatives, and on 19 Dec. the junta of Zacapoastla declared against him. In February, 1856, the conservatives assembled at Puebla a force variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 men; but Comonfort marched on the town, forced the rebels to surrender on 20 March, and on 31 March

issued a decree confiscating church property, following it, on 28 June, by another, forbidding the clergy to hold landed estate. These measures caused several revolts, and, though they were promptly quelled, the country remained in an unsettled state. On 11 March, 1857, congress promulgated a new constitution, vesting in itself all control over religious and military affairs. Comonfort was proclaimed constitutional president, with extraordinary powers; but the opposition of the clergy and the army rendered his position critical. Zuloaga's brigade, the last to remain faithful, declared against him on 11 Jan., 1858, and, after a bloody struggle of several days, the rebels gained possession of the capital on 21 Jan. Juarez, who had been appointed provisional president by Comonfort, while the latter took the field in person, convened a congress at Guanajuato in his friend's interest; but Comonfort, finding all efforts in vain, fled to the United States in February, and then to France. Soon after the success of Juarez over the church party, in 1859, and on the first movement of the French for the invasion of Mexico, Comonfort returned, was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops, and showed great skill and bravery. On his way from Mexico to San Luis Potosi he was murdered by banditti.

COMPOSTELA, Diego Evelino de (kom-pos-tay'-lah), bishop of Cuba and Florida, b. in Santiago, Spain, in 1658; d. in Havana in 1704. He was appointed bishop of Cuba and Florida in 1685, but did not take possession of his office until November, 1687. He was a man of exemplary conduct and morals. He established in Havana a foundling asylum, the first college for girls in Cuba, a seminary for boys, several public schools, hospitals, charitable institutions, and many churches in the interior of the island, which were the beginning of new towns and cities. As bishop of Florida, he established many missions there.

COMSTOCK, Andrew, elocutionist, b. in New York in 1795. He was a professor of elocution, a lecturer on oratory, and author of a "New System of Phonetics," "Phonetic Speaker," "Phonetic Testament," "Reader," "Historia Sacra," and "Elocution" (16th ed., 1854).

COMSTOCK, Cyrus Ballou, soldier, b. in West Wrentham, Mass., 3 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, standing first in his class, and became second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. From that time until 1859 he was engaged in the construction of Fort Taylor, Fla., and Fort Carroll, Md., after which he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. During the civil war he served in the defences of Washington, D. C., becoming in August, 1861, assistant to the chief of engineers in the Army of the Potomac. He continued with this army through the peninsular campaign of 1862, and the Maryland campaign, and was made chief engineer in November, 1862. After Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and was its chief engineer, being present at the siege of Vicksburg. Later he became assistant inspector of the military division of the Mississippi, and from March, 1864, till the close of the war was senior aide-de-camp to Gen. U. S. Grant, serving in the Richmond campaign of 1864–'5, at Fort Fisher, and in Gen. Canby's Mobile campaign. From 1866 till 1870 he served as aide to the general-in-chief at Washington, and since that time has been occupied as superintendent of geodetic survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, and on other important surveys, including the improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi. In 1881 he became lieutenant-colonel in the engineer corps, and he holds the brevet ranks of brigadier-general in the regular army and major-general of volunteers. He was appointed in 1882 a member of the board of engineers for fortifications and river and harbor improvements. Gen. Comstock was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1884. He has published "Notes on European Surveys" (Washington, 1876); "Survey of the Northwestern Lakes" (1877); and "Primary Triangulation, U. S. Lake Survey" (1882).

COMSTOCK, John Henry, naturalist, b. in Janesville, Wis., 24 Feb., 1849. He was graduated at Cornell in 1874, where, from 1873 till 1877, he was instructor. In 1877 he was made assistant professor of entomology at Cornell, and also delivered a course of lectures at Vassar college. Having obtained leave of absence from the university, he was, during 1879–'81, U. S. entomologist at Washington, and in 1882 became professor of entomology and general invertebrate zoölogy at Cornell. Besides numerous articles contributed to various entomological and agricultural journals, he has published "Notes on Entomology" (Ithaca, 1875); "Annual Reports of Entomologist" (Washington, 1879–'81); "Report on Cotton Insects" (1879); "Second Annual Report of the Department of Entomology of Cornell University," including a monograph on "Diaspinæ" (Ithaca, 1883), and the article on "Hymenoptera" in the "Standard Natural History" (Boston, 1884).

COMSTOCK, John Lee, author, b. in Lyme, Conn., in 1789; d. in Hartford, Conn., 21 Nov., 1858. After receiving a common-school education he studied medicine, and, a few months after receiving his diploma, became assistant surgeon in the 25th infantry. He served at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., during part of the war of 1812, and then on the northern frontier, where he had charge of three hospitals. At the close of the war he settled in Hartford, Conn., and about 1830 began compiling school-books. He possessed much mechanical ingenuity, was a skilful draughtsman, and made the drawings for most of the illustrations of his works. His books include text-books on natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, geology, physiology, natural history, and physical geography, a "History of the Greek Revolution" (New York, 1828), and a "History of the Precious Metals" (Hartford, 1849). His "Introduction to Mineralogy" (1832) was used at West Point, and his "System of Natural Philosophy" (1831), had a sale of nearly 900,000 copies, was translated into several foreign languages, and republished in London and Edinburgh.

COMSTOCK, Theodore Bryant, geologist, b. in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 27 July, 1849. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania state college in 1868, and at Cornell in 1870, where, in 1886, he received the degree of Ph. D. In 1870 he accompanied Hartt's expedition to Brazil as photographer and assistant geologist, and in 1873 was geologist to Capt. W. A. Jones's Wyoming expedition. He was director of the Kirtland summer school of natural history in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875, and from that date till 1879 was professor of general and economic geology in Cornell. From 1879 till 1884 he was general manager of the Niagara consolidated mining company in Silverton, Col., for which he built and operated ore-sampling and concentrating works, after which he was elected to the chair of mining engineering and physics in Illinois university at Champaign. He has been

prominent in the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1877 was chairman of the committee on Yellowstone park. In 1886 he was elected secretary of the section of geology and geography in this association. Dr. Comstock has made several important geological discoveries while on the various expeditions with which he has been connected, accounts of which have appeared in the "American Journal of Science," the "American Naturalist," the "Engineering and Mining Journal," and other journals to which he is a contributor. While in the west he edited the "San Juan Expositor" in Eureka, Col., during 1879–'80, and was mining editor of the "Silverton Democrat" in 1882–'3. He has also published the geological portion of the "Report upon the Reconnoissance of Northwestern Wyoming, including the Yellowstone National Park" (Washington, 1875); "Outline of General Geology" (Ithaca, 1878); "Classification of Rocks" (1877); "Notes on the Geology of San Juan Country" (1882); and "The Geology and Vein-Structure of Southwestern Colorado" (1886). The two last named are elaborate papers, with maps, from the "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers."

CONANT, Albert Jasper, artist, b. in Vermont, 24 Sept., 1821. After residing for some years in Troy, he removed to St. Louis in 1857. Here he was instrumental in the establishment of an art-gallery. He visited Washington and painted portraits of President Lincoln, Attorney-General Bates, and Secretary Stanton. He is a curator in the University of Wisconsin, and author of "The Footprints of Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley."

CONANT, John, manufacturer, b. in Ashburnham, Mass.; d. in Brandon, Vt., in 1856. He represented the town of Brandon in the legislature for many years, was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of the state, and a presidential elector in 1840. He erected in Brandon a large edifice for a seminary under the direction of Baptists.—His son, **Thomas Jefferson,** biblical scholar, b. in Brandon, Vt., 13 Dec., 1802, was graduated at Middlebury in 1823, having studied Hebrew and German in addition to the usual curriculum, and continued for two years as a resident graduate, to read privately the Hebrew scriptures and the Greek classic writers with the professor of languages. He was tutor in Columbian college, Washington, D. C., in 1825–'7, and in 1827 became professor of Greek, Latin, and German in Waterville college (now Colby university), Maine. He held this chair till 1833, when he resigned and made his home near Boston, where he could better prosecute his studies in the oriental languages. He had already become convinced of the necessity of a new translation of the scriptures, a work to which his life has been chiefly devoted. He was professor of languages and biblical literature in Hamilton literary and theological seminary (now Madison university), at Hamilton, N. Y., from 1835 till 1850, but spent two years of that time in study abroad, mainly at Halle and Berlin. In 1851 he accepted the chair of Hebrew and biblical exegesis in Rochester theological seminary, which he resigned in 1857, and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., having accepted from the American Bible union the office of reviser of the common English version of the Bible. He continued in this service till 1875, and also became a member of the Old Testament company of the American committee, co-operating with the committee of the convocation of Canterbury, England, in the revision of the authorized English version of the Bible. He is conceded to be one of the first Hebraists of the time, and is also a writer of pure and nervous English. He has published a translation of the 11th edition of the Hebrew grammar of Gesenius, with grammatical exercises and a chrestomathy added by the translator (Boston, 1839), and a translation of Dr. E. Rödiger's 17th edition of that work, with the additions (New York, 1877). This work has become a standard text-book in England and America. He has also published "The Book of Job" (New York, 1856), "The Gospel by Matthew" (1860), and "The Book of Proverbs" (1872), each book containing the received original text, the common version, and a revised version, with critical introduction, and critical and philological notes for scholars. His other works are revised versions in English, with notes, of "The New Testament" (1866); "The Book of Genesis" (1868); "The Book of Psalms" (1872); "Prophecies of Isaiah, Chapters I–XIII" (1874); and the historical books of the Old Testament, from Joshua to second Kings (Philadelphia, 1884); and "Βαπτίζειν, its Meaning and Use philologically and historically investigated" (New York, 1864). His wife, **Hannah O'Brien Chaplin,** b. in Danvers, Mass., in 1809; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 Feb., 1865, was a daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, and married Dr. Conant in 1830. She was a frequent contributor to literary and religious periodicals, and in 1838 became editor of the "Mother's Monthly Journal," published in Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Conant had a profound knowledge of the oriental tongues, and gave her husband much assistance in his life-work, at the same time keeping pace with current literature, and controlling a large family. She published "The Earnest Man," a biographical sketch of the missionary Judson (1855); "Popular History of English Bible Translation" (1856); "The History of the English Bible," a work of great research (1859); translations from the German of Strauss's "Lea, or The Baptism in the Jordan" (1844); Neander's Commentaries on the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians, the Epistle of James, and the first Epistle of John (1850–'2); and Uhden's "New England Theocracy" (1857).—Their son, **Samuel Stillman,** author, b. in Waterville, Me., 11 Dec., 1831, studied at Madison university, Hamilton, N. Y., and in 1858 went abroad and spent two years in study in Berlin, Heidelberg, and Munich. After being connected with various journals, he was managing editor of "Harper's Weekly" from 1869 till January, 1885, when he mysteriously disappeared. He contributed largely to periodicals, and translated from the Russian, through the German, Lermontoff's "Circassian Boy" (Boston, 1875).—His wife, **Helen Stevens,** b. in Methuen, Mass., 9 Oct., 1839, has contributed to periodicals, and has published "The Butterfly-Hunters" (Boston, 1868), and primers of German and Spanish literature (New York, 1878–'9).

CONANT, Roger, pioneer, b. in Budleigh, Devonshire, England, in April, 1593; d. in Beverly, Mass., 19 Nov., 1679. He came to Plymouth in 1623, removed to Nantasket in 1625, and thence, in the autumn, to Cape Ann, having been charged by the adventurers in England with the care of that settlement. Some of the settlers became discouraged and left, and the rest finally removed to Naumkeag (now Salem), where Conant built the first house in 1626. In May, 1632, he was chosen one of a committee to confer on the subject of raising a general stock for purposes of trade, and in 1636 was appointed to examine and mark all the Salem canoes, then an important means of transport. He was a representative at the first court in 1634, and in 1637 was a justice of the quarterly

court in what was afterward known as Essex county. He organized the first Puritan church at Cape Ann. In 1640, his son Roger, "being the first-born child in Salem," received from the town a grant of forty acres of land. In 1671 he petitioned the legislature to change the name of Beverly, "because (wee being but a smale place) it hath caused on us a constant nickname of beggarly, being in the mouths of many."

CONCANEN, Luke, bishop, b. in Ireland; d. in Naples, Italy, in 1810. He was educated in Rome, where he acquired so much influence that ecclesiastical appointments in Ireland were usually determined by his advice. He was also interested in the missions of America, and to some extent the founder of the Dominican convent of St. Rose in Kentucky, which he sustained by his contributions to the end of his life. In 1808 he was created first bishop of New York, and was also commissioned by the pope to carry the pallium to Archbishop Carroll. As his attempt to sail for the United States from Leghorn was frustrated by the disturbed condition of the country, he went to Naples, whence he expected to sail, but was arrested by order of Murat, on the pretext that he was a British subject. He was imprisoned in the convent of St. Dominic at Naples, and the hardships he endured caused his death.

CONCHA, José Gutiérrez de la (coan'-cha), marquis of Havana, Spanish soldier, b. in Córdova, Argentine Republic, in 1809. He went to Spain very young, entered the army, fought against the revolutionary troops in South America, and afterward took part in the first Carlist war. In 1839 he was brevetted lieutenant-general, and afterward held the command of the Spanish cavalry. In 1850–'2 he was governor-general of Cuba. During this short administration occurred the invasion of the island by an expedition that sailed from the United States under command of Gen. Narciso Lopez, who was defeated, captured, and executed in Havana, 1 Sept., 1851. A few days before, 14 Aug., fifty of his followers were shot. In 1854 Concha was again appointed governor-general of Cuba, which post he retained until 1859, when he returned to Spain, where he was appointed minister of war in 1863, and president of the senate in 1864. Queen Isabella appointed him prime minister just after the revolution broke out in Spain, 29 Sept., 1868. A third time he was appointed governor-general in 1874, in the midst of the Cuban insurrection; but his administration lasted only a few months. In 1886 he was elected president of the Spanish senate. Gen. Concha has published "Ensayo sobre la Situación Política en Cuba" (1860); "Memoria sobre la guerra de Cuba" (1876); and memoirs of his first administration.

CONCHA TORO, Melchor (coan'-chah), Chilian statesman, b. in the city of Santiago, 19 June, 1826; d. 12 May, 1885. He was wealthy, and devoted his knowledge of law and financial matters to the service of Chili. In 1854 he became a member of the chamber of deputies, and in 1860 was elected senator, an office that he retained for the rest of his life. He was also minister of justice and public education in 1864, and minister of finance under Pinto's administration, leaving many traces of his successful labors in his department.

CONCILIO, Gennaro Luigi Vincenzo de, clergyman, b. in Naples, Italy, 5 July, 1835. He was educated at the Archiepiscopal lyceum in Naples, and ordained deacon in 1857. During the same year he entered the missionary college in Genoa, with the intention of devoting his life to foreign missions. He was ordained priest in 1859, and sent to the diocese of Newark, N. J., where, in April, 1860, he became assistant rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken. In September, 1860, he was appointed professor of dogmatic theology, logic, and metaphysics in Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J., but failing health compelled him to resign this chair at the end of the year. From 1861 till 1867 he was assistant in St. Mary's church, Jersey City, and in 1867 was made rector of St. Michael's in the same city. His relations with the college have been maintained, and he continues to be pro-synodal examiner in theology, and on several occasions has taught moral theology in the seminary. In February, 1886, he was appointed, by Leo XIII., Cameriere Segreto to his holiness, a dignity that entitles the person receiving it to be addressed as "very reverend monsignor." Monsignor Concilio has made a special study of the summa of St. Thomas Aquinas, and contributed frequent articles to the Catholic journals, and has published "Catholicity and Pantheism" (1874); "The Knowledge of Mary" (New York, 1878); and "Intellectual Philosophy" (1878).

CONDAMINE, Charles Marie de la, French geographer, b. in Paris, 28 Jan., 1701; d. there, 4 Feb., 1774. He was educated at the University of Paris, entered the army in 1791, and was distinguished at the siege of Rosas, but abandoned military life to join an expedition whose object was to explore the coasts of Asia and Africa. He visited the Troad, Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and in 1735, with Bouguer and others, was sent to Peru by the Academy of sciences to measure an arc of the meridian. While in South America he also made observations on the use of caoutchouc by the natives, and to him is ascribed the introduction of the article into Europe; and he also tried to introduce into France inoculation for small-pox. He was the first to discover that the deflection of a plumb-line by the attraction of a mountain is a measurable quantity. He was made a fellow of the Royal society of London in 1748, and a member of the Paris academy of sciences in 1760. He published treatises on geography, natural history, and physics, and had some reputation as a writer of verses. His works include "Relation abrégée d'un voyage fait dans l'intérieur de l'Amérique Méridionale" (1745), and "La figure de la terre déterminée par les observations de MM. de la Condamine et Bouguer en 1749." See Condorcet's "Éloge de la Condamine."

CONDICT, Ira, clergyman, b. in Orange, N. J., 21 Feb., 1764; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 1 June, 1811. He was the son of a farmer, was graduated at Princeton in 1784, and afterward taught at Monmouth, N. J., at the same time pursuing a course of theological study. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick in April, 1786, and ordained pastor of the churches at Newton, Hardwick, and Shappenack, in November, 1787. In 1794 he was installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in New Brunswick, where he remained until he died. It was chiefly through his efforts that Queen's (now Rutgers) college, which had been closed for several years, was reopened in 1807. Under his leadership the trustees determined to raise, by the help of the Reformed churches, $12,000 for the erection of a spacious building and to open the college immediately. Dr. Condict assumed the duties of president *pro tempore*, and instructed the highest class. In 1809 he was regularly appointed professor of moral philosophy and vice-president, having declined the presidency; but the actual duties of the office were performed by him since Dr. Livingston, the nominal

president, confined himself to his theological professorship. Dr. Condict was mainly instrumental in the removal of the theological seminary to New Brunswick. His exertions to obtain funds for the college, and his labors as professor and executive head of the institution, in addition to his duties as pastor of one of the largest churches of the denomination, hastened his death.

CONDICT, John, senator, b. in 1755; d. in Orange, N. J., 4 May, 1834. He received a public-school education, and served in the Revolutionary army as a surgeon. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature, was chosen to congress as a democrat, and served from 1799 till 1803, when he was elected U. S. senator, serving till 1817.

CONDICT, Lewis, congressman, b. in Morristown, N. J., in March, 1773; d. there, 26 May, 1862. After receiving a liberal education, he studied medicine, received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1794, and began practice at Morristown. He was high sheriff of Morris county before 1800, and from 1805 till 1810 was a member of the legislature, serving the last two years as speaker of the house. He was one of the commission appointed in 1807 to settle the boundary between New Jersey and New York, and was chosen to congress as a whig, serving from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3 March, 1817, and again from 3 Dec., 1821, till 2 March, 1833. He declined re-election, and was afterward a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840.

CONDICT, Silas, congressman, b. in Newark, N. J., in 1777; d. there, 29 Nov., 1861. His father, Silas, was a delegate to congress under the old confederation from 1781 till 1784. The younger Condict was graduated at Princeton in 1795, was a member of the New Jersey legislature for several years, and elected to congress as a Clay democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1831, till 2 March, 1833. He was a candidate for re-election, but defeated by F. S. Schenck, a Jackson democrat, by 502 majority. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1844, and a presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. He was for many years president of the Newark banking company.

CONDIE, David Francis, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 May, 1796; d. in Delaware county, Pa., 31 March, 1875. He received his medical diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, and became prominent in his profession. He published an abridged edition, with notes, of Thomas's "Practice of Medicine" (Philadelphia, 1817); "Course of Examination for Medical Students" (2d ed., 1824); "Catechism of Health" (1831); "Treatise on Epidemic Cholera," in connection with Dr. John Bell (1832); and "Diseases of Children" (6th ed., enlarged, 1868). Dr. Condie also edited Churchill's "Diseases of Women," and contributed largely to medical journals.

CONDORCANQUI, José Gabriel (con-dor-can'-ke), also called **Tupac Amaru** or **Aymaru,** American Spaniard, who, having been ill treated by a magistrate of Lima, attempted the redress of his own grievances, and the oppressions of the Indians, by exciting an insurrection in 1780. He was artful and intrepid, and, to conciliate the Indians, assumed the name of the Inca Tupac Amaru, professing a design to restore the ancient dynasty of Peru. Being a cacique of the province of Tinta, under pretext of celebrating Charles III.'s birthday with a banquet, he invited the governor of the province, Antonio Arriaga, who at once was imprisoned, and hanged on 6 Nov. His plan was at first successful; and, after a contest of three years, he was hailed Inca of Peru. But he became obnoxious to the Spanish settlers, and troops were sent against him. Yet the rebellion gained ground, being assisted by nearly 60,000 Indians, who murdered men and women and committed revolting atrocities. Finally, the efforts of the Indians proving too feeble, Condorcanqui and other leaders of the revolt were deserted by their followers, taken, and put to death, with no less cruelty than they had practised against the Spaniards. His two sons, his wife, another Indian woman, who was the mother of his son Hipólito, and his uncle, Francisco Tupac Amaru, were all executed at Cuzco on 18 May, 1781.

CONE, Spencer Houghton, clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., 30 April, 1785; d. 28 Aug., 1855. At the age of twelve he entered the freshman class at Princeton, but the sickness of his father obliged him to relinquish his studies when only fourteen. At sixteen he was master in a school at Burlington. He soon removed to Philadelphia, and associated himself in teaching with Dr. Abercrombie, principal of an academy. Finding his salary insufficient for the family dependent on him, he at first resolved to study law, but after some preparation for the bar abandoned this purpose, and turned to the stage, though this step was contrary to his own tastes as well as opposed to the wishes of his devout mother. He appeared in July, 1805, as Achmet in the tragedy of "Mahomet," and subsequently acted with success in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria. His profession, distasteful to him from the first, and adopted only from necessity, soon became disgusting. In 1812 he entered the office of the Baltimore "American" as treasurer and book-keeper. Soon afterward, in connection with his brother-in-law, he purchased and published the Baltimore "Whig," whereupon he abandoned the stage. He was converted in November, 1813, and baptized, 4 Feb., 1814, into the fellowship of a Baptist church. Having obtained a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington, he removed to that city, where he soon began preaching with remarkable success. In 1815–'6 he was elected chaplain of the house of representatives. After seven years spent with a small church at Alexandria, he was called to the Oliver street church, New York, where he remained for eighteen years. He then became pastor of the 1st Baptist church, in which relation he continued until his death. In 1832 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton, and the same year he was chosen president of the Baptist triennial convention, and was re-elected until 1841. From 1837 till 1850 he was president of the American and foreign Bible society. On the formation of the American Bible union, he was made its president, and so continued until his death. At the zenith of his career he was probably the most popular and influential Baptist minister in the United States.

CONEY, Jabez, manufacturer, b. in 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 Jan., 1872. He began business in Mill Village, Dedham, Mass., in 1826, his first work being the construction of a large water-wheel. He planned and constructed many manufacturing establishments previous to 1837, when his machine-shop was burned. He then moved to South Boston and entered upon a much more extensive business, building machinery for boring and finishing cannon, constructing the first iron vessel ever built in New England, and the first large marine engine, the first gravel excavator, and many other great enterprises. He suffered from a paralytic affection for more than twenty years.

CONGAR, Samuel Hayes, antiquarian, b. in Newark, N. J., 10 Dec., 1796; d. there 29 July, 1872.

At the age of eleven years he was placed in a drug-store, where he gained information as best he could, receiving slight schooling. Five years later he was apprenticed to a coach-painter, and he continued to follow that trade until his retirement from business in 1855. In early life he held, for a time, the office of librarian to the Apprentices' library of Newark, where he laid the foundation for the knowledge on books for which he subsequently became known. About 1845 he began his researches among the genealogies of Newark families, and soon became possessed of more antiquarian and genealogical information concerning the northern part of New Jersey, especially the county of Essex, than any other person. He was elected a member of the New Jersey historical society in 1848, and its librarian in 1852. His articles, many of which were historically valuable, appeared principally in the "Newark Daily Advertiser." He also prepared the genealogical notices of first settlers in the Historical society's volume on the bicentennial of Newark.

CONGDON, Charles Taber, journalist, b. in New Bedford, Mass., 7 April, 1821. He was educated at Brown, but was never graduated, though he received the degree of A. M. in 1879. He was an editorial writer on the New York "Tribune" from 1857 till 1862, and is an occasional contributor of critical and literary papers to periodical literature. He has published a poem, delivered at Dartmouth college (New York, 1861); "Tribune Essays" (1869); and "Reminiscences of a Journalist" (Boston, 1880).

CONGER, Omar D., senator, b. in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1818. He removed with his father, Rev. E. Conger, to Huron county, Ohio, in 1824, and was graduated at Western Reserve in 1842. He was engaged in the geological survey of the Lake Superior iron and copper region from 1845 till 1847, and in 1848 became a lawyer in Port Huron, Mich. He was elected judge of the St. Clair county court in 1850, and was a state senator from 1855 till 1861, being president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1859. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1864, a member of the State constitutional convention in 1866, and a member of congress from 1869 till 1881, when he was chosen to the U. S. senate.

CONKLIN, William Augustus, zoölogist, b. in New York city, 16 March, 1837. He was educated at the public schools, and received the degree of doctor of veterinary science from Columbia veterinary college and that of Ph. D. from Manhattan college. He has been connected with Central park since 1858, and director of the zoölogical department since 1870. He has travelled three times through Europe, visiting the various zoölogical gardens, is an honorary or corresponding member of many zoölogical societies, and is a member of several scientific societies in the United States. Dr. Conklin possesses one of the most complete libraries in the country on the subjects of mammalia and ornithology. He is editor of the "Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery" in New York, and has written articles on natural history for various periodicals.

CONKLIN, William Judkins, physician, b. in Sidney, Ohio, 1 Dec., 1844. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university in 1866, and at Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, in 1868. He was physician to the Dayton hospital for the insane from 1869 till 1871, and afterward became secretary of its board of trustees. He was professor of physiology in Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, from 1875 till 1878, and of diseases of children from 1878 till 1884. He is visiting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's hospital, Dayton, and a member of various medical societies. He has contributed frequently to medical journals, and has published several monographs, including "History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood."

CONKLING, Alfred, jurist, b. in Amagansett, Suffolk co., N. Y., 12 Oct., 1789; d. in Utica, N. Y., 5 Feb., 1874. He was graduated at Union in 1810, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was district attorney for Montgomery county three years, and was elected to congress as an anti-Jackson democrat, serving from 1821 till 1823. He then removed to Albany, and in 1825 was appointed by President John Quincy Adams judge of the U. S. district court for the northern district of New York, which office he held till 1852, when President Fillmore appointed him minister to Mexico. On his return from that mission, in 1853, he settled at Genesee, N. Y., devoting himself mainly to literary pursuits. Union college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1847. He published "Treatise on the Organization and Jurisdiction of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States" (2d ed., 1842); "Admiralty Jurisdiction" (2 vols., 1848); "The Powers of the Executive Department of the United States" (Albany, 1866); and the "Young Citizen's Manual."—His son, **Frederick Augustus,** b. in Canajoharie, N. Y., 22 Aug., 1816, received a classical education, and became a merchant. He was for three years a member of the New York legislature. In June, 1861, he organized, at his own expense, the 84th New York regiment, serving as its colonel. During July, 1863, the regiment did duty as provost-guard at Baltimore, Md., and in 1864 it saw several months' service in Virginia. Col. Conkling served one term in congress, from 1861 till 1863, and in 1868 was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York. He changed his politics, however, and spoke in various parts of the Union in favor of Mr. Tilden's election to the presidency in 1876, and of Gen. Hancock's in 1880. He is a trustee of the College of physicians and surgeons, a member of the geographical and historical societies, and the author of various reports to the New York legislature, and numerous pamphlets on political, commercial, and scientific subjects.—Another son, **Roscoe,** senator, b. in Albany, N. Y., 30 Oct., 1829, received an academic education, and studied law three years under his father's tuition. In 1846 he entered the law-office of Francis Kernan, afterward his colleague in the senate, and in 1850 became district attorney for Oneida county. He was admitted to the bar in that year, and soon became prominent both in law and in politics. He was elected mayor of Utica in 1858, and at the expiration of his first term a tie vote between the two candidates for the office caused him to hold over for another term. In November, 1858, he was chosen as a Republican to congress, and took his seat in that body at the

beginning of its first session, in December, 1859—a session noted for its long and bitter contest over the speakership. He was re-elected in 1860, but in 1862 was defeated by Francis Kernan, over whom, however, he was elected in 1864. His first committee was that on the District of Columbia, of which he was afterward chairman. He was also a member of the committee of ways and means and of the special reconstruction committee of fifteen. Mr. Conkling's first important speech was in support of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. He vigorously attacked the generalship of McClellan, opposed Spaulding's legal-tender act, and firmly upheld the government in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Conkling was re-elected in the autumn of 1866, but in January, 1867, before he took his seat, was chosen U. S. senator to succeed Ira Harris, and re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In the senate he was from the first a member of the judiciary committee, and connected with nearly all the leading committees, holding the chairs of those on commerce and revision of the laws. Senator Conkling was a zealous supporter of President Grant's administration and largely directed its general policy toward the south, advocating it in public and by his personal influence. He was also instrumental in the passage of the civil-rights bill, and favored the resumption of specie payments. He took a prominent part in framing the electoral-commission bill in 1877, and supported it by an able speech, arguing that the question of the commission's jurisdiction should be left to that body itself. Mr. Conkling received 93 votes for the Republican nomination for president in the Cincinnati convention of 1876. In the Chicago convention of 1880 he advocated the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term. In 1881 he became hostile to President Garfield's administration on a question of patronage, claiming, with his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, the right to control federal appointments in his state. The president having appointed a political opponent of Mr. Conkling's to the collectorship of the port of New York, the latter opposed his confirmation, claiming that he should have been consulted in the matter, and that the nomination was a violation of the pledges given to him by the president. Mr. Garfield, as soon as Mr. Conkling had declared his opposition, withdrew all other nominations to New York offices, leaving the objectionable one to be acted on by itself. Finding that he could not prevent the confirmation, Mr. Conkling, on 16 May, resigned his senatorship, as did also his colleague, and returned home to seek a vindication in the form of a re-election. In this, however, after an exciting canvass, they failed; two other republicans were chosen to fill the vacant places, and Mr. Conkling returned to his law practice in New York city. In 1885–'6 he was counsel of the State senate investigating committee, appointed for the purpose of disclosing the fraud and bribery in the grant of the Broadway horse-railroad franchise by the board of aldermen in 1884. After the taking of testimony, lasting about three months, Mr. Conkling, together with Clarence A. Seward, made an argument which resulted in the repeal of the Broadway railroad charter.—Alfred's daughter, **Margaret Cockburn** (Mrs. Steele), b. 27 Jan., 1814, has published "Memoirs of the Mother and Wife of Washington" (Auburn, N. Y., 1851–'3); "Isabel; or, Trials of the Heart"; a translation of Florian's "History of the Moors of Spain," and has contributed to current literature.—Alfred Conkling's grandson, **Alfred Ronald,** b. in New York city, 28 Sept., 1850, was graduated at Yale in 1870, pursued his studies at Harvard and in Berlin, Germany, and on his return to this country was employed on the U. S. geological survey. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and became assistant U. S. attorney in 1881–'2. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1884, and made many addresses in favor of the election of James G. Blaine during the presidential campaign of that year. He is the author of "Appletons' Guide to Mexico" (New York, 1884).

CONLEY, John Dikeman, scientist, b. in Brockport, Monroe co., N. Y., 14 Sept., 1843. He was graduated at the State normal school, Albany, in 1863, and at Hamilton college in 1869. During the same year he was elected to the chair of chemistry and natural sciences in Blackburn university, Carlinville, Ill. He has published a series of geological charts of all the ages and epochs, illustrated with two hundred figures of characteristic fossils.

CONNELLY, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Drogheda, Ireland, in 1750; d. in New York in 1825. He was educated in Belgium, where he became a member of the Dominican order, and afterward went to Rome and was elected prior of St. Clement's and appointed agent for the Irish bishops. During the French occupation of that city he gained much credit for his success in securing the property of the English and Irish religious institutions from confiscation. On the return of Pius VII. to Rome in 1814, Father Connelly was chosen bishop of New York, and consecrated the same year. He visited Ireland with the object of obtaining priests, but secured only one. At this time the diocese of New York embraced the entire state and part of New Jersey, and contained a Catholic population of 17,000. Bishop Connelly found only four priests to receive him on his arrival, and had to perform missionary duties in addition to his episcopal functions. He founded churches in Utica and Rochester, and erected an orphan asylum in New York, which he confided to the care of the Sisters of Charity. His labors during the yellow-fever epidemics of 1822 and 1823 greatly impaired his strength.

CONNELLY, Pierce Francis, sculptor, b. in a southern city about 1840. He was taken to England when a child, received a good education, and studied painting in Paris, and afterward in Rome. At the age of twenty he determined to become a sculptor, established himself at Florence, and executed, among other works, "Thetis," in the New York museum of fine arts; "St. Martin and the Beggar," an equestrian group; "Ophelia"; "Horror arresting the Triumph of Death"; "Queen Philippa"; "Diana transforming Actæon," and other pieces exhibited at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition, and several portrait busts. In 1876 he visited the United States, and went from there to New Zealand, where he became known as an explorer of mountains, made sketches of craters, glaciers, and lakes, and painted pictures of the scenery of the country that were exhibited in Auckland in 1877.

CONNER, David, naval officer, b. in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1792; d. in Philadelphia, 20 March, 1856. He entered a counting-house in Philadelphia in 1806, became a midshipman in the navy, 16 Jan., 1809, and, as acting lieutenant, took part in the action between the "Hornet" and the "Peacock," 24 Feb., 1813. Charged with the duty of removing the prisoners, Lieut. Conner was among the last to leave the sinking vessel. On 24 July, 1813, he became a lieutenant, and remained in the "Hornet" under Capt. Biddle. In the action with the

"Penguin," 23 March, 1815, he was dangerously wounded, and for his gallantry was presented with a medal by congress, and the legislature of Pennsylvania unanimously voted him a sword. He was promoted to the rank of commander on 3 March, 1825, and to that of captain on 3 March, 1835. He commanded the squadron on the West India station just before the beginning of hostilities with Mexico, and in May, 1846, he sailed from Vera Cruz to San Brazos de Santiago, established a blockade of the Mexican ports on the gulf, and commanded the American squadron on the Mexican coast for two years. In August and October, 1846, two fruitless attempts were made to enter the port of Alvarado, on 14 Nov., 1846, the port of Tampico was captured by him, and on 9 March, 1847, he directed the landing of the army of Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and assisted in the reduction of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, but was soon afterward compelled, by the failure of his health, to return home. At the time of his death he was commandant of the Philadelphia navy-yard.

CONNER, Henry W., politician, b. in Prince George county, Va., in August, 1793; d. in Catawba county, N. C., 15 Jan., 1866. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1812, served in Gen. Joseph Graham's expedition against the Creek Indians in 1814, settled in Catawba county, N. C., was a candidate for congress in 1818, and elected as a democrat in the next congressional election, and re-elected nine successive times, serving from 3 Dec., 1821, till 3 March, 1841. He declined re-election, but in 1848 entered the state senate, after which he refused to be a candidate for office.

CONNER, James, type-founder, b. near Hyde Park, Dutchess co., N. Y., 22 April, 1798. In 1814 he was apprenticed to Samuel Brower, and, after learning the trade, worked in different printing-offices in New York city, was a skilful pressman, and, after becoming expert in finishing stereotype plates, took charge of a stereotype foundry in Boston. Returning after three years to New York city, he began business as a printer and stereotype-founder. He made from old stereotype plates, and sold in large quantities, large type that was wanted for posters, manufactured the first folio Bible ever printed in the United States, began to cast type for his own establishment, devising a style of light-faced type that found a large demand, and stereotyped Shakespeare's works and other books, and then a polyglot Bible, for which he designed a new size of type, which he called agate. He next published Walter Scott's works, after which he confined himself to type-founding. He invented a method of casting letters from an electrotyped matrix by chemical precipitation.

CONNER, James, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 Sept., 1829; d. 26 June, 1883. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1849, admitted to the bar in 1852, and in 1856 appointed U. S. district attorney for South Carolina, which office he resigned in December, 1860. He entered the Confederate army as captain in 1861, served in many campaigns, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and in the latter part of the war commanded a division. He was chairman of the South Carolina Democratic state committee in 1876, and elected in that year attorney-general on the same ticket with Gov. Wade Hampton, but resigned the office in 1877.

CONNER, Samuel Shepard, soldier, b. in New Hampshire, about 1783; d. in Covington, Ky., 17 Dec., 1820. He was graduated at Yale in 1806. During the war with Great Britain he entered the army as major of the 21st infantry, served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry Dearborn in the beginning of 1813, and was lieutenant-colonel of the 13th infantry from March, 1813, till 14 July, 1814, when he resigned. In the latter year he was elected to congress from Massachusetts, serving from 4 Dec., 1815, till 3 March, 1817. In 1819 he was appointed surveyor-general of the Ohio land district.

CONNESS, John, senator, b. in Ireland, 20 Sept., 1821. He emigrated to the United States at the age of thirteen, learned the trade of a pianoforte maker, and worked in New York city until the discovery of gold in California. He went to that state in 1849, engaged in mining, and afterward became a merchant. He was a member of the California legislature in 1853–'4 and in 1860–'1, a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1859, and the union democratic candidate for governor in 1861, receiving 30,944 votes, to 32,751 cast for the Breckinridge democratic candidate, and 56,036 for Leland Stanford, the successful republican candidate. He was elected as a union republican to succeed Milton S. Latham, a democrat, to the U. S. senate, and sat from 4 March, 1863, till 4 March, 1869, serving on the committees on finance and the Pacific railroad, and as chairman of the committee on mines and mining. He resided in Massachusetts after the conclusion of his term.

CONNOLLY, John, physician, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1750. He resided at Pittsburg, where he became acquainted with Washington. At the beginning of the Revolution he suggested to Gov. Dunmore the plan of rousing the Indian tribes against the colonists, and was his chief agent in that business. He was seized and imprisoned, while at the head of an armed party, in 1774, by the authorities of Pennsylvania, with whom he had a bitter controversy respecting land at the falls of the Ohio, granted him by Lord Dunmore. He was appointed by Lord Dunmore magistrate of West Augusta, and in 1775 was authorized by him to raise in Canada and the west and command a regiment of loyalists and Indians, to be called the Loyal Foresters. He visited Gen. Gage in the autumn of 1775, and while on the way from Williamsburg, Va., to Detroit, the rendezvous of the force he expected to raise for the invasion of Virginia, he was captured at Hagerstown, Md., with his instructions in his possession, and held prisoner till near the end of the war. He and other disaffected persons held conferences at Detroit, about 1798, with prominent citizens of the west, with regard to the seizure of New Orleans and the forcible control of the navigation of the Mississippi. The attention of Washington was attracted to the subject, and measures were taken to prevent the execution of the plot.

CONNOR, Edmund Sheppard, actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Sept., 1809. He joined an amateur company at an early age, in 1829 made his first public appearance as young Norval in the Walnut street theatre, and thereafter became noted as a performer of backwoodsman and Indian characters, in several plays written by native dramatists. He was manager of the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, in 1850, and for many years past has lived in retirement in New Jersey.—His second wife, **Charlotte Mary Sanford Barnes,** d. in New York city, 14 April, 1863, whom he married in 1847, made her *début* at the Tremont theatre, Boston, in 1833, played Juliette to the Romeo of her mother, Mrs. Mary Barnes, and afterward appeared in England.

CONNOR, Patrick Edward, soldier, b. in the south of Ireland, 17 March, 1820. He came to the United States when a boy, was educated in New

York city, entered the regular army during the Florida war, at the age of nineteen, engaged in mercantile business in New York city after his discharge in 1844, and in 1846 settled in Texas. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war in that year he was mustered in as captain of Texas volunteers, in the regiment of Albert Sidney Johnston, fought at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and was severely wounded at Buena Vista. Shortly after the close of the war he emigrated to California, and there engaged in business. In 1861 he raised a regiment of volunteers in California, and was ordered to Utah, to prevent a revolt of the Mormons and rid the overland routes of plundering Indians. On 29 Jan., 1863, his force, numbering 200, after a rapid march of 140 miles, made in four nights through deep snow, in weather so cold that the feet of seventy-six soldiers were frozen, encountered 300 warriors in their fortified camp on Bear river, Washington territory. The troops enfiladed the position, and after a fight of four hours destroyed the entire band. Col. Connor was commissioned brigadier-general, 30 March, 1863, and was long in command of the Utah district, where he effectively established the authority of the government. He received the brevet of major-general at the close of the civil war, and having been appointed, on the petition of the legislatures of Colorado and Nebraska, to the district of the plains, organized an expedition of 2,000 cavalry to chastise the Sioux and Arapahoes for depredations on the Overland mail route, and in August, 1865, defeated the latter at Tongue River. He was mustered out of the service on 30 April, 1866. Gen. Connor was the leader in building up a Gentile community in Utah. His volunteer force numbered 16,000. Soon after he established Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, he founded there the "Union Vedette," which was the first daily newspaper printed in the territory. He located the first silver mine in Utah, wrote the first mining law, introduced navigation on the Great Salt Lake, built the first silver-lead smelting-works, and founded the town of Stockton. After the war he declined a colonelcy in the regular army in order to attend to his large mining and commercial interests in Utah.

CONNOR, Selden, soldier, b. in Fairfield, Me., 25 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Tufts college, Massachusetts, in 1859, and studied law in Woodstock, Vt. When the war began he enlisted for three months in the 1st regiment of Vermont volunteers, and after being mustered out was chosen major, and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Maine regiment. He commanded the regiment for some time, took part in the peninsular campaign, was in temporary command of the 77th New York regiment after the battle of Antietam, participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, receiving a slight wound, and was present at the battle of Gettysburg. In January, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the 19th Maine volunteers, and, as ranking officer, commanded the brigade. In the battle of the Wilderness his thigh-bone was shattered by a bullet, 6 May, 1864. He was commissioned brigadier-general in June, 1864, but was incapacitated for active service after receiving his wound. In April, 1866, his leg was again fractured by a fall, confining him to his house for two years. He was a member of Gov. Chamberlain's staff, and in 1868 was appointed assessor of internal revenue. In 1874 he was appointed collector for the Augusta district, and held that office till he was nominated by the republicans for the governorship of Maine, in 1875. He was elected by 3,872 majority over Charles W. Roberts, the democratic candidate, and re-elected for the two following terms, serving from January, 1876, till January, 1879. From 1882 till 1886 he was U. S. pension-agent.

CONNOR, Skeffington, jurist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810; d. in Toronto in 1863. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1830, and soon afterward he emigrated to Canada, settling in the township of Orillia, then a wilderness, where he lived for two years. He then returned to Ireland, whence, after a short stay, he went to the continent and resided for a few years. During his absence Mr. Connor was called to the Irish bar in 1833, and, on his return to Canada, was admitted to the bar at Osgood hall, Toronto, in 1842. He entered into partnership with ex-Chancellor Blake and Justice Morrison, and for many years had a lucrative practice. In 1846 he again visited Ireland, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. In 1858 he was solicitor-general for Upper Canada. At the general election of 1856 he was elected for South Oxford, a constituency that he continued to represent until his elevation, on 1 Feb., 1863, to the Queen's bench as puisne judge. During the whole of his parliamentary career he adhered to the liberal party. He had been appointed chancellor of the University of Toronto not long before his death.

CONOVER, Simon Barclay, senator, b. in Cranbury, Middlesex co., N. J., 23 Sept., 1840. He was graduated M. D. in the University of Nashville, Tenn., in 1864, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and stationed at Nashville, Tenn., resigned, but was afterward reappointed, and ordered to Lake City, Fla., in 1866, He was a member of the State constitutional convention in 1868, and was appointed state treasurer by Gov. Reed, resigning his commission in the army to accept the office. He was a member of the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868, and became a member of the Republican national committee. After the expiration of his term of office as treasurer, in 1873, he was elected a member of the state house of representatives, and chosen speaker. He was elected U. S. senator in 1872, and served from 4 March, 1873, till 3 March, 1879. He was the Republican candidate for governor in 1880. After the expiration of his term in the senate he resumed the practice of medicine.

CONOVER, Thomas A., naval officer, b. in New Jersey in 1794; d. in South Amboy, N. J., 25 Sept., 1864. He entered the navy as midshipman, 1 Jan., 1812, his first cruise being on the "Essex," commanded by Capt. David Porter, during the war with England. His next service was under Com. McDonough on Lake Champlain. He was promoted to a lieutenancy, 5 March, 1817, and served on board the "Guerriere" in the Mediterranean, and other vessels in various portions of the world until his promotion to commander, 28 Feb., 1838, in which capacity he commanded the sloop-of-war "John Adams" some years. He was promoted to the rank of captain, 2 Oct., 1848, and in 1857–'8 commanded the squadron on the coast of Africa, the "Constitution" being his flag-ship. On 16 July, 1862, on the creation of the grade of commodore in the navy, he was promoted to that rank and placed on the retired list, having been in the service fifty-three years.

CONRAD, Charles M., statesman, b. in Winchester, Va., about 1804; d. in New Orleans, La., 11 Feb., 1878. He went with his father to Mississippi, and thence to Louisiana while an infant, received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practised in New Orleans. He served several years in the state legislature, was

elected to the U. S. senate as a whig in the place of Alexander Mouton, who had resigned, and served from 14 April, 1842, till 3 March, 1843. In 1844 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. He was elected to congress in 1848, and served till August, 1850, when he was appointed secretary of war by President Fillmore, serving from 13 Aug., 1850, till 7 March, 1853. He was one of the leaders of the secession movement in Louisiana in December, 1860, a deputy from Louisiana in the Montgomery provisional congress of 1861, a member of the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses in 1862–'4, and also served as a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

CONRAD, F., abbot, b. in Auro, Switzerland, in 1833. He entered the order of St. Benedict, and was ordained in 1856. Having received directions to found a monastery of his order in the United States in 1873, he embarked for this country and founded the Benedictine monastery of New Engleberg, at Conception, Mo., which was erected into an abbey in 1881. In 1885 Father Conrad was chosen as its first abbot.

CONRAD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Wied-Selters, Germany, 17 May, 1830. He was graduated at the military academy of Hesse Darmstadt in 1848, and came to this country, settling in Missouri. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the National service, and was made captain of the 3d Missouri infantry. He became major in September, and was engaged in the action of Carthage, the battle of Pea Ridge, and the siege of Corinth. After being mustered out, he re-entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Missouri infantry, in May, 1862, became colonel in November, and was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded a brigade in the Army of the Cumberland, and was brevetted brigadier-general for his services. He commanded the sub-district of Victoria in Texas until February, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. In July, 1866, he entered the regular army, and was commissioned captain in the 29th infantry, transferred to the 11th infantry in April, 1869, and served with his regiment until October, 1882, when he was retired with the rank of colonel.

CONRAD, Joseph Speed, soldier, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 23 Aug., 1833. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, and assigned to the 2d infantry, stationed at Fort Columbus. He was sent to the western frontier in 1858, and during the three years succeeding served in Minnesota and Nebraska. When the civil war began he was a first lieutenant, and was detailed as commissary of subsistence to Gen. Lyon in the Missouri campaign in the summer of 1861. He was wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, 10 Aug., and was on sick-leave until October. He was promoted captain, 1 Nov., 1861, and placed at the head of the discharge department in Washington from that time until 21 Jan., 1864. Early in the summer of that year he joined the regular brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the campaigns that followed, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Reams's Station. During this period he served at different times as judge-advocate, provost-marshal, and commissary of musters. He received three brevets, as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of volunteers. From 1865 till 1871 he was occupied with garrison duty, after which he served as instructor of infantry tactics at the U. S. military academy, and then on special duty in Washington in connection with the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1877 he was assigned to duty on the frontier. He was promoted to major of the 17th infantry on 27 April, 1879, and to lieutenant-colonel of the 22d infantry on 27 June, 1884. In 1886 he was in command of Fort Lyon, Colorado.

CONRAD, Robert T., lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 10 June, 1810; d. there, 27 June, 1858. He was the son of a publisher of Philadelphia, was educated for the bar, and attained a high reputation as a forensic orator, as a political speaker, and as an editor and poet. Before he was twenty-one years old he wrote a tragedy, "Conradin," and in 1832 published the "Daily Commercial Intelligencer," which was merged into the "Philadelphia Gazette." Abandoning this occupation from failing health in 1834, he returned to the law, became recorder, and in 1838 judge of the criminal sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia. When the latter court was dissolved, he resumed the pen, edited "Graham's Magazine," and became associate editor of the "North American." On the consolidation of the districts with the city in 1854, he was elected mayor by the Whig and American parties. In 1856 he was appointed to the bench of the quarter sessions, serving in that capacity till 1857. In literature he is best known by the tragedy of "Aylmere," purchased by Edwin Forrest, in which that actor played the part of Jack Cade. In 1852 Judge Conrad published a volume entitled "Aylmere, or the Bondman of Kent, and other Poems," the principal of which latter are "The Sons of the Wilderness," a meditative poem on the wrongs and misfortunes of the North American Indians, and a series of sonnets on the Lord's Prayer. Another tragedy that he wrote, "The Heretic," was never acted, nor published.

CONRAD, Timothy Abbott, naturalist, b. in New Jersey, in August, 1803; d. in Trenton, N. J., 9 Aug., 1877. He was from early life an investigator of American paleontology and natural history, devoting himself to the study of the shells of the tertiary and cretaceous formations, and to existing species of mollusks. In 1831 he began the issue of a work on "American Marine Conchology," and the year following published the first number of his "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formation," which was never completed. A "Monography of the Family Unionidæ" was issued between 1835 and 1847. The lithographed plates in his publications were in part his own work. He contributed many articles to the "American Journal of Science" and the "Journal of the Philadelphia Academy of Science." As one of the New York state geologists he prepared the geological report for 1837. He was paleontologist of the New York geological survey from 1838 till 1841, and wrote the annual reports in that department. He also made the reports of paleontological discoveries in the Pacific railroad survey and

the Mexican boundary survey. He defended the theory of periodical refrigeration, and suggested that the Mississippi depression was the consequence of the upheaval of the Appalachians and the later elevation of the Rocky mountain area. A list of his scientific papers is given in the catalogue of the Royal society of England.

CONRAD, William, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania, 11 Aug., 1808; d. 16 Feb., 1865. He was educated at the academy and theological seminary of the German Reformed church at York, Pa., licensed to preach by the Westmoreland classis in May, 1835, and labored during the rest of his life in western Pennsylvania as a pioneer preacher. He was one of the founders of Westmoreland college, Mount Pleasant, Pa., to which he presented his large collection of geological specimens, was a frequent contributor to religious journals, and published a volume on "Baptism" (1847).

CONROY, John Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Queens county, Ireland, in 1819. He studied under the Sulpicians at Montreal, completed his theological course in Mount St. Mary's, and was ordained in 1842. He became vice-president of St. John's college, Fordham, in 1843, and was afterward appointed president. He was transferred to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church, Albany, in 1844, and founded St. Vincent's orphan asylum, built a convent of the Sisters of Charity, and rebuilt St. Joseph's church. He became vicar-general of the diocese of Albany in 1857, and administered its affairs during the absence of the bishop. He succeeded Dr. McCloskey on the latter's promotion to the see of New York. During his administration there was a large increase of churches and priests. Among the most noted institutions that he founded are an industrial school, St. Peter's hospital, St. Agnes's rural cemetery, and a house of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was present at the first and second councils of Baltimore, and took part in the sessions of the Vatican council. In 1869 he convoked a synod of his diocese, and made important regulations for its future government. In 1870 a coadjutor was appointed at his request, and in 1874 he resigned. He was then created bishop of Curium *in partibus*, and has since resided in New York.

CONTEE, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in Maryland in 1755; d. in Charles county, Md., 3 Nov., 1815. He was liberally educated, studied theology, and became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1776 he was an officer in the 3d Maryland battalion. He was a member of the Continental congress in 1787–'8, and was elected to the 1st congress under the constitution, in which body he voted in 1790 for establishing the seat of government on the Potomac. Subsequently he became the presiding judge of the Charles county, Md., testamentary court.

CONTRECŒUR, Captain, French soldier, b. about 1730. He was a captain in the French marines, and in 1754 conducted a force of 1,000 men, mostly Indians, with eighteen cannon, down the Alleghany river in boats, for the purpose of preventing the British authorities or the Ohio company from planting settlements in the Ohio valley, which was claimed by the French under the treaty of Aix. Ensign Ward, of Capt. Trent's company, had partly constructed a fort at Ohio Fork, now Pittsburg, the spot recommended for the purpose in Washington's report. He surrendered the works to Contrecœur, who finished the stockade, called it Fort Duquesne, and maintained there a garrison of about 250 Frenchmen, and sometimes as many as 500 Indians. When Braddock advanced with more than 2,000 men, although the garrison was demoralized by fear, Capt. Beaujeu, who had come to relieve Contrecœur, determined to attack the approaching army, and, while he carried out the brilliant attack that resulted in the rout of Braddock's army, 9 July, 1755, Contrecœur, to whom the French official reports erroneously give the credit of the victory, remained at the fort. As Beaujeu had been shot, the command again devolved upon Contrecœur, who was responsible for the atrocities committed by the Indians.

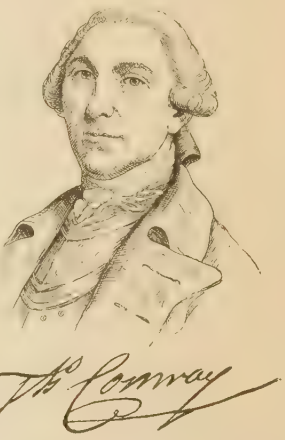
CONVERSE, Amasa, journalist, b. in Virginia in 1795; d. in Louisville, Ky., 9 Dec., 1872. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822. After completing his theological course he was for some years a pastor in the south, whence he removed to Philadelphia, and founded the "Christian Observer," a Presbyterian weekly organ of old-school doctrine and southern political sympathies. When the civil war began he removed his paper to Richmond, Va., and after the war to Louisville, Ky., where it continued to be the organ and exponent of the southern Presbyterian church.

CONVERSE, Charles Crozat, musical composer, b. in Warren, Mass., in 1834. He studied law and music in Leipsic, Germany, returned home in 1857, and was graduated at the Albany law-school in 1861. His musical compositions have appeared under the anagrammatic pen-names "C. O. Nevers," "Karl Reden," and "E. C. Revons." He has published a cantata (1855); "New Method for the Guitar" (1855); "Musical Bouquet" (1859); "The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Psalm" (1860); "Sweet Singer" (1863); "Church Singer" (1863); "Sayings of Sages" (1863).

CONWAY, Moncure Daniel, author, b. in Stafford county, Va., 17 March, 1832. His father was a magistrate and a member of the Virginia legislature; his mother a daughter of Surgeon-General Daniel. He received his early education at Fredericksburg academy, and was graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., in 1849, where he united with the Methodist church. He began the study of law at Warrenton, Va., and while there wrote for the Richmond "Examiner," of which his cousin, John M. Daniel, was editor, in support of extreme southern opinions. He abandoned the law to enter the Methodist ministry, joined the Baltimore conference in 1850, was appointed to the Rockville circuit, and in 1852 to Frederick circuit. He was a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger," and published a pamphlet entitled "Free Schools in Virginia," in which he advocated the adoption of the New England common-school system. Having undergone a change of political and religious convictions, partly through the influence of a settlement of Quakers among whom he lived, he left the Methodist ministry and entered the divinity-school at Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated in 1854. He then returned to Virginia, in the hope of preaching his humanitarian ideas and transcendental and rationalistic doctrines; but upon reaching Falmouth, where his parents resided, was obliged by a band of neighbors to leave the state under threats because he had befriended Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave from the same district. The same year he became pastor of the Unitarian church in Washington, D. C., where he preached until he was dismissed on account of some anti-slavery discourses, especially one delivered after the assault on Senator Sumner. In 1857 he was settled over the Unitarian church in Cincinnati, Ohio. There he published, among other pamphlets, "A Defence of the Theatre" and "The Natural History of the Devil." The publica-

tion of books on slavery and its relation to the civil war led to an invitation to lecture on this subject in New England, as he had already lectured gratuitously throughout Ohio. During the war his father's slaves escaped from Virginia and were settled by him in Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was for a time editor of the Boston "Commonwealth." In 1863 he went to England to enlighten the British public in regard to the causes of the war, and there wrote and lectured as a representative of the anti-slavery opinions of the north. He also contributed to "Fraser's Magazine" and the "Fortnightly Review." Toward the close of 1863 he became the minister of South Place religious society in London, remaining there until he returned to the United States in 1884. He was long the London correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial." "The Rejected Stone, or Insurrection versus Resurrection in America," first appeared under the pen-name "A Native of Virginia," and attracted much attention before the authorship became known. "The Golden Hour" was a similar work. Mr. Conway was a frequent contributor to the daily liberal press in England, and has written extensively for magazines in that country and in the United States. A series of articles entitled "South Coast Saunterings in England" appeared in "Harper's Magazine" in 1868–'9. He has published in book form "Tracts for To-day" (Cincinnati, 1858); "The Rejected Stone" (Boston, 1861); "The Golden Hour" (1862); "Testimonies concerning Slavery" (London, 1865); "The Earthward Pilgrimage," a moral and doctrinal allegory (London and New York, 1870); "Republican Superstitions," a theoretical treatise on politics, in which he objects to the extensive powers conferred on the president of the United States by the Federal constitution, and advocates, with Louis Blanc, a single legislative chamber (London, 1872); "The Sacred Anthology," a selection from the sages and sacred books of all ages (London and New York, 1873); "Idols and Ideals" (London and New York, 1877); "Demonology and Devil-Lore" (1879); "A Necklace of Stories" (London, 1880); "The Wandering Jew and the Pound of Flesh" (London and New York, 1881); "Thomas Carlyle" (1881).

CONWAY, Thomas, Count de, soldier, b. in Ireland, 27 Feb., 1733; d. about 1800. He was educated in France, entered the army, and in 1777 had attained the rank of colonel and the decoration of St. Louis. On the recommendation of Silas Deane he came to the United States and offered his services to congress. He was made a brigadier-general, 13 May, 1777, was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. It is chiefly as the leader of the "Conway cabal," a conspiracy to deprive Washington of the command of the army, that he is known to history. This plot was developed during the autumn of 1777, and received the open or secret support of a strong faction in congress, including some able and patriotic men. Embittered by Washington's opposition to his promotion, Conway wrote anonymous letters to prominent men in and out of congress, alleging Washington's responsibility for recent military disasters. He was thought to have even forged Washington's name to papers designed to further the plans of the conspirators. His promotion to major-general was confirmed, 14 Dec., 1777, in spite of Washington's disapproval. But in the following March, having lost favor with congress, his resignation, offered conditionally, in a fit of petulance, was accepted unconditionally, and he was obliged, against his will, to leave the army. In July, 1778, Gen. John Cadwallader, a staunch adherent of Washington, challenged Conway to mortal combat because of his attacks upon the commander-in-chief. The meeting took place near Philadelphia, 22 July, and Conway was badly wounded in the mouth. He fell on his face, but raised himself and remarked to his adversary, "You fire with much deliberation, general, and certainly with a great deal of effect." As soon as he was able to sit up he wrote a humble apology to Washington. He soon afterward returned to France, where he re-entered the military service, and was appointed governor of Pondicherry and the French settlements in Hindustan. He is charged with having ruined the French prospects in India by a quarrel with Tippoo Saib. In 1792 he was sent to take command of the royalist army in the south of France, but during the revolution was obliged to flee the country.



CONWAY, William, sailor, b. in Camden, Me., in 1802; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1865. He was a sailor in the U. S. navy for forty years, and was stationed at the Warrington or Pensacola navy-yard when it was surrendered to the southerners on 12 Jan., 1861, serving at the time as quartermaster. When ordered by Lieut. Frederick B. Kinshaw to lower the U. S. flag, he replied: "I have served under that flag for forty years, and I won't do it." Shortly afterward Mr. Conway was sent to the north, where he remained until his death.

CONWAY, William A., actor, b. in London; drowned himself off Charleston bar in 1828. He was educated for the bar, but appeared on the stage at the Haymarket theatre, in London, terminated a three years' engagement in 1816, starred till 1821, and came to the United States in 1823. He appeared as Hamlet and other tragic parts in New York and Philadelphia, visited the western and southern cities, took passage early in 1828 for Savannah, and threw himself into the sea while on the voyage. He won the affections of Mrs. Piozzi, whose letters to him were published in 1843. As Coriolanus he was excelled by Kemble alone.—His son, **Frederick B.,** actor, b. in Clifton, England, 10 Feb., 1819; d. in Manchester, Mass., 6 Sept., 1874. He early developed a taste for the stage, and had won a fair position in his profession in England, when he came to the United States in August, 1850. Here he formed an association with Edwin Forrest, and played Iago to his Othello, De Mauprat to his Richelieu, and other companion parts. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Conway married, in May, 1852, Miss Crocker, a leading actress, and the two thenceforward acted together. In 1859 they opened Pike's opera-house in Cincinnati with a first-class company, but the engagement was not profitable, and they returned to the east. In 1861 they visited England, and filled a short engagement at Sadler's Wells theatre, London. After their return they became star-actors, and made an extensive and

profitable tour. Though somewhat pompous in manner, Mr. Conway was a good actor, with a fine personal appearance and a commanding delivery.—**Sarah Crocker,** wife of Frederick, b. in Ridgefield, Conn., in 1834; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in April, 1875, was a sister of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. (See Bowers). She made her *début* in Baltimore in 1849, playing Parthenia and other leading parts. She possessed a tall and graceful figure and an expressive countenance, and was a versatile actress and a popular manager. In 1864 she leased the Park theatre in Brooklyn, and subsequently the new Brooklyn theatre, in which for nine years Mr. Conway played leading parts.

CONWELL, Henry, R. C. bishop, b. in Armagh, Ireland, in 1748; d. in Philadelphia in 1842. He was ordained in 1776. When vicar-general of Armagh he received notice of his appointment to the see of Philadelphia in 1820, and was consecrated in London. Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he had difficulty with the trustees of the cathedral church of St. Mary's, who insisted on retaining a priest of doubtful character, contrary to the desire of the bishop. The result was a schism. Dr. Conwell and the clergy of his household were obliged to abandon the cathedral, and retired to the church of St. Joseph's in the neighborhood. The efforts of Bishop England and other prelates, who offered themselves as mediators, were unavailing, and in 1828 Dr. Conwell went to Rome. The papal authorities endeavored to dissuade him from returning to the United States, and, fearing he might be detained in Rome, he suddenly went to Paris. Here the papal nuncio used every effort to prevail on him to resign his see, but only with the result of alarming the aged prelate still further, who forthwith sailed for New York. He was present at the council of Baltimore in 1829, but took no part in its deliberations. He was persuaded by the assembled bishops to accept the Rev. Francis P. Kenrick as a coadjutor, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

CONY, Samuel, jurist, b. in Augusta, Me., 27 Feb., 1811; d. there, 5 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Brown in 1829, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in practice at Oldtown, Me. He was elected to the legislature in 1835, in 1839 was chosen a member of Gov. Fairfield's executive council, and from 1840 till 1847 was judge of probate for Penobscot county. In 1847 he was appointed land-agent, and in 1850 elected state treasurer, an office which he retained for five years. In 1850 he removed to Augusta. Up to 1861 he acted with the democratic party, but, being rejected by the section of his party that was opposed to the war, he was in 1862 elected to the legislature as a war democrat, and in 1863 chosen governor. His administration was so admirable and efficient that he was twice re-elected by large majorities. He was offered a renomination in 1867, but the impaired state of his health forced him to decline.

CONYNGHAM, John Butler, soldier, b. in 1827; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 27 May, 1871. He was graduated at Yale in 1846, subsequently studied law, and practised in Wilkesbarre and St. Louis. At the first call for troops in 1861 he volunteered in the three-months' service, and on his return joined the 52d Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he was appointed major on 5 Nov., 1861. He participated in the peninsular campaign of 1862, and in the winter of 1863 was sent with his regiment to Port Royal, S. C., was present at the naval attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and participated in the subsequent assault and siege operations against Fort Wagner. Upon the reduction of that fort, Maj. Conyngham was placed in command of the defences of Morris island. He was detailed by Gen. Terry to make a night reconnoissance of Sumter, and subsequently engaged in the night assault on Fort Johnson, across Charleston harbor. In this assault he was captured and detained as prisoner for several months. While a prisoner at Charleston he was one of the number selected as hostages to be shot in case of a bombardment of the city by our forces. In November, 1863, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and in March, 1865, to the colonelcy of his regiment. In March, 1867, Col. Conyngham was appointed captain in the 38th infantry, U. S. army, and transferred to the 24th infantry, November, 1869. In 1871 he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant service in the field. During his term of service in the regular army he was mostly employed on the Indian frontier.

CONYNGHAM, Redmond, antiquarian, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Sept., 1781; d. in Lancaster county, Pa., 16 June, 1846. He inherited from his paternal grandfather an estate in the county Donegal, Ireland, yielding £2,000 a year, and subsequently spent some time in Ireland. During his stay abroad he became intimate with Curran, Grattan, and other prominent Irishmen, including his cousin, William Conyngham Plunket, afterward lord-chancellor of Ireland. On his return to the United States he settled in Luzerne county, Pa., and for several years represented that district in the state legislature. He then removed to Lancaster county, where he resided until his death. Mr. Conyngham devoted much of his leisure to antiquarian research, and contributed valuable papers of historical interest to the American philosophical society and to the Historical society of Pennsylvania, of which he was a member. He made a specialty of the early history of Pennsylvania and the aborigines of Lancaster county.

COOK, Albert John, naturalist, b. in Owasso, Mich., 30 Aug., 1842. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1862, and then studied at Harvard. In 1867 he was appointed instructor in mathematics at the Agricultural college, and in 1869 succeeded to the professorship of zoölogy and entomology. Prof. Cook has been for many years agricultural and entomological correspondent, and, in some cases, editor of those departments, to the New York "Tribune," Philadelphia "Press," "Rural New Yorker," "New England Homestead," "Country Gentleman," and other journals. He has published "Injurious Insects of Michigan" (Lansing, 1873), and "Bee-keeper's Guide" (1876; 14th ed., 1886).

COOK, Clarence Chatham, journalist, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 8 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at Harvard in 1849, and, after studying architecture, was employed for many years as a teacher. In 1863 Mr. Cook wrote a series of articles on American art for the New York "Tribune," and continued such contributions until 1869, when he went as the "Tribune" correspondent to Paris. He resigned that place at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, and subsequently passed some time in Italy. On his return to New York he renewed his former connection with the "Tribune." Mr. Cook has published "The Central Park" (New York, 1868); the text to accompany a reproduction, by heliotype, of Dürer's "Life of the Virgin" (Boston, 1874); "The House Beautiful" (New York, 1878); and edited, with notes, a translation of the 7th German edition of Wilhelm Lubke's "History of Art" (2 vols., 1878).

COOK, Daniel Pope, lawyer, b. in Scott county, Ky., in 1795; d. in Kentucky, 16 Oct., 1827. He received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815. He was editor of the "Illinois Intelligencer," the only newspaper printed in the territory in 1816, and afterward settled in Edwardsville. He was the first attorney-general of Illinois, subsequently judge of the circuit court in the western circuit, and a representative in congress from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1827. He married a daughter of Gov. Ninian Edwards, and took a prominent part in Illinois politics, exerting a powerful influence to prevent the introduction of slavery during the contest on that question in 1823–'4. In his canvass for congress at the first election after the admission of the state, when he was defeated by John McLean—who like himself, was remarkably eloquent—the custom of stump-speaking was first introduced in Illinois. He won the next election against the same competitor, and was three times re-elected. In his last term he was acting chairman of the committee of ways and means, though suffering from consumption. After a trip to Cuba, he returned to his residence in Edwardsville, and then went back to his early home in Kentucky, where he died. Out of respect for his great ability and services to the state, the legislature, four years after his death, gave his name to Cook county. See "The Edwards Papers," edited by Elihu B. Washburne (Chicago, 1884).—His son and only child, **John,** soldier, b. in Belleville, Ill., 12 June, 1825, was left an orphan and the possessor of a fortune at an early age, was educated by his grandfather, Gov. Edwards, and after his death by a clergyman, and entered college at Jacksonville, Ill., but was not graduated, on account of the failure of his sight. He engaged in mercantile business in St. Louis, Mo., in 1846 entered the dry-goods business with his uncle in Springfield, Ill., and afterward became a dealer in real estate. In 1855 he was made mayor of Springfield, the following year sheriff of Sangamon county, and later quartermaster general of the state. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he commanded the first regiment raised in Illinois. For gallantry at the capture of Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade, he was made a brigadier-general on 21 March, 1862. In 1864 he commanded the district of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield. He was mustered out on 24 Aug., 1865, with the rank of major-general by brevet. In 1868 he was elected to the Illinois legislature.

COOK, George Hammell, geologist, b. in Hanover, Morris co., N. J., 5 Jan., 1818. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1839, and, besides the degree of C. E., received those of B. S. and M. S. later. From 1842 till 1846 he was senior professor in that institution. In 1853 he became professor of chemistry and the natural sciences at Rutgers. His chair became in 1867 that of chemistry, natural history, and agriculture, and in 1878 its title was again changed to that of analytical chemistry, geology, and agriculture. In 1880 he became simply professor of geology and agriculture. Prof. Cook was elected vice-president of the college in 1864, and during the same year was appointed state geologist of New Jersey. In 1880 he was appointed director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, of which he has published annual reports. He is a member of several scientific societies and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. Besides papers contributed to scientific journals, he has published annual reports as state geologist from 1863 to 1885, and is the author of "Geology of New Jersey" (Newark, 1868).

COOK, Henry F., soldier, killed in battle at Bristow Station, Va., 14 Oct., 1863. He was a native of Mississippi, served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war, with Jefferson Davis's regiment of Mississippi volunteers, distinguished himself in the battle of Monterey, where he was wounded, and commanded a company in the battle of Buena Vista. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, and rose by successive steps until he was made a brigadier-general in 1863.

COOK, Mrs. **Hosea** and Mrs. **Jesse,** pioneers. Of their early life nothing authentic is known. In 1792 they, with their husbands, were occupying two log cabins in the Innis settlement near Frankfort, Ky. In April of that year a band of Indians made an attack on the settlement, and at the first onslaught killed one and mortally wounded the other of the husbands. The wounded man crawled to the cabin, where he gave directions for barricading, and then breathed his last. The widows, with three children crying at their skirts, prepared to defend themselves to the utmost. There was a rifle, but there were no bullets. A musket-ball was finally discovered, but it was too large for the bore. In her frenzy it was bitten in two pieces by one of the women. The Indians began with their tomahawks to cut through the door, and, in English, demanded instant surrender. Through a narrow aperture in the logs one of the women fired the rifle, and one of the chiefs fell dead. The infuriated savages swarmed on the roof and set fire in several places, but from the loft underneath the roof the flames were extinguished as fast as they burned through, until the water was exhausted, when the women used some eggs, which were broken and spread over the burning roof. They also used the bloody clothing of the man that lay dead below to check the flames. As a result of their intrepidity, the raid was unsuccessful, and the savages sullenly retired.

COOK, James, navigator, b. in Marton, Yorkshire, England, 28 Oct., 1728; killed in the Sandwich islands, 14 Feb., 1779. His father was an agricultural laborer and farm bailiff, and, owing to his poverty, the education of the son was limited. In his thirteenth year the future navigator was apprenticed to a haberdasher in Staiths, a little fishing town near Whitby. His father dying, and the lad quarrelling with his master, his indentures were given up, when he engaged himself as cabin-boy in a coasting vessel, and afterward became master of a sloop. In 1755 he shipped in the "Eagle," of the royal navy, and was speedily promoted to the quarter-deck. Having been master successively of the sloops "Grampus" and "Garland," in 1759 he had his master's rank confirmed by the admiralty, and was appointed to the "Mercury," a frigate belonging to the squadron sent out to co-operate with Gen. Wolfe at Quebec. Cook piloted the boats of the squadron to the attack of Montmorency, and conducted the debarkation of the troops for the assault on the heights of Abraham. He was employed to take hydrographic surveys of the St. Lawrence between Orleans and the north shore, as well as the survey of the most dangerous parts of the river below Quebec, and performed the task in the very face of the French encampment, afterward publishing a chart of the river and channels from Quebec to the sea. Being promoted to the flag-ship "Northumberland," he made use of his leisure to study mathematics and astronomy. In 1762 he was present at the re-

capture of Newfoundland, after which he returned to England. In addition to the charts of the St. Lawrence, he published several others, and, while on one of the Burgeo islands near Cape Ray, observed an eclipse of the sun. The record of his observations, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," showed an accuracy that gave him a high reputation as an astronomer. Early in 1763 he accompanied Capt. Greaves to survey the coast of Newfoundland, and in the following year sailed with Sir Hugh Pallisser as marine surveyor of that coast and of Labrador. When the Royal society obtained the consent of the king to fit out an expedition for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus in the south Pacific, Cook was chosen to command the expedition, and authorized to prosecute geographical researches in the southern seas. He received a royal commission as lieutenant, chose the "Endeavor," of 370 tons, as the expedition ship, and sailed 23 Aug., 1768, from Plymouth, accompanied by Mr. Green as astronomer, and Dr. Solander as naturalist. The expedition was also accompanied by Mr. (afterward Sir Joseph) Banks. On 13 April, 1769, Lieut. Cook reached Otaheite, where he erected an observatory, and the necessary astronomical observations were made. He then sailed in quest of the great continent at that time supposed to exist near the south pole, and reached New Zealand, which had remained unexplored since the time of its first discovery. Cook first saw the narrow strait that divides the island. His attempts to penetrate to the interior of either of the islands were thwarted by the continued hostility of the natives, and he contented himself with a voyage of six months' duration around the coast. From New Zealand he proceeded to Australia, took possession of the coast about Botany bay in the name of the king of Great Britain, 28 April, traced 1,300 miles of coastline, and proved the entire separation of that island and Papua. After various escapes from shipwreck and native hostility, he sailed for New Guinea, thence to Batavia, where his ship, shattered and disabled, put in for repairs. Meanwhile Mr. Green, Dr. Solander, and twenty-eight of the crew had died. Cook finally reached England, 11 June, 1771, having in less than three years circumnavigated the globe and fulfilled the various objects of the expedition. On 29 Aug., following his arrival, he was raised to the rank of captain in the navy. The great southern continent was now supposed to lie nearer the pole, and to settle this point it was determined to send out another expedition. Two ships, the "Resolution," of 462 tons and 112 men, commanded by Cook, and the "Adventure," of 336 tons and 81 men, commanded by Tobias Furneaux, sailed from Plymouth, 13 July, 1772, with instructions to "circumnavigate the whole globe in high southern latitudes, making traverses from time to time into every part of the Pacific ocean which had not undergone previous investigation, and to use his best endeavors to resolve the much-agitated question of a southern continent." The expedition reached Madeira on the 29th, and, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, explored the specified latitudes, but without discovering land. After sailing over 3,660 leagues, reaching lat. 71° 10′ S., in lon. 106° 54′ W., and being out of sight of land 117 days, Cook became satisfied that no land existed within the limits of his researches, and sailed for New Zealand. After wintering among the Society islands, he examined the waters eastward of his former cruise, between lat. 60° and 70°; then explored the ocean between lat. 43° and 56°, from Easter island to the New Hebrides, discovered and named New Caledonia, and returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope to England, arriving 30 July, 1775. He was promoted to a post-captaincy on 9 Aug., 1775, appointed a captain of Greenwich hospital, chosen a member of the Royal society, 29 Feb., 1776, and received the Copleian gold medal for the best experimental paper of the year. In this paper he embodied an account of the successful method of preserving the health of men at sea, adopted by him as the result of his researches into the nature and use of anti-scorbutic medicines. A reward of £20,000 having been offered for the discovery of a northwest passage, Capt. Cook volunteered to take charge of an expedition to ascertain its practicability by making the attempt by way of Bering strait. He sailed from Plymouth, 12 July, 1776, with the "Resolution" and "Discovery," the latter under the command of Capt. Charles Clerke. Steering first for the Pacific ocean through the chain of newly discovered islands previously visited by him, he went as far north as lat. 65° in an endeavor to find a passage to the Atlantic. Several ships were at the same time attempting on the other side of the continent to find a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Not finding the desired highway, Capt. Cook turned his attention to the equatorial Pacific for the winter, discovering several small islands and groups, then bore away to the Friendly islands, where he cruised for several months. In January, 1778, he set out again for the north, and on his way discovered a group which he named the Sandwich islands, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich. Circumnavigating these, and laying down their position on the chart, he reached the coast of America in March, sailed up a sound since known as Cook's inlet, and, finding no passage through, set out for Bering strait, which he reached early in the summer of 1778, but was stopped by an impassable barrier of ice. Having carefully surveyed the Aleutian group, and determined the most westerly point of America and its distance, he reached the point still known by the name he gave it, Icy cape, 18 Aug., 1778, and did not turn back till the end of the month, having found it impossible to proceed. Returning to the Sandwich islands to prepare for another attempt northward the next year, he discovered Hawaii, the largest of the group, and Maui. He cruised about Hawaii several weeks, and found the natives peaceably disposed but addicted to stealing. One of the boats having been stolen on the night of 13 Feb., 1779, Cook determined to seize the person of the king and hold him until the boat should be returned or reparation made. With a lieutenant and nine men he went on shore for the purpose on 14 Feb. He succeeded in bringing the king nearly to the boats, when the chieftain's suspicions were aroused and he refused to embark. His wives, who were near at hand, set up a lamentation, and a shot from one of the boats, fired to prevent a canoe leaving the bay, accidentally killed a chief. The barbarians, aroused to fury, rushed upon Cook and his men. Four of the marines attending him were instantly killed, and the rest were obliged to retreat to the boats. Cook was the last to retire, when he received a blow that felled him to the ground. Springing immediately to his feet, he fought the crowds that swarmed upon him, but was soon overpowered and slain. His body and those of the marines were afterward cut up by the savages and probably devoured, only the bones of the great navigator being recovered by the expedition seven days later. These were deposited in a coffin, and buried in the sea. The account of

Cook's first voyage was published under the direction of Dr. Hawkesworth; his second was chronicled by himself; while the third was prepared from his journal by Lieut. King. The charts and plates illustrating the last were executed at the expense of the government, and half the profits of the work were given to his family. A narrative of the third voyage was also published in Hartford, Conn., by John Ledyard, who accompanied the expedition. Distinguished honors were paid to his memory, and a medal in commemoration of him was struck by order of the Royal society. His widow received a pension of £200 per annum, and each of his children £25.

COOK, James Merrill, financier, b. in Ballston, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1807; d. in Saratoga, 12 April, 1868. His father was a lawyer and judge in Saratoga county, and offered James a liberal education. But the son preferred the counting-room to the college, and devoted some years to a clerkship in New York city. When he was about thirty-one years of age he was elected to a local office in his native town. His ardent support of whig principles brought him followers, and he was chosen to many town and county offices during the succeeding ten years. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1846, and a member of the state senate in 1848–'51, and again in 1864–'5. In 1851 he received a certificate as state treasurer, and discharged the duties of the office for about a year, when the claims of his competitor in the election were established, and he retired. During 1854–'5 he filled the office of state comptroller with such marked ability that it resulted in his being offered the superintendency of the banking department of the state. In order to accept the office, it was necessary for him to divest himself of all interest in any banks in the state, and he was president of the Ballston Spa bank, having been one of the original corporators, and the owner of a large amount of stock in that and other institutions. At the solicitation of capitalists throughout the state, he sold out his stock and accepted the office. The salary had been but $2,500, but was by act of legislature increased to $5,000. Mr. Cook served from 30 Jan., 1856, till 16 April, 1861. Frauds were detected, worthless banks wound up, laws improved, guards and securities multiplied. To such an extent was his policy carried out that the financial crisis of 1857 did not affect the credit of the state. Though specie payments in the United States were generally suspended, the paper bills of New York state banks continued to pass at par throughout the country. His last report as superintendent of the banking department of New York called out elaborate reviews from various European journals. In 1858 his name was prominently before the republican convention as a candidate for governor, but at his own solicitation was withdrawn.

COOK, John, Canadian clergyman, b. in Sanquhar, Dumfries-shire, about 1810. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and received his theological training under Dr. Chalmers; was ordained by the presbytery of Dumbarton in 1835, in the year following arrived in Quebec, and shortly afterward was appointed pastor of St. Andrew's church in that city. When the disruption took place in 1843, he retained his connection with the Established church of Scotland, and when the establishment of Queen's college, Kingston, was determined upon, he exerted himself to secure the necessary endowment, and has been a trustee of the institution ever since. In 1857 he assumed the presidency temporarily, and during two sessions acted as professor of divinity. The founding of Morin college, Quebec, was largly due to his efforts, and after its establishment he was the lecturer on divinity. In 1861 he proposed resolutions favoring a union between the free and the established branches of the Presbyterian church, and in 1875 such a union was effected, when Dr. Cook was moderator of the first general assembly.

COOK, Joseph, author, b. in Ticonderoga, N. Y., 26 Jan., 1838. He is the son of a farmer. When he was nine years of age he attended an auction of a district-school library, and purchased every book of merit in the collection. As a reward for good scholarship he was offered his choice between a watch and a cyclopædia, and chose the latter. He entered Yale in 1858, but, his health becoming impaired, he left early in 1861. In 1863 he entered Harvard as a junior, and was graduated in 1865, not only receiving high honors, but carrying off several prizes. Mr. Cook then studied three years at Andover, adding a fourth year for special study of advanced religious and philosophical thought. A license was granted to him, but he declined all invitations to any settlement as pastor. He preached in Andover during 1868–'70, and was acting pastor in Lynn, Mass., in 1870–'1. In 1871 he went to Europe and studied at Halle, Leipsic, Berlin, and Heidelberg, then travelled in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and northern Africa. Returning to the United States near the close of 1873, he became a lecturer on the relations of religion, science, and current reform. His lectures in Tremont temple, Boston, soon became widely known as the "Boston Monday Lectures," and, although delivered at noonday, they drew audiences to the full capacity of the hall, which seats 3,000. The lectures were reported in many newspapers, and were afterward issued in book-form. Philosophy, science, and politics were discussed, and so great was their popularity that a series was prepared for general delivery. The following topics were selected, and, as occasion offered, the lectures were delivered in various cities of the United States: 1. "Does Death end All?" 2. "Seven Modern Wonders." 3. "Ultimate America." 4. "Certainties in Religion." 5. "England and America as Competitors and Allies." 6. "Political Signs of the Times." 7. "Alcohol and the Human Brain." 8. "Law and Labor, Property and Poverty." 9. "God in Natural Law." 10. "Religious Signs of the Times." 11. "What saves Men, and Why?" 12. "A Night on the Acropolis." During the winter of 1878–'9 Mr. Cook conducted a Boston Monday-noon lectureship and a New York Thursday-evening lectureship, besides filling a large number of engagements. In 1880, in answer to invitations from abroad, he decided to make a lecturing tour around the world. He was everywhere received with immense audiences. He made 135 public appearances in Great Britain, passed several months in Germany and Italy, and went to India by way of Greece, Palestine, and Egypt. From India his tour extended to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Sandwich islands, returning home by way of San Francisco. In Japan he gave twelve lectures—six in English and six through an interpreter—to audiences composed chiefly of Japanese students, teachers, and public men. Mr. Cook's popularity arises from the fact that he attempts to show that science is in harmony with religion and the Bible. His published works are "Biology" (Boston, 1877); "Transcendentalism" (1877); "Orthodoxy" (1877); "Conscience" (1878); "Heredity" (1878); "Marriage" (1878); "Labor" (1879); "Socialism" (1880); "Occident" (1884); "Orient" (1886).

COOK, Lemuel, soldier, b. in Plymouth, Litchfield co., Conn., in 1764; d. in Clarendon, N. Y., 20 May, 1866. He entered the army at the age of seventeen, participated in the campaign against Cornwallis in Virginia, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, signed by Gen. Washington, which he retained until his death. Soon after leaving the army he married Hannah Curtis, of Cheshire, Conn., by whom he had eleven children. He married again when he was seventy years old. In his earlier married years he was a farmer near Utica, N. Y.; during the last thirty years of his life he lived at Clarendon. His pension for many years was $100 a year, increased in 1863 to $200, and the last year of his life to $300.

COOK, Marc, author, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 March, 1854; d. in Utica, N. Y., 4 Oct., 1882. He was a son of the Rev. Theodore Dwight Cook, a Universalist clergyman. His early education was received in the public schools of Utica; but before he had learned to write he showed his precocity by dictating verses and stories to the older boys. A few years later he established a semi-monthly paper, entitled "The Boy's Companion," which was followed by "The Enterprise," a monthly of more pretentious character, the joint production of himself and E. M. Rewey. He entered Hamilton college at the age of sixteen, but did not complete his course. While there he wrote "To a Pretty Schoolma'am," and other poems, which were widely copied. In 1874 he left college and devoted himself to journalism. In 1879 he made the experiment of a prolonged sojourn in the Adirondacks for the cure of consumption, and as a result of seventeen months' experience published "Camp Lou" in "Harper's Magazine" for May, 1881, which attracted wide attention and was expanded into "The Wilderness Cure" (New York, 1881). Many of his *vers de société* had appeared under the pen-name of Vandike Brown, and his widow collected a sufficient number to fill a volume, and published it under that title (Boston, 1883).—His brother, **Theodore Pease,** journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 Dec., 1844, entered the army at the age of eighteen and served through the civil war, being finally on the staff of Gen. John C. Robinson. He was graduated at Columbia law-school in 1867, but devoted himself to journalism in Utica. During the presidential canvass of 1876 he wrote the "Lives of Tilden and Hendricks" (New York, 1876). The best known of his poems are "Blue-Beard" and "An Ode for Decoration-Day" (1872).

COOK, Martha Elizabeth Duncan Walker, author, b. in Northumberland, Pa., 23 July, 1806; d. in Hoboken, N. J., 15 Sept., 1874. She was a sister of Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, and was educated by her father. She married at the age of eighteen Lieut. (afterward General) William Cook. Mrs. Cook was for nearly two years, 1863–'4, editor of the "Continental Monthly," published in New York, and contributed many poems, sketches, and tales to that periodical. She was a good linguist, and translated several works from the German and French. Among these were Liszt's "Life of Chopin," translated from the French (Philadelphia, 1863); "The Undivine Comedy, and Other Poems," by Count Sigismund Krasinski, translated from the Polish through the German and French (1875); and "Life of Joan of Arc," from the German of Guido Goerres, published as a serial in the "Freeman's Journal."

COOK, Philip, soldier, b. in Twiggs county, Ga., 31 July, 1817. He was educated at Oglethorpe university, studied law at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession in Americus, Ga. In 1859, 1860, and 1863 he served in the state senate. He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, as a private, and before the end of the war had risen to a brigadier-generalship. In 1865 he was elected to congress, but was not allowed to take his seat, by reason of the "disability clause," incurred by his taking up arms against the Union. After the repeal of the law creating this clause he was elected to congress three times, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1879.

COOK, Russell S., secretary of the American tract society, b. in New Marlborough, Berkshire co., Mass., 6 March, 1811; d. in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1864. His early life was devoted to study. On arriving at manhood he entered a lawyer's office in Syracuse, N. Y., but soon changed his choice of a profession and entered the theological seminary at Auburn, and, after graduation, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Lanesboro', Mass., in 1836. In 1838, his voice failing, he became connected with the American tract society, and in May, 1839, was elected one of the corresponding secretaries, filling the office for eighteen years. His first efforts were directed to the expansion of the volume circulation, and in three and a half years he succeeded in distributing 800,000 volumes. In 1841, that he might meet the wants of remote neighborhoods, Mr. Cook began what was afterward developed into the system of American colportage. With this great work he was wholly identified, devoting to it his untiring energies; and so successfully that, in 1856, after fifteen years, the society had on its list 547 colporteurs, besides 115 students who labored only during vacations. Its current receipts had increased from $131,000 in 1839 to $415,000 in 1856. He established in 1843 the "American Messenger," a monthly publication, with a German edition, the "Botschafter." This was soon followed by the "Child's Paper," the first of illustrated papers for children. The monthly issue of these periodicals soon reached an aggregate of 500,000 copies. In 1853 and 1856 he went to Europe and established his system of colportage in Scotland. Failing health obliged him to give up his labors as secretary in 1857; but, somewhat regaining his vigor, he afterward became identified with various religious undertakings, and labored with unabated resolution to the last.

COOK, Valentine, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania in 1765; d. in Logan county, Ky., in 1820. His father removed to western Virginia when Valentine was a child. He became a convert to Methodism at an early age, and immediately began preaching. His father sent him to Cokesbury college, but at the end of a year or two he returned home, and in 1788 began itinerant labors, and in 1794 became presiding elder. About 1796 he originated the custom of calling anxious sinners to the front to be prayed for, which afterward became universal in the Methodist denomination. In 1798 he moved to Kentucky, and there married a niece of Gov. Slaughter. In 1799 he took charge of Bethel seminary, and was afterward for some time principal of Harrodsburg academy, finally settling in Logan county. In 1819 he made a preaching-tour to the east on horseback, visiting Lexington, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He possessed rare power as a preacher, and instituted revivals wherever he went, but was erratic in his manner and negligent in his dress. He was well versed in German, and on one occasion stayed with a German family, who, ignorant of his knowledge, indulged in many uncomplimentary remarks about him. Before re-

tiring for the night he asked permission to pray, began his invocation in English, and then changed to German. Consternation seized the members of the household when they recalled their remarks, and they fled, leaving him to care for himself.

COOK, Zebedee, insurance manager, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 11 Jan., 1786; d. in Framingham, 24 Jan., 1858. At an early age he went to Boston to seek his fortune. He first entered on a mercantile career, but in 1815 turned his attention to insurance, and was among the first to introduce into this country the system known as "mutual insurance." He was made president in 1822 of the Eagle insurance company, and held the office until 1828. During the next ten years he developed his ideas so thoroughly that in 1838 he was invited to New York to become president of the Mutual safety insurance company, the first established in that city on the system of a division of profits between the insurers and the insured. The business transacted was entirely marine. While Mr. Cook was a resident of Boston he was, in addition to his business requirements, deeply interested in horticulture and rural improvements. By an article published 9 Jan., 1829, in the "New-England Farmer," he gave the first impulse to the formation of the Massachusetts horticultural society. On 24 Feb. a meeting was held in his office, and the society was incorporated on 12 June. Gen. Dearborn was the first president, and Mr. Cook vice-president. On the resignation of Gen. Dearborn in 1834, Mr. Cook was elected to the vacancy. By his efforts the Isabella grape was introduced into New England. He procured the cuttings and began the culture. He served in the Massachusetts legislature from 1835 till 1839. After nearly twenty years' residence and business in New York, he retired, at the age of seventy-one, to Framingham, Mass.

COOKE, Amos Starr, missionary, b. in Danbury, Conn., 1 Dec., 1810; d. in Honolulu, Sandwich islands, 20 March, 1871. He was graduated at Yale in 1834, entered the service of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions in 1836, and arrived at the Sandwich islands in April, 1837, where, in June, 1839, he took charge of the education of the royal family and nobility. He retained the direction of the royal school for ten years, educating the last two Kamehamehas, and doing much toward shaping their characters.

COOKE, Edward, educator, b. in Bethlehem, N. H., 19 Jan., 1812. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1838, and taught natural science in Amenia seminary, N. Y., from 1838 till 1840, when he became principal of the newly established seminary at Pennington, N. J. From 1847 till 1853 he was pastor of Methodist churches in and near Boston, and in 1853 became president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis. While holding this office he was one of the first to become interested in the education of the northwestern Indians. In 1857-'60 he was one of the regents of normal schools in Wisconsin. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1855, and on his return to Massachusetts, in 1861, he became one of the board of examiners of that college, and pastor of the Cambridge Methodist church. From 1864 till 1874 he was principal of the Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and from that year till 1884 president of Claflin university and State agricultural college at Orangeburg, S. C. In the latter year he resigned on account of ill health, and has since resided at Newton Centre, Mass.

COOKE, Edwin Francis, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, Susquehanna co., Pa., 11 Sept., 1835; d. in Santiago, Chili, 6 Aug., 1867. He was educated at Mount Retirement seminary, Deckertown, N. J. He entered the national service at the beginning of the civil war as a captain in the 2d New York light cavalry, rose to the command of his regiment, and finally became chief of staff in Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry division. In 1863 he was associated with Col. Dahlgren in command of the force that was sent to enter Richmond from the south, and his horse was killed under him by the same volley that terminated Dahlgren's life. Being taken prisoner, he was confined for several months in one of the underground cells in Libby prison, where he lost his health. From Libby prison he was sent to other prisons in South Carolina and Georgia. He once succeeded in escaping, but, after wandering two months through South and North Carolina, was recaptured. He was finally exchanged in March, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He accepted the office of secretary to the Chilian legation, in the vain hope that the climate might benefit his health, received his commission on 11 Nov., 1865, and remained in Santiago till disease, induced by his imprisonment, terminated his life.

COOKE, Eleutheros, congressman, b. in Granville, N. Y., 25 Dec., 1787; d. in Sandusky, Ohio, 27 Dec., 1864. His name was given him in commemoration of the framing of the Federal constitution in 1787, the year of his birth. After receiving a liberal education, he studied law and began practice in Granville, but removed in 1817 to Madison, Ind., in 1819 to Bloomingville, Ohio, and in 1820 to Sandusky, where he rose to the front rank of his profession. He was for several years a member of the legislature, and was elected to congress as a whig, serving one term, from 1831 till 1833. He was a candidate for re-election, and received a majority of the votes cast, but was defeated on a technicality. While he was in congress, Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio, was assaulted on the street by Gen. Houston, in consequence of remarks made on the floor of the house. In bringing the matter before congress, Mr. Cooke said that if he and his friends were denied protection by that body, he would "flee to the bosom of his constituents," and this expression was taken up by his political opponents and remained a catch-word for some time. Mr. Cooke was the pioneer of railroad enterprise in the west, having been the projector of the Mad River railroad, now the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati railroad.—His son, **Jay,** banker, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 10 Aug., 1821, went in 1838 to Philadelphia, where he entered the banking-house of E. W. Clark & Co. as a clerk, and became a partner in 1842. He retired in 1858, and in 1861 established a new firm of which he was the head. Through the influence of Salmon P. Chase, Mr. Cooke's personal friend, this house became the government agent for the placing of the war loans, and by his success in negotiating them Mr. Cooke contributed materially to the success of the national cause. After the war the firm acted as agents for the Northern Pacific railroad, and its suspension in 1873, growing out of its connection with that enterprise, was one of the causes of the financial panic of that year. Mr. Cooke subsequently resumed business with success.—Another son, **Henry D.,** journalist, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 23 Nov., 1825; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 29 Feb., 1881, was graduated at Transylvania university, Kentucky, in 1844, and began the study of the law, but soon turned his attention to writing for the press. In 1847 he sailed for Valparaiso, Chili, as an *attaché* to the American consul there, but

was shipwrecked. Being detained at St. Thomas after the wreck, he conceived the idea of a steamship line from New York to California via the isthmus of Panama, and wrote concerning it to the Philadelphia "United States Gazette" and the New York "Courier and Enquirer." The attention of the state department was called to the correspondence by Consul W. G. Moorhead, and in about two years the Pacific mail steamship company was organized. Mr. Cooke afterward lived in California, where he was actively connected with shipping interests. He was the first to announce to the authorities at Washington, through a despatch from the military governor of California, the discovery of gold in the Sacramento valley. Becoming involved by suretyship for a reckless speculator, he lost his fortune, and returned to Sandusky in comparative poverty. He then engaged in journalism, becoming one of the owners of the Sandusky "Register," and afterward of the Columbus "State Journal." In 1856 he was a presidential elector, and in 1861 became a partner in the house of Jay Cooke & Co. He was appointed the first governor of the District of Columbia, but resigned in 1873. The last twenty years of his life were spent in Georgetown, where he was noted for his benefactions. He built a mission church in that city, gave $20,000 toward an Episcopal church, and made other gifts for public benefit.

COOKE, Elisha, politician, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 Sept., 1637; d. 31 Oct., 1715. He was graduated at Harvard in 1657. After serving as an assistant under the old government, he was sent to England in 1689 as the agent of Massachusetts for the restoration of the charter. Being unwilling to submit to any abridgment of the liberties of the people, he opposed the new charter in 1691. He was elected councillor in 1693, and rejected by Gov. Phipps, but was re-elected in 1694, and continued in the council till 1703, when Gov. Dudley negatived his election, continuing to do so for several years in succession. He was a physician by profession, and was highly esteemed as such. He served in places of public trust over forty years.—His son, **Elisha,** b. in Boston, 20 Dec., 1678; d. 24 Aug., 1737, was graduated at Harvard in 1697. He was a representative to the general court from 1713 till 1734, and in the former year opposed a public bank. He was elected to the council in 1717, took the popular side against Gov. Shute, and, on his re-election in 1718, was informed by that magistrate that "his attendance at the board would be excused." In 1720 he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, but was rejected by the governor, who dissolved the assembly when it refused to admit his right to control its action. He was agent for the province in London in 1723, and was again chosen to the council in May, 1726, soon after his return. He was appointed a justice of the court of common pleas in Suffolk county in 1730. Mr. Cooke was long the leader of the popular party in the province, and published several political tracts.

COOKE, George Frederick, English actor, b. in Westminster, 17 April, 1756; d. in New York, 26 Sept., 1812. His father, an Irish captain of dragoons, died soon after his birth, and he removed with his mother to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where he was apprenticed to a printer. A strolling company interested him in the theatre, and, after frequently taking part in private theatricals, he left his trade in 1771, and in 1776 made his first public appearance in Brentford in the tragedy of "Jane Shore." After acting with various provincial companies he made his first decided success at Manchester in 1784. He joined the Dublin company in 1794, became the hero of the stage there and in Cork and Manchester, and in 1800 played Richard III. with success at Covent Garden theatre, London. For ten years he was the rival of John Kemble, and played both in tragedy and comedy in the largest cities in Great Britain, his most popular characters being Richard III., Shylock, Iago, Sir Giles Overreach, Kitely, and Sir Pertinax Macsycophant. He sailed for the United States in 1810, and appeared, on 21 Oct., as Richard III. before 2,000 spectators in the Park theatre, New York. Here, before the play began, he requested the audience to stand while "God Save the King" should be played, and finally carried his point, calmly taking snuff during the tumult that followed his demand. His conduct was equally capricious at Philadelphia and Baltimore; but his acting, which was the finest that had been seen in this country, attracted large audiences. His inveterate habits of intemperance, which had long vexed his managers, finally terminated his life. He is buried in St. Paul's churchyard, New York city, where a monument was erected to his memory by Edmund Kean in 1821. It was repaired by Charles Kean in 1846, and again by Edward A. Sothern in 1874. The inscription, written by the poet Halleck, includes the couplet:

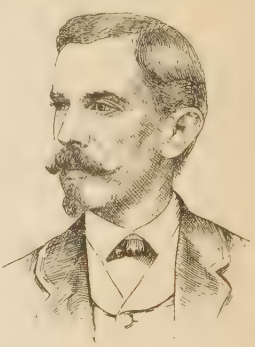
"Three kingdoms claim his birth,
Both hemispheres pronounce his worth."

Kean considered Cooke the greatest of modern actors, Garrick alone excepted. His memoirs were written by William Dunlap (2 vols., London, 1812), and Dunlap's novel, "Thirty Years Ago" (1836), contains notes of his conversation and many incidents of his life and character.

COOKE, John P., musician, b. in Chester, England, 31 Oct., 1820; d. in New York city, 4 Nov., 1865. His father was a musician and actor. After leading the orchestra of the Adelphi, the Strand, and Astley's, London, he came in 1850 to New York as leader at Burton's theatre in Chambers street, and was afterward musical director at several other New York theatres. He composed and arranged music for the "Winter's Tale," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and other Shakespearian plays, and when engaged at the Old Broadway theatre wrote melodies for the "Sea of Ice," which added much to its success. He also composed several pieces that have been thought worthy of more pretentious musicians.

COOKE, John Rogers, lawyer, b. in Bermuda in 1788; d. in Richmond, Va., 10 Dec., 1854. He practised law in Virginia with distinction for more than forty years, and during that time was concerned in nearly all the great cases carried to the higher courts of that state. He held a commission, in 1807, in the Frederick troop that marched to the seaboard when the "Chesapeake" was fired upon, and in 1814 he was a member of the legislature. In 1829 he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Virginia, and served, with Chief-Justice Marshall, ex-President Madison, and John Randolph, on the

committee of seven that drafted that instrument. He possessed a vigorous and penetrating mind, and has been called "the model of lofty courtesy, chivalry, and generosity."—His brother, **Philip St. George,** soldier, b. near Leesburg, Va., 13 June, 1809, after studying at the Academy of Martinsburg, Va., entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1827, and was assigned to the 6th infantry. He was stationed for many years on the frontier, and in the Black Hawk war was adjutant of his regiment at the battle of Bad Axe River, 2 Aug., 1832. He became first lieutenant in the 1st dragoons on 4 March, 1833, and captain on 31 May, 1835. He escorted a party of Santa Fé traders to the Arkansas river in 1843, and on 30 June of that year captured a Texan military expedition. During the Mexican war he commanded a Missouri volunteer battalion in California from 1846 till 1847, and in 1848 a regiment in the city of Mexico, having been promoted to major on 16 Feb., 1847, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 20 Feb., for his conduct in California. Afterward he was engaged in various Indian expeditions, commanding the cavalry in the action at Blue Water, 3 Sept., 1855. He commanded in Kansas during the troubles there in 1856–'7, performing that delicate duty to the satisfaction of all, and was at the head of the cavalry in the Utah expedition of 1857–'8, becoming colonel of the 2d dragoons on 14 June, 1858. In 1859 he prepared a new system of cavalry tactics, which was adopted for the service in November, 1861 (revised ed., 1883). In June, 1861, Col. Cooke published a letter in which he declared that he owed allegiance to the general government rather than to his native state of Virginia. He was promoted to brigadier-general on 12 Nov., 1861, and commanded all the regular cavalry in the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, particularly in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg, Gaines's Mills, and Glendale. He sat on courts-martial in 1862–'3, commanded the Baton Rouge district till 1864, and till 1866 was general superintendent of the recruiting service. He was at the head of the Department of the Platte in 1866–'7, of that of the Cumberland in 1869–'70, and of the Department of the Lakes from 1870 till 1873. On 29 Oct., 1873, he was placed on the retired list, having been in active service more than forty-five years. Gen. Cooke has published "Scenes and Adventures in the Army" (Philadelphia, 1856), and "The Conquest of New Mexico and California; an Historical and Personal Narrative" (1878). His daughter married Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader.—John Rogers's son, **Philip Pendleton,** poet, b. in Martinsburg, Va., 26 Oct., 1816; d. 20 Jan., 1850, was graduated at Princeton in 1834, and studied law with his father. Before he was of age he had begun practice. He had little partiality for his profession, and devoted himself to literature and to field sports, of which he was very fond. Before his death he was famous as the greatest huntsman in the Shenandoah valley. He published several poems in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" at an early period, and became a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger" on its establishment. Mr. Cooke was stately and impressive in manner, and a brilliant talker. His only publication in book-form was "Froissart Ballads, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1847). At the time of his death he was publishing serially a romance entitled "Chevalier Merlin." His short lyrics, "Florence Vane," "To My Daughter Lily," and "Rosa Lee," were very popular. The first named has been translated into many languages, and has been set to music by celebrated composers. Among his tales are "John Carpe," "The Crime of Andrew Blair," and "The Gregories of Hackwood."—Another son, **John Esten,** author, b. in Winchester, Va., 3 Nov., 1830; d. near Boyce, Clarke co., Va., 27 Sept., 1886, left school at sixteen, studied law with his father, and, after practising about four years, devoted himself to literature. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war, and served first as a private in the artillery and afterward in the cavalry, being engaged in nearly all the battles in Virginia, most of the time as a member of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's staff. At Lee's surrender he was inspector-general of the horse-artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia. His writings relate almost entirely to Virginia, and describe the life, manners, and history of the people of that state. His war-books are records of personal observation and opinion. In a letter written a few months before his death Mr. Cooke says: "I still write stories for such periodicals as are inclined to accept romance, but whether any more of my work in that field will appear in book-form is uncertain. Mr. Howells and the other realists have crowded me out of popular regard as a novelist, and have brought the kind of fiction I write into general disfavor. I do not complain of that, for they are right. They see, as I do, that fiction should faithfully reflect life, and they obey the law, while I can not. I was born too soon, and am now too old to learn my trade anew. But in literature, as in everything else, advance should be the law, and he who stands still has no right to complain if he is left behind. Besides, the fires of ambition are burned out of me, and I am serenely happy. My wheat-fields are green as I look out from the porch of the Briers, the corn rustles in the wind, and the great trees give me shade upon the lawn. My three children are growing up in such nurture and admonition as their race has always deemed fit, and I am not only content, but very happy, and much too lazy to entertain any other feeling toward my victors than one of warm friendship and sincere approval." His publications include "Leather Stocking and Silk," a story (New York, 1854); "The Virginia Comedians" (2 vols., 1854); "The Youth of Jefferson," based on the letters of that statesman (1854); "Ellie," a novel (Richmond, Va., 1855); "The Last of the Foresters" (New York, 1856); "Henry St. John, Gentleman; a Tale of 1774–'5," sequel to the "Comedians" (1859); "Life of Stonewall Jackson" (Richmond, 1863; enlarged ed., New York, 1876); "Surry of Eagle's Nest," a picture of military incidents in the Confederate cavalry, in auto-biographical form, purporting to be "from MS. of Col. Surry" (New York, 1866); "Wearing of the Gray" (1867); "Mohun, or the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins," sequel to the foregoing (1868);



John Esten Cooke

"Fairfax" (1868); "Hilt to Hilt," a romantic story of 1864 (1869); "Out of the Foam" (1869); "Hammer and Rapier," war sketches (1870); "The Heir of Gaymount" (1870); "Life of Gen. R. E. Lee" (1871); "Dr. Van Dyke," a story of Virginia in the last century (1872); "Her Majesty the Queen" (Philadelphia, 1873); "Pretty Mrs. Gaston, and other Stories" (New York, 1874); "Justin Harley" (Philadelphia, 1874); "Canolles," a story of Cornwallis's Virginia campaign (Detroit, 1877); "Professor Pressensee," a story (New York, 1878); "Mr. Grantley's Idea," "Virginia Bohemians," and "Stories of the Old Dominion" (1879); "Virginia; a History of the People" (Boston, 1883); "My Lady Pokahontas" (1884); and "The Maurice Mystery" (New York, 1885). Besides these, Mr. Cooke wrote several novels not issued in permanent form, and a mass of stories, sketches, and verses for periodicals. The last product of his pen was an article written for this work.—Philip St. George's son, **John R.**, entered the army in 1855 as second lieutenant of the 8th infantry, became first lieutenant, 28 Jan., 1861, and, resigning on 30 May, entered the Confederate service, where he rose to the rank of brigadier-general.

COOKE, Josiah Parsons, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Oct., 1827. He received his early education at the Boston Latin-school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1848. During the following year he became tutor in mathematics, subsequently instructor in chemistry, and in 1850 Erving professor of chemistry and mineralogy. Under his direction the course in chemistry has been developed from a very small beginning until facilities are afforded for study and investigation not excelled elsewhere. Prof. Cooke was the first to introduce laboratory instruction into the undergraduate course of an American college; and has successfully labored to render the inductive methods of experimental science a legitimate means of liberal culture not only in the college but also in the preparatory school. Prof. Cooke's work has been largely that of instructing, and, in addition to his duties at Harvard, he has given courses of popular lectures in Baltimore, Brooklyn, Lowell, Washington, and Worcester, besides five courses at the Lowell institute in Boston. As director of the chemical laboratory of Harvard college, he has published numerous contributions to chemical science, most of which have been collected in a volume entitled "Chemical and Physical Researches" (1881), which includes much of his scientific work. The investigation on the atomic weight of antimony (1880) was one of the most brilliant and perfect pieces of chemical work ever executed in this country. It received the commendation of chemists both in the United States and Europe, and its results have been accepted. His numerous mineral analyses, with descriptions of new species, have appeared in the "American Journal of Sciences" and in the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts," with both of which journals he has been editorially connected. His "New Chemistry" was the earliest exposition of a consistent system of chemistry based on the principles of molecular mechanics. Its philosophy has been widely accepted both in England and in Germany, and the book has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. Prof. Cooke is a member of many scientific societies. In 1872 he was elected to the National academy of sciences, and he is also an honorary fellow of the London chemical society, a distinction which, in this country, is shared with but one other. In 1882 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge, England. His published works are of two kinds. The scientific includes "Chemical Problems and Reactions" (Cambridge, 1857); "Elements of Chemical Physics" (Boston, 1860); "First Principles of Chemical Philosophy" (1868; revised ed., 1882); and "The New Chemistry" (New York, 1872; revised ed., 1884); "Fundamental Principles of Chemistry" (Cambridge, 1886). The literary comprise "Religion and Chemistry" (New York, 1864) and "Scientific Culture and other Essays" (New York, 1881; with additions, 1885).

Josiah P. Cooke

COOKE, Josiah Platt, delegate to congress, b. in Danbury, Conn., in 1730; d. there in 1816. He was graduated at Yale in 1750, and was a delegate from his state to congress under the old confederation from 1784 till 1788.

COOKE, Nicholas, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Providence, 3 Feb., 1717; d. 14 Sept., 1782. In December, 1774, he was one of the committee of inspection of the town of Providence, a body invested with the general powers of a committee of safety. He was deputy-governor from May till October, 1775, and chairman of public assemblies at Providence on numerous occasions during that exciting period of the revolution. He was governor from October, 1775, till May, 1778. The inscription on his monument in Providence says he "merited and won the approbation of his fellow-citizens, and was honored with the friendship and confidence of Washington."—His grandson, **Nicholas Francis,** physician, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 Aug., 1829; d. in Chicago, Ill., 1 Feb., 1885, entered Brown university in 1846, but left before graduation, studied medicine in Providence, and in 1852 made a tour of the world. On his return he studied in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and at Jefferson medical college, but soon afterward became a convert to homœopathy. After entering into partnership with Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence, the first homœopathic graduate in the United States, Dr. Cooke removed to Chicago in 1855, and remained there till his death. He became professor of chemistry in Hahnemann medical college, on its organization in 1859, and was subsequently transferred to the chair of theory and practice. He resigned in 1870, and in 1872 filled for one session the chair of special pathology and diagnosis in Pulte medical college, Cincinnati. He also declined professorships in several other medical colleges. Dr. Cooke was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church till about 1875, when he became a Roman Catholic. He was particularly skilful in diagnosis. He published "Satan in Society" (New York, 1871) and "Antiseptic Medication" (Chicago, 1882), besides contributions to medical periodicals, including an able article on "Pancreas Disease" in the "Clinique" of 15 Nov., 1884.

COOKE, Parsons, clergyman, b. in Hadley, Mass., 18 Feb., 1800; d. in Lynn, Mass., 12 Feb., 1864. He was graduated at Williams in 1822, studied theology with Dr. Griffin, at that time president of Williams college, and on 26 June, 1826, was ordained pastor of a newly organized

Congregational church in Ware, Mass. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1836, and a few months afterward became pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Lynn, Mass., where he remained until his death. The financial embarrassment of his congregation, occasioned by the building of a new church, led him to undertake, in 1840, the editorship of the "New England Puritan," published in Boston, and he continued in journalism from the conviction that he could be useful in that work. The "Puritan" was subsequently united with the "Recorder," of which Dr. Cooke became senior editor, retaining the place until his death. Dr. Cooke was strongly Calvinistic in his views, constantly opposed the new-school or moderately Calvinistic Congregationalists, and occasionally became involved in discussions with other denominations. As a preacher, he was doctrinal rather than hortatory. Williams college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1849. His publications include a sermon on "The Exclusiveness of Unitarianism," the cause of his first controversy (1829); a "History of German Anabaptism"; "A Century of Puritanism and a Century of its Opposites" (Boston, 1857); and occasional sermons and addresses.

COOKE, Rose Terry, author, b. in West Hartford, Conn., 17 Feb., 1827. She was graduated at Hartford female seminary in 1843, and married R. H. Cooke, of Winsted, Conn., in 1873. She has published "Poems by Rose Terry" (Boston, 1860); "Happy Dodd" (1879); "Somebody's Neighbors" (1881); and "Root-Bound" and "The Sphinx's Children" (1886). She has written many short magazine stories, some of them humorous, mainly describing New England life. "The Two Villages" is her best-known poem.

COOKINS, James, artist, b. in Terre Haute, Ind., about 1835. After studying two years in Munich, he opened a studio in Cincinnati in 1861. He studied again in Munich from 1865 till 1870, and then settled in Chicago, Ill. He has much talent as a landscape-painter, and his illustrations of fairy tales show great power of invention.

COOKMAN, George Grimston, clergyman, b. in Hull, England, 21 Oct., 1800; lost at sea in March, 1841. He came to the United States on business in 1823, and while here became convinced that it was his duty to preach the gospel. One of his objects in coming to this country was to bear some humble part in the emancipation of the slaves of the south. His father settled him in business in England and was anxious to detain him at home; but he came again to this country in 1825, officiated for a few months as a local preacher in Philadelphia, and at the ensuing session of the Philadelphia conference in 1826 was admitted into the Methodist ministry. He was transferred to Baltimore in 1833, and was twice chosen chaplain to congress. He preached every Sunday morning in the hall of representatives, and attracted great crowds, among whom were all the prominent statesmen of the day, including John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay. He sailed for England, 11 March, 1841, on the steamship "President," which was never heard from again. His style of pulpit oratory was nervous, elegant, and richly imaginative..—His son, **Alfred,** clergyman, b. in 1828; d. in Newark, N. J., 13 Nov., 1871, was educated in the schools of Baltimore and Washington, and under his father's care, and began preaching in Baltimore when only sixteen years old. He afterward joined the Philadelphia conference, and held pastorates in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Wilmington, New York, and other cities. His oratory resembled that of his father.—Another son, **John Emory,** b. in Carlisle, Pa., 8 June, 1836, was graduated at the Philadelphia college of arts, and at the Boston university theological school. He joined the New York conference in 1861, and has spent his ministry mostly in the vicinity of New York, with the exception of three years as pastor of Tremont street church, Boston. He received the degree of D. D. from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1876, and is now (1886) pastor of the Bedford street M. E. church, New York city.

COOLEY, Abiel A., inventor, b. in 1782; d. in Hartford, Conn., 18 Aug., 1858. He was a physician, and invented improvements in friction-matches, an ingenious shingle-machine, and one of the first power-presses in use. He was also the first to apply the cam-movement to pumps.

COOLEY, Le Roy Clark, chemist, b. in Point Peninsula, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1833. He was graduated at Union in 1858, where he followed a scientific course. From 1861 till 1874 he was professor of natural sciences in the New York state normal school, when he became professor of physics and chemistry in Vassar college. He has devised various forms of apparatus to facilitate laboratory instruction in physics and chemistry, and in 1868 invented an electric register by which piano-wires and tuning-forks leave an imprint of their vibrations, which was the first successful application of electricity to the purpose of recording swift periodic impulses in permanent characters. Prof. Cooley has contributed frequently to educational and scientific journals, and has published "A Text-Book of Physics" (New York, 1868); "A Text-Book of Chemistry" (1869); "Easy Experiments in Physical Science" (1870); "Natural Philosophy for High Schools" (1871); "Elements of Chemistry for High Schools" (1873); "The Student's Guide-Book and Note-Book" (Poughkeepsie, 1878); "The New Text-Book of Physics" (New York, 1880); "The New Text-Book of Chemistry" (1881); "The Beginner's Guide to Chemistry" (1886).

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, jurist, b. in Attica, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1824. He began the study of law in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1842, and, removing to Michigan in 1843, completed his legal studies at Adrian, where he was admitted to the bar in January, 1846. He practised his profession for the two following years at Tecumseh, after which he settled in Adrian. For a time he edited a newspaper, "The Watch-Tower," and in 1857 the state senate assigned to him the work of compiling the general statutes of Michigan, which were published in two volumes. In 1858 he was appointed reporter of the supreme court, an office which he retained for seven years, during which time he published eight volumes of reports. In 1859 he was made professor of law in the University of Michigan. In 1864 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy, and in 1869 was re-elected for the full term of eight years. In 1868–'9 he was chief justice, and in 1885 retired permanently from the bench. In 1881 a School of political science was established in the University of Michigan, and he assumed the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. He now (1886) holds the chair of American history in the University of Michigan, and is lecturer on constitutional law, and dean of the School of political science. He published a "Digest of Michigan Reports" (1866); "The Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (Boston, 1868; enlarged ed., 1871); and editions, with copious notes, of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1870) and Story's

"Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," with additional chapters on the "New Amendments" (1873); "The Law of Taxation" (1876); "The Law of Torts" (1879); "General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States" (1880); and "Michigan: A History of Governments" (Boston, 1885).

COOLIDGE, Carlos, governor of Vermont, b. in Windsor, Vt., in 1792; d. there, 15 Aug., 1866. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1811, and practised law in his native place for fifty-two years. He was attorney for the county from 1831 till 1836, and a representative in the legislature from 1834 till 1837, and from 1839 till 1842. He was speaker in 1836, and during his latter term was governor of Vermont, 1848–'50, and senator from 1855 till 1857. He received the degree of LL. D. from Middlebury in 1849.

COOLIDGE, Richard H., military surgeon, b. in the state of New York in 1816; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 23 Jan., 1866. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army from New York state in August, 1841, and served at various posts. In June, 1860, he was promoted surgeon, and was medical purveyor and director, Department of the Pacific, from January, 1861, till April, 1862. He was lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector from June, 1862, till October, 1865, was in the provost-marshal's department, Washington, D. C., till April, 1864, and on duty at Louisville, Ky., from May till November, 1864. He was made medical inspector of the Northern Department and of the Department of Pennsylvania in 1865, and subsequently promoted to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was medical director of the Department of North Carolina at the time of his death.

COOLIDGE, Sidney, scientist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1830; d. near Chickamauga, Ga., 19 Sept., 1863. He studied abroad from 1839 till 1850, first in Geneva and Vevay, and afterward in the Royal military college in Dresden. After his return to this country he assisted in the construction of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and in running the boundary-line of Minnesota. After working in the nautical-almanac office and in the Cambridge observatory, he was appointed in 1853 assistant astronomer to Com. Perry's Japan exploring expedition. In 1854 he assisted Prof. George P. Bond in his observations of the planet Saturn, and contributed drawings and notes to the published annals of the observatory. He took charge in 1855 of the chronometric expedition for determining the difference of longitude between Cambridge and Greenwich, and in 1856–'7 studied the dialects and astronomical superstitions of the Indians near Saguenay river and Lake Mistassinnie. Being in Mexico in 1858, he took part in the civil war of that year, was taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot, but was finally released and sent to the city of Mexico on parole. He took part in an Arizona land-survey in 1860, and in May, 1861, became major in the 16th U. S. infantry. He was superintendent of the regimental recruiting service in 1862, commanded regiments at different posts and camps, and was engaged at the battles of Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga, where he was killed. For his services in the latter fight he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

COOLIDGE, Susan. See WOOLSEY, SARAH C.

COOMBE, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Oct., 1758; d. in London, 15 Aug., 1822. He was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1766, and in 1768 went to England, where he was ordained priest and appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham. He returned to Philadelphia in 1772, and was chosen an assistant minister of Christ church and St. Peter's. On 20 July, 1775, the day appointed for a general fast by the Continental congress, he delivered a sermon, which was published (Philadelphia, 1775; 3d ed., Newport, 1776). Mr. Coombe supported the cause of the colonies until the passage of the Declaration of Independence, but felt that his ordination-oath did not permit him to follow the same course after that event. This decision caused him to be looked upon with suspicion, and just previous to the occupation of the city he was ordered to be arrested; but the order was not executed, and, after the British left the city in 1778, he obtained permission to go to New York, whence he sailed for England. He was subsequently chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and in 1794 was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1781 by the University of Dublin. He was an eloquent and impressive preacher. Josiah Quincy, Jr., speaks of one of his extempore prayers "which, in point of sentiment, propriety of expression, and true sublimity, excelled anything of the kind" he had ever heard. Dr. Coombe was the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, and Goldsmith. He published two poems: "Edwin, or the Emigrant" (Philadelphia, 1775), and "The Peasant of Auburn" (London, 1783).

COOMBS, Leslie, soldier, b. near Boonesboro, Clark co., Ky., 28 Nov., 1793; d. in Lexington, Ky., 21 Aug., 1881. His father, who served at the siege of Yorktown, removed from Virginia in 1782, and settled in the wilderness of Kentucky. Leslie, the twelfth child of this pioneer farmer, entered the army at the age of nineteen. In the campaign that ended in the disaster at the river Raisin, he was sent by Gen. Winchester with important despatches to Gen. Harrison. To deliver these he was obliged to traverse a wilderness, occupied by savages and covered with snow, for over a hundred miles, and suffered great privations. On 2 June, 1813, he was commissioned captain of spies in Dudley's regiment of Kentucky volunteers. He volunteered, with an Indian guide, to carry the intelligence of the approach of Gen. Clay's forces to Gen. Harrison, when the latter was besieged in Fort Meigs, but was overpowered in sight of the fort, and escaped to Fort Defiance. He bore a conspicuous part in the defeat of Col. Dudley, on 5 May, and was wounded at Fort Miami. After the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three, attaining high rank in the profession. In 1836 he raised, at his own expense, a regiment to aid Texas in her struggle for independence, and was commissioned colonel in August of that year. He was for several terms state auditor, and was many times elected to the legislature. When his old commander, Gen. Harrison, was a candidate for president, Coombs took a prominent part in the canvass. As a stump orator he was unsurpassed. At the beginning of the Mexican war he aided largely in raising volunteers in Kentucky. He was a strong whig, and earnestly devoted to the Union from the time when the question of secession was first advanced. In 1849 Henry Clay, who placed great trust in Gen. Coombs, wrote to him suggesting that Union meetings should be held throughout Kentucky, enclosing resolutions to be adopted. During the canvass of 1844 he made many speeches in the north and east in support of his friend Clay as a candidate for president. It was in defeating Gen. Coombs for congress that John C. Breckinridge won his earliest success in public life. Gen. Coombs's last public office was

that of clerk of the Kentucky court of appeals, to which he was elected by a large majority as the Union candidate in 1860. In opposition to the state guard, organized by Simon B. Buckner, which was only a school of recruits for the Confederate army, he organized and armed, in conjunction with Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, a body of loyal soldiers, who subsequently rendered effective service in the national cause. Gen. Coombs was one of the pioneers of railroad-building in the west.

COOPER, Elias Samuel, surgeon, b. in Butler county, Ohio, in 1821; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 13 Oct., 1862. He received a thorough medical education in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and began practice in Peoria, Ill. In 1855 he removed to San Francisco, where his eminent abilities and remarkable skill as an operating surgeon soon placed him at the head of his profession, and gained for him a high reputation among his professional brethren in the eastern states and in Europe. Dr. Cooper took an active part in the organization of the medical department of the University of the Pacific, the first medical school on the Pacific coast, and at the time of his death was professor of surgery and president of the medical faculty. He established the "San Francisco Medical Press," and was a contributor to eastern medical journals.

COOPER, Ellwood, horticulturist, b. in Sadsbury, Lancaster co., Pa., 24 May, 1829. He was educated in Harmony, after which he engaged in business in Port au Prince, W. I., and later in New York. About 1870 he removed to southern California and settled in Santa Barbara, where he has devoted his attention principally to the cultivation of fruits. On his farm are produced olives, grapes, English walnuts, and European almonds, in crops far exceeding those of the older countries; also oranges, lemons, Japanese persimmons, and other similar fruits. Mr. Cooper was the first in the United States to manufacture olive-oil and put it on the market. In connection with this industry he has invented various forms of machinery for use in the oil-works, and also a machine for hulling English walnuts, grading them as to size and washing them, thus not only effecting a great saving of labor, but making them more satisfactory for sale than can be done by hand. He has been president of the board of directors of Santa Barbara college, for three years was principal of the college, and is now (1886) president of the California state board of horticulture. He has published "Statistics of Trade with Hayti" (New York, 1868); "Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees" (San Francisco, 1876); and "A Treatise on Olive Culture" (1882).

COOPER, Ezekiel, clergyman, b. in Caroline county, Md., 22 Feb., 1763; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 Feb., 1847. He was the son of a revolutionary officer, and at the age of fourteen was so impressed by a sermon delivered by the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, that he at once determined to unite with the church. In 1784 he was placed upon circuit under Bishop Francis Asbury, and in 1787 admitted to membership in the conference. His first appointment in 1785 was to Long Island, and he had that entire territory for his circuit. A year later he was assigned to East New Jersey, and in 1787 to Trenton. In 1788 he was appointed to Baltimore, then to Annapolis, and afterward to Alexandria. During 1792–'3 he was presiding elder of the Boston district, after which he was successively in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Wilmington. In 1798 he became chairman of the Book Concern, and from 1799 till 1802 was stationed in Philadelphia as editor and general agent of that establishment. In this capacity he displayed rare ability, and during his administration imparted to it such impulse and organization that it has become one of the largest religious publishing establishments in the United States. Its capital stock, which was almost nothing when he first became connected with it, rose to nearly $50,000 during his period of office. He continued with the depository after its removal to New York, where, in 1804, he was stationed as preacher, after which he resumed his itinerant labors. In 1820 he was appointed to St. George's church in Philadelphia, but was soon afterward placed on the supernumerary list. He was distinguished for pulpit eloquence, logical ability, and varied knowledge. At the time of his death he was older in the ministry than any in the itinerancy of the Methodist church, either in Europe or America. He published sermons on the death of Bishop Francis Asbury (Philadelphia, 1819) and of the Rev. John Dickinson.

COOPER, George Henry, naval officer, b. in Fort Diamond, New York harbor, 27 July, 1821. He was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy on 14 Aug., 1837, and during that year was attached to the fleet on the coast of Florida, which was co-operating with the army in boat expeditions against the Seminole Indians. From 1838 till 1842 he was attached to the frigate "Constitution" on the Pacific, after which he spent some time in the naval school, then in Philadelphia. He was promoted to passed midshipman in June, 1843, and served on the "Flirt" during the Mexican war. This vessel reported to Gen. Taylor in March, 1846, and Mr. Cooper commanded a detachment of men at Point Isabel, Texas, in May. After the capture of Monterey he was transferred to Com. Connor's squadron, and was present at the attacks on Tobasco, Alvarado, and Tuspan. From 1847 till 1851 he served at Norfolk, and then for five years was attached to the "Susquehanna" in the East India squadron. He received his commission as lieutenant, 8 May, 1851, and on his return from the East Indies again spent two years at Norfolk, after which he served on the frigate "Roanoke" in the home squadron, and later at the navy-yard in Portsmouth. In July, 1862, he was made commander and given the supply-vessel "Massachusetts," of the Atlantic squadron, and in 1863 was in command of the "Mercedita," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. For seven weeks he commanded the monitor "Sangamon" inside of the Charleston roads, employed on picket-duty, and acted in concert with the army, constantly shelling Fort Sumter and the batteries on Sullivan's island. Later he was stationed in Stone inlet, S. C., as senior officer, co-operating with the army in expeditions against the enemy, and frequently engaged at short range. From 1863 till 1867 he commanded successively the "Sonoma," the "Glaucus," and the "Winooski," and, after receiving his commission as captain in December, 1867, was stationed at the Norfolk navy-yard. He then spent some time at sea in command of the frigate "Colorado," and in 1872–'3 was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard. In June, 1874, he was promoted to commodore, after which he had charge of the Pensacola navy-yard. From 1878 till 1880 he was president of the board of inspection, and commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard until 1882. In November, 1881, he was commissioned rear-admiral and given command of the North Atlantic station, with headquarters in New York. In 1884 he was placed on the retired list.

COOPER, Henry, senator, b. in Columbia, Tenn., 22 Aug., 1827. He was graduated at West Tennessee university, Jackson, in 1847, and stud-

J. Fenimore Cooper

ied law. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Shelbyville. He was elected to the state legislature in 1853, and again in 1857. In April, 1862, he was appointed judge of the 7th judicial circuit in Tennessee, an office which he retained until 1866, when for a year he was professor in the law-school at Lebanon, Tenn. Subsequently he settled in Nashville, and resumed his practice. He was elected to the state senate in 1869, and in 1870 was chosen as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1877.

COOPER, James, senator, b. in Frederick county, Md., 8 May, 1810; d. in Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, 28 March, 1863. He studied at St. Mary's college, and was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1832, after which he studied law with Thaddeus Stevens. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Gettysburg, Pa. He was elected to congress as a Whig, and served for two terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843. He was a member of the state legislature during the years 1843, 1844, 1846, and 1848, and its speaker in 1847. In 1848 he was made attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Whig, holding office from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1855. On the expiration of his term he settled in Philadelphia, and later in Frederick City, Md. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he took command of all the volunteers in Maryland, and organized them into regiments. On 17 May, 1861, he was made brigadier-general in the volunteer service, his appointment being among the first that were made during the war. Later he was placed in command of Camp Chase, where he served until his death.

COOPER, James B., naval officer, b. in Bucks county, Pa., 6 March, 1753; d. in Haddonfield, N. J., 5 Feb., 1854. He served during the revolutionary war as captain in Lee's legion, and was actively engaged in the contests at Stony Point, Paulus Hook, Guilford Court-House, and Eutaw Springs. In 1812 he entered the navy as master, and served in that capacity during the war. He was promoted to lieutenant in April, 1822, and became commander in September, 1841.—His son, **Benjamin,** naval officer, b. in New Jersey about 1793; d. in Brooklyn, L. I., 1 June, 1850. He was appointed to the U. S. navy as midshipman on 16 Jan., 1809, and served with distinction during the war of 1812. He fought bravely under Capt. James Lawrence on the "Hornet," in her action with the "Peacock" in February, 1813, and was made lieutenant in December, 1814. Later he was again promoted, and attained the grade of captain in February, 1828.

COOPER, James Fenimore, author, b. in Burlington, N. J., 15 Sept., 1789; d. in Cooperstown, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1851. On his father's side he was descended from James Cooper, of Stratford-on-Avon, England, who emigrated to America in 1679 and made extensive purchases of land from the original proprietaries in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He and his immediate descendants were Quakers, and for a long time many of them remained on the lands thus acquired. His mother, Elizabeth Fenimore, was of Swedish descent, and this name too is of frequent occurrence among the Society of Friends in the old Quaker settlements. Cooper was the eleventh of twelve children, most of whom died early. Soon after the conclusion of the revolutionary war William Cooper became the owner of a tract of land, several thousand acres in extent, within the borders of New York state and lying along the head-waters of the Susquehanna river. He encouraged the settlement of this tract as early as 1786, and by 1788 had selected and laid out the site of Cooperstown, on the shore of Otsego lake. A dwelling-house was erected, and in the autumn of 1790 the formidable task was undertaken of transporting a company of fifteen persons, including servants, from the comparative civilization of New Jersey to the wilderness of central New York. The journey was accomplished on 10 Nov., and for six years the family lived in the log-house originally constructed for their domicile. In 1796 Mr. Cooper determined to make his home permanently in the town he had founded, which by that time promised to become a thriving settlement. He began the construction of a mansion, completed in 1799, which he named Otsego Hall, and which was for many years the manor-house of his own possessions, and by far the most spacious and stately private residence in central New York. To every reader that has fallen under the spell of Cooper's Indian romances, the surroundings of his boyhood days are significant. The American frontier prior to the 19th century was very different from that which exists at present. Then the foremost pioneers of emigration had barely begun to push their way westward through the Mohawk valley, the first available highway to the west. Out of the forest that bordered the shores of Otsego lake and surrounded the little settlement, Indians came for barter, or possibly with hostile intent, and until young Cooper was well advanced toward manhood the possibility of an Indian raid was by no means remote. The Six Nations were still strong enough to array a powerful band of warriors, and from their chieftains Cooper, no doubt, drew the portraits of the men that live in his pages. Such surroundings could not but stimulate a naturally active imagination, and the mysterious influence of the wilderness, augmented subsequently by the not dissimilar influence of the sea, pervaded his entire life.

The wilderness was his earliest and most potent teacher, after that the village school, and then private instruction in the family of the Rev. J. Ellison, the English rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church in Albany. This gentleman was a graduate of an English university, an accomplished scholar, and an irreconcilable monarchist. It is to be feared that the free air of the western continent did not altogether counteract the influence of his tutor during the formative period of the young American's mind. As an instructor, however, Ellison was, undeniably, well equipped, and such teachers were, in those days, extremely rare. His death, in 1802, interrupted Cooper's preparatory studies, but he was already fitted to join the freshman class at Yale in the beginning of its second term, January, 1803. According to his own account, he learned but little at college. Indeed, the thoroughness of his preparation in the classics under Ellison made it so easy for him to maintain a fair standing in his class that he was at liberty to pass his time as pleased him best. His love for out-of-door life led him to explore the rugged hills northward of New Haven, and the equally picturesque shores of Long Island sound probably gave him his first intimate acquaintance with the ocean. No doubt all this was, to some extent, favorable to the development of his sympathy with nature; but it did not improve his standing with the college authorities. Gradually he became wilder in his defiance of the academic restraints, and was at last expelled, during his third year. Perhaps, if the faculty could have foreseen the brilliant career of

their unruly pupil, they would have exercised a little more forbearance in his case. Be this as it may, the father accepted the son's version of the affair and, after a heated controversy with the college authorities, took him home.

The United States already afforded a refuge for the political exiles of Europe, and was beginning also to attract the attention of distinguished foreign visitors; and many of these found their way as guests to Otsego hall. Talleyrand was among them, and almost every nationality of Europe was represented either among the permanent settlers of the town or among its transient sojourners. Young Cooper, however, did not linger long at home, and, as the merchant marine offered the surest stepping-stone to a commission in the navy (the school at Annapolis not being yet established), a berth was secured for him on board the ship "Sterling," of Wiscasset, Me., John Johnston master. She sailed from New York with a cargo of flour, bound for Cowes and a market, in the autumn of 1806, about the time when Cooper should have been taking his degree with the rest of his classmates at Yale. He shipped as a sailor before the mast, and, although his social position was well known to the captain, he was never admitted to the cabin. A stormy voyage of forty days made a sailor of him before the "Sterling" reached London. During her stay there, Cooper made good use of his time, and visited everything that was accessible to a young man in sailor's dress, in and about the city. The "Sterling" sailed for the straits of Gibraltar in January, 1807, and, taking on board a return cargo, went back to London, where she remained several weeks. In July she cleared for home, and reached Philadelphia after a voyage of fifty-two days.

According to the requirements of the time, Cooper was now qualified to be a midshipman; his commission was issued 1 Jan., 1808, and he reported for duty to the commandant at New York, 24 Feb. Apparently war with Great Britain was imminent, and preparations were made in anticipation of immediate hostilities. Cooper served for a while on the "Vesuvius," and in the autumn was ordered to Oswego, N. Y., with a construction-party, to build a brig for service on Lake Ontario. Early in the spring of 1809 the vessel was launched, but by that time peaceful counsels had prevailed, and war was postponed for three years. All these experiences tended to develop the future novelist. Many incidents of the stormy North Atlantic voyages appear in his sea novels, while the long winter on the shore of Ontario gave him glimpses of border life in a new aspect, and his duties in the ship-yard made him familiar with every detail of naval construction. After a visit to Niagara, he was left in charge of the gun-boat flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he remained during the summer, and on 13 Nov., 1809, was ordered to the "Wasp," under command of Capt. James Lawrence. Nearly two years passed, of which there is but scant record; but during this period he had become engaged to a daughter of John Peter De Lancey, of Westchester county, N. Y., and they were married on 1 Jan., 1811. Here again fate placed him under influences that shaped his future career. The De Lanceys were tories during the revolutionary war, and the family traditions naturally supplemented the teaching of the English tutor. Cooper's own patriotism was staunch, but the associations of his life were such that, to a generation that looked with suspicion upon everything English, his motives often seemed questionable. The marriage was happy in every respect. In deference to the wishes of his wife, he resigned his commission in the navy on 6 May, 1811. After a temporary residence in Westchester county, he went to Cooperstown and began a house, which was left unfinished and was burned in 1823. Again, out of consideration for his wife's preferences, he returned to Westchester county, where he remained until after his first literary success in 1821–'2. In the mean time his parents had died, his father in 1809 and his mother in 1817; six children, five daughters, and a son had been born to him; and his time had been given to the cultivation and improvement of his estate in Scarsdale, known as the Angevine farm. A second son, Paul, was born after his removal to New York city.

He was now thirty years old, and seemed no nearer to a literary life than he had been when he first donned his midshipman's uniform. One day he was reading an English novel to his wife, and casually remarked, as many another has done under like circumstances, "I believe I could write a better story myself." Encouraged by her, he made the attempt, with what ultimate success the world knows. "Precaution," a novel in two volumes, was published anonymously in an inferior manner in New York in 1820. Of this first novel it need only be said that it dealt with high life in England, a subject with which the author was personally unfamiliar, save through the pages of fiction. The book was republished in better editions, both in this country and in England; and it is noteworthy that the English reviewers gave it a fairly favorable reception without suspecting its American origin. This venture can scarcely be said to have enabled him to taste the sweets of authorship, but it had the effect of stimulating the desire to write. Its modest success was such that Charles Wilkes and other friends urged him to try some familiar theme. "If," they urged, "he could so well dramatize affairs of which he was totally ignorant, why should not the sea and the frontier afford far more congenial themes?" The story of a spy, related by John Jay years before, recurred to his memory, and the surroundings of his home —Westchester county, the debatable ground of both armies during almost the whole revolutionary period—furnished a convenient stage. "The Spy" was the result, and during the winter of 1821–'2 the American public awoke to the fact that it possessed a novelist of its own. The success of this book, which was unprecedented at the time in the meagre annals of American literature, determined Cooper's career; but, leaving his subsequent writings for consideration by themselves, the story of his life is here continued, independently of his authorship.

In 1823 he was living in New York. There, on 5 Aug., his youngest child, Fenimore, died, and Cooper himself was shortly afterward seriously ill. By 1826 his popularity had reached its zenith with the publication of the "Last of the Mohicans." Until this time he had always signed his name James Cooper; but, in April, 1826, the legislature passed an act changing the family name to Fenimore-Cooper, in compliance with the request of his grandmother, who wished thus to perpetuate her own family name. At first Cooper attempted to preserve the compound surname by using the hyphen, but he soon abandoned it altogether. With fame had arisen envy and uncharitableness at home and abroad. English reviewers at once claimed him as a native, and stigmatized him as a renegade. His birthplace was, with much show of authority, fixed in the Isle of Man, and for many years the matter was seriously in dispute,

notwithstanding the positive proofs of his American nativity. In the decade following the adoption of his mother's surname the controversies gathered force that affected the closing years of his life, and even survived him. He was one of the first Americans that, from personal association, reached a point whence he could look without bias upon the somewhat crude social development of his native country. Naturally of a headstrong and combative disposition, he had not the address to temper his utterances so as to avoid giving offence in an age when the popular sense smarted under what Mr. Lowell, even in our own time, has termed "a certain condescension in foreigners." All his patriotic championship of the young republic in foreign lands counted for naught in the light of the criticisms pronounced at home. His self-assertive manner made him enemies among men who could not understand that he was merely in earnest, and even Bryant owned to having been at first somewhat startled by an "emphatic frankness," which he afterward learned to estimate at its true value. A thorough democrat in his convictions, Cooper was still an aristocrat, and he often gave expression to views under different conditions that seemed alike contradictory and offensive. His love of country, however, was one of the most pronounced traits of his nature, and his faith in what is known as the "manifest destiny" of the republic was among the firmest of his convictions. This faith remained through the troublous days of "nullification," and through the early controversies concerning the abolition of slavery. Abroad he was the champion of free institutions, and had his triumphs in foreign capitals. At home he was looked upon as an enemy of all that the fathers of the republic had fought for. An English writer in Colburn's "New Monthly Magazine" (1831) said of his personal bearing: "Yet he seems to claim little consideration on the score of intellectual greatness; he is evidently prouder of his birth than of his genius, and looks, speaks, and walks as if he exulted more in being recognized as an American citizen than as the author of 'The Pilot' and 'The Prairie.'" This proud Americanism did not, however, after the first years of his celebrity, injure his standing in England. During his repeated and often protracted visits to England, his society was sought by the most distinguished men of the time, although it is said that he never presented letters of introduction. He very soon convinced those with whom he associated that, though an American, he was not an easy person to patronize. On the continent he was unwillingly led into a controversy to which he ascribed much of the unpopularity that he afterward incurred in the United States. A debate had arisen in the French chamber of deputies in which Lafayette referred to the government of the United States as a model of economy and efficiency. Articles soon appeared in the papers disputing the accuracy of the figures, and arguing that the limited monarchy was the cheapest and best form of government. Cooper, after holding aloof for a time from the discussion, published a pamphlet prefaced by a letter from Lafayette to himself, in which he reviewed the whole subject of government expenditure in the United States. This provoked answers and contradictory statements, some of which had a semi-official origin in the U. S. legation at St. Petersburg. One immediate outcome of the affair was a circular from the department of state calling for information regarding local expenditures. Against this Cooper protested in a long letter, which was published in the "National Gazette," of Philadelphia. The letters on the finance discussion aroused what now seems an altogether inexplicable bitterness against their author. The attacks upon him in the newspapers were excessively annoying to a proud and sensitive nature, and when he returned in 1833 it was with a determination to abandon literature, and a distrust of public opinion under the American republic. He resolved to reopen his ancestral mansion at Cooperstown, now long closed and falling into decay, and visited the place in June, 1834, after an absence of nearly sixteen years. Repairs were at once begun, and the house was speedily put in order. At first the winters were spent in New York and the summers in Cooperstown; but eventually he made the latter place his permanent abode. He was no longer in sympathy with the restless spirit of progress that had exterminated the Indian and was levelling the forests of the United States. The Mohawk valley, once traversed only by a rude bridle-path, now afforded passage for an endless procession of canal-boats from the ocean to the inland seas; railroads were building, and the whole motive of existence was feverish anxiety for gain. The associations of his boyhood home soon revived the instinct for literary work, and he resumed his pen. But in the

mean time he did not hesitate to express his conviction that the morals and manners of the country were decidedly worse than they had been twenty years before, and the utterances of so famous a man soon became public property. A contemporary journal said of him, in 1841: "He has disparaged American lakes, ridiculed American scenery, burlesqued American coin, and even satirized the American flag!" Cooper had apparently believed that his amicably intended criticism of American manners and customs would be received with some deference, if not with a moderate degree of gratitude, and vituperation of this character astonished him. During the years that followed, the breach steadily widened between Cooper and his countrymen, and even his fellow-townsmen. In 1837 the local quarrel culminated in what was known as "the three-mile-point controversy." This point was a part of the Cooper estate, and, owing to the good nature of the heirs, had been used as a public resort until the townspeople had come to believe that it was actually their own. When Cooper returned to his home he endeavored, in an informal way, to uproot this idea of public ownership. Each repetition of his purpose was resented, and at last a popular outcry was raised against the arrogant claims of "one J. Fenimore Cooper." A mass-meeting was called, and fiery resolutions were passed; but there was not a shadow of lawful right on the popular side, and, as soon as measures were taken to protect the property against trespassers, the claim of the town had

to be abandoned. The affair, however, widened the breech between the author and the public, and the newspapers were not slow to present his actions to their readers in the most objectionable light. The novel entitled "Home as Found" was an outgrowth of this experience—a sequel, nominally, to "Homeward Bound," but as different as possible in most of the qualities that go to make a successful novel. Cooper's indignation appears to have dulled his literary discrimination, and he made the characters in his novels express unpardonably offensive ideas in the most disagreeable way imaginable. Two of these characters were identified as intended to personate the author himself—John and Edward Effingham in "Home as Found"—and none of the protests and denials put forth by Mr. Cooper had any appreciable effect in removing the impression. For writing this book he was never forgiven by his contemporaries, and the bitterness of popular indignation was intensified by the knowledge that the book, like his others, was sure to be translated into all the languages of Europe. On the other hand, the brutality of the newspaper attacks upon the author was inexcusable.

During the decade ending with 1843 Cooper explored almost every available avenue to unpopularity, not only in his own country, but in England. Even such professedly exemplary and fastidious publications as Blackwood's and Frazer's magazines invented epithets in worst taste, if possible, than those applied to him in his own country. Just at this crisis, when he was denounced in England for obtrusive republicanism, and pursued at home for aristocratic sympathies, he instituted libel suits against many of the leading whig editors in the state of New York. Among these was Thurlow Weed, of the Albany "Evening Journal," James Watson Webb, of the "Courier and Enquirer," Horace Greeley, of the "Tribune," and William L. Stone, of the "Commercial Advertiser," the three last-named journals published in New York city. These suits at first caused much merriment among the defendants; but when jury after jury was obliged, in most cases, reluctantly to return a verdict for the plaintiff, there was a decided change in the tone of the press. The damages awarded were usually small, but the aggregate was considerable, and the restraining effect of verdicts was immediately apparent. The suit against Mr. Webb differed from the rest, in that it was a criminal proceeding, under an indictment from the grand jury of Otsego county. Probably Mr. Cooper failed to secure a verdict in this instance for the reason that, while the jury might probably have assessed damages, they could not agree to send the defendant to prison. Possibly, however, the reading aloud in open court by plaintiff's counsel of "Home as Found" had an unfortunate effect. In these suits Mr. Cooper acted as his own counsel, with regular professional assistance, and proved himself an able advocate and an excellent jury-lawyer. The most pertinacious of the accused journalists was Thurlow Weed, and against him numerous distinct and successful suits were brought. Repeated adverse verdicts, with costs, at last reduced even Mr. Weed to submission, and in 1842 he published a sweeping retraction of all that he had ever printed derogatory to Cooper's character. These successful prosecutions did not in the least help the author's general popularity. Indeed, he seemed to undertake them in a spirit of knight-errantry, and follow them to the end from a lofty conviction of the righteousness of his own cause. The effect of the controversy was to embitter the last years of a life that should have ended serenely in the assurance of a well-earned and world-wide literary fame. Cooper died in his home, Otsego Hall, and was buried in the Episcopal church-yard. A monument has been erected there, surmounted by a statue of "Leatherstocking," and bearing as a sufficient inscription the author's name in full, with the dates of his birth and death. Six months after his death a public meeting was held, in honor of his memory, in the city of New York. Daniel Webster presided and addressed the assembly, as did also William Cullen Bryant. Washington Irving was also present, with a large representation of the most cultivated people in the city. A few years after the novelist's death Otsego Hall was burned, and the surrounding property was sold by the heirs. In concluding a sketch of Cooper's life, it should be said that when about to die, and apparently in the full possession of his faculties, he enjoined his family never to allow the publication of an authorized account of his life. This command has been faithfully obeyed, and none of the several biographers have had access to his papers. Mrs. Cooper survived her husband only a few months, and was buried by his side at Cooperstown.

An exhaustive history of Cooper's literary work would include more than seventy titles of books and other publications, and a long list of miscellaneous articles published in magazines and newspapers. Some of these have been casually referred to in the preceding narrative, when they seemed to mark important passages in his career. Such were "Precaution," his first venture, "The Spy," his first success, "The Last of the Mohicans," marking the high tide of his popularity, and "Home as Found," as the direct cause of the unhappy final controversies. The ten years following the publication of "The Spy" saw perhaps his chief successes. These included the five famous "Leatherstocking Tales," beginning with the "Pioneers," of which 3,500 copies were sold before noon on the day of publication. This period also included "The Pilot," the production of which was suggested by the appearance of Scott's "Pirate," which, in Cooper's estimation, was unmistakably a landsman's work. Cooper's sailor instincts told him that the most had not been made out of the available materials, and he was successful, in this and his other sea-stories, in proving his theory. "Lionel Lincoln," too, was the first of a distinctive group intended to embrace, as the title-page to the first edition indicated, "Legends of the Thirteen Republics." After the summit of fame had been reached, and his books were eagerly awaited in two continents, came the controversial period, extending to 1842, and overlapping by a year or more the last decade of his literary activity. It was inevitable that the disturbing influences preceding his later work should have their effect. An observer so keen as he could not fail to note the position in which he had been placed by the misunderstandings and disputes that had fallen to his lot. The younger generation of readers had almost insensibly imbibed the impression that he was the justly disliked and distrusted critic of everything American. That he was conscious of this feeling, and sensitive to it, is evident from passages in the later works, in which he alludes to love of country and popular injustice, and the like. This period also saw the production of his "History of the United States Navy," a work for which it is said he had been collecting materials for as many as fourteen years. For its preparation he was peculiarly qualified, through his personal acquaintance with naval officers and his familiarity

with all the details of a seafaring life. When it is read at this late day it is difficult to understand why it should have excited the rancor that it did. Any one of the present generation who is reasonably fair-minded must see that it is the work of a judicial mind, which seeks to do exact justice, irrespective of patriotic considerations. It was its fate, however, to stir up controversies as harsh and enduring as any of those in which its author was previously engaged, and it was freely denounced on both sides of the ocean as grossly unfair for diametrically opposite reasons. Cooper's facts have borne the test of time, and the work must always remain an authority on the subject treated. It was highly successful commercially, and went through three editions before the author's death, which event interrupted a continuation of the work intended to include the Mexican war. As one of the most successful of authors, Cooper's fame is assured. The generation that now reads the "Leatherstocking Tales," "The Pilot," "Wing and Wing," and the rest of his stories of adventure, know him only as a master of fine descriptive English, with a tendency now and then to prolix generalization. His libel suits and controversies are forgotten, his offensive criticisms are rarely read, and he is remembered only as the most brilliant and successful of American novelists.

The greater part of Cooper's title-pages, in the original editions at least, do not bear his name. They are "by the author of, etc., etc." The controversial papers usually bore his name. In the "Knickerbocker," "Graham's," and the "Naval" magazines and elsewhere, he published many valuable contributions, letters, and some serial and short stories that afterward appeared in book-form. Several posthumous publications appeared in "Putnam's Magazine." A work on "The Towns of Manhattan" was in press at the time of his death, but a fire destroyed the printed portion, and only a part of the manuscript was recovered. A few books have been erroneously ascribed to him, but they are not of sufficient importance to be now mentioned. The following list embraces all his principal works: "Precaution," a novel (New York, 1820; English edition, 1821); "The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Ground" (1821; English edition, 1822); "The Pioneers, or the Sources of the Susquehanna; a Descriptive Tale" (1823; English ed., and London, 1823); "The Pilot, a Tale of the Sea" (1823); "Lionel Lincoln, or the Leaguer of Boston" (1825); "The Last of the Mohicans, a Narrative of 1757" (Philadelphia, 1826); "The Prairie, a Tale" (1827); "The Red Rover, a Tale" (1828); "Notions of the Americans; Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor" (1828); "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, a Tale" (1829); English title, "The Borderers, or the Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," also published as "The Heathcotes"; "The Water-Witch, or the Skimmer of the Seas; a Tale" (1830); "The Bravo, a Tale" (1831); "Letter of J. Fenimore Cooper to Gen. Lafayette on the Expenditure of the United States of America" (Paris, 1831); "The Heidenmauer, or the Benedictines; a Legend of the Rhine" (Philadelphia, 1832); "The Headsman, or the Abbaye des Vignerons; a Tale" (1833); "A Letter to his Countrymen" (New York, 1834); "The Monikins" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Sketches of Switzerland" (1836); English title, "Excursions in Switzerland"; "A Residence in France, with an Excursion up the Rhine, and a Second Visit to Switzerland"; "Gleanings in Europe" (1837); English title, "Recollections of Europe"; "Gleanings in Europe—England" (1837); English title, "England, with Sketches of Society in the Metropolis"; "Gleanings in Europe—Italy" (1838); English title, "Excursions in Italy"; "The American Democrat, or Hints on the Social and Civic Relations of the United States of America" (Cooperstown, 1838); "The Chronicles of Cooperstown" (1838); "Homeward Bound, or the Chase; a Tale of the Sea" (Philadelphia, 1838); "Home as Found" (Philadelphia, 1838); English title, "Eve Effingham, or Home"; "History of the Navy of the United States of America" (1839); "The Pathfinder, or the Inland Sea" (1840); "Mercedes of Castile, or the Voyage to Cathay" (1840); English title, "Mercedes of Castile, a Romance of the Days of Columbus"; "The Deerslayer, or the First War Path; a Tale" (Philadelphia, 1841); "The Two Admirals, a Tale" (1842); "The Wing-and-Wing, or Le Feu-Follel; a Tale" (1842); English title, "The Jack o' Lantern (Le Feu-Follet), or the Privateer"; "Richard Dale"; "The Battle of Lake Erie, or Answers to Messrs. Burges, Duer, and Mackenzie" (Cooperstown, 1843); "Wyandotte, or the Hutted Knoll; a Tale" (Philadelphia, 1843); "Ned Myers, or a Life before the Mast" (1843); "Afloat and Ashore, or the Adventures of Miles Wallingford" (published by the author, 1844; 2d series, New York, 1844; English title, "Lucy Hardinge"); "Proceedings of the Naval Court-Martial in the Case of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, a Commander in the Navy of the United States, etc., including the Charges and Specifications of Charges preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy, to which is annexed an Elaborate Review" (1844); "Satanstoe, or the Littlepage Manuscripts; a Tale of the Colony" (1845); "The Chainbearer, or the Littlepage Manuscripts" (1846); "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers" (Philadelphia and Auburn, 1846); "The Redskins, or Indian and Injin; being the Conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts" (New York, 1846); English title, "Ravensnest, or the Redskins"; "The Crater, or Vulcan's Peak; a Tale of the Pacific" (New York, 1847); the English title was "Mark's Reef, or the Crater"; "Jack Tier, or the Florida Reefs" (1848); "The Oak Openings, or the Bee Hunter" (1848); English title, "The Bee Hunter, or the Oak Openings"; "The Sea Lions, or the Lost Sealers" (1849); "The Ways of the Hour; a Tale" (1850). See "Memorial Discourse" by William Cullen Bryant, with speeches by Daniel Webster and others (New York, 1852); "The Home of Cooper," by R. B. Coffin (Barry Gray) (1872); "James Fenimore Cooper," by Thomas Rainsford Lounsbury (Boston, 1882); and "Bryant and his Friends" (New York, 1886).

—His daughter, **Susan Fenimore,** author, b. in Scarsdale, N. Y., in 1813, is the second child and the eldest of five that reached maturity. During the latter years of her father's life she became his secretary and amanuensis, and but for her father's prohibition would naturally have become his biographer. In 1873 she founded an orphanage in Cooperstown, and under her superintendence it became in a few years a prosperous charitable institution. It was begun in a modest house in a small way with five pupils; now the building, which was erected in 1883, shelters ninety boys and girls. The orphans are taken when quite young, are fed, clothed, and educated in the ordinary English branches, and when old enough positions are found for them in good Christian families. Some of them before leaving are taught to earn their own living. In furtherance of the work to which she has consecrated her later years, and which she terms her "life work," during 1886 she established "The

Friendly Society." Every lady on becoming a member of the society chooses one of the girls in the orphanage and makes her the object of her special care and solicitude. Her home is built mainly with bricks and materials from the ruins of Otsego Hall, of which a fine view is given on a previous page. Her published books are "Rural Hours" (New York, 1850); "The Journal of a Naturalist," an English book, edited and annotated by Miss Cooper (1852); "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life" (1885); and "Mt. Vernon to the Children of America" (1858).

COOPER, Joseph Alexander, soldier, b. near Somerset, Ky., 25 Nov., 1823. He served during the Mexican war in the 4th Tennessee infantry. When the civil war began he entered the U. S. service as captain in the 1st Tennessee infantry, becoming in 1862 colonel of the 6th Tennessee. He served in East Tennessee and Georgia, and in July, 1864, was made a brigadier-general, in which capacity he commanded on the march through Georgia, receiving the brevet of major-general in March, 1865. He held the office of collector of internal revenue in Tennessee from 1869 till 1879, and later, again resumed his farming in Kansas.

COOPER, Mark Antony, statesman, b. in Hancock county, Ga., 20 April, 1800; d. 17 March, 1885. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1819, and admitted to the bar in 1821, settling in Eatonton. In 1825, and again in 1836, he served in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In the second campaign he was a major. He served two terms in congress, and in 1843 was defeated for governor of Georgia. He took a leading part in public enterprises, founded the State agricultural society, and developed in many ways the resources of his state.

COOPER, Myles, clergyman, b. in England in 1735; d. in Edinburgh, 1 May, 1785. He was graduated at Oxford in 1760, and became a fellow of Queens college. In 1762, at the instance of Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, he came to America to assist President Samuel Johnson, of Kings (now Columbia) college, and was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy in that institution. A year later he succeeded to the presidency. Judge Thomas Jones says that through his means the college was raised in reputation superior to all the colleges on the continent, and that under his tuition was produced a number of young men superior in learning and ability to any that America had ever before seen. The son of Mrs. Washington was one of his pupils, and after Mr. Custis left the college, Gen. Washington expressed the conviction that he had been under the care of "a gentleman capable of instructing him in every branch of knowledge." In 1771 he visited England, and returned shortly before the revolutionary war. He was loyal to the crown, and is credited with the authorship of "A Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans on our Political Confusions; in which the Necessary Consequences of violently opposing the King's Troops, and of a General Non-importation, are fairly stated" (New York, 1774). This tract was answered by Alexander Hamilton, then an undergraduate in the college, also by Gen. Charles Lee in a pamphlet which passed through numerous editions in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Cooper's tory sentiments were not favorably received by the students, and in August, 1775, a party of republicans set off about midnight with the design of "seizing him in his bed, shaving his head, cutting off his ears, slitting his nose, stripping him naked, and setting him adrift." The plot was overheard at a public house where the party had stopped for "a proper dose of Madeira," and President Cooper was informed just in time to escape through a back window. He took refuge in the house of a friend, where he remained concealed during the night, and in the morning was conveyed on board the English ship-of-war "Kingfisher," in which he sailed for England. He had previously been warned with others to "fly for their lives, or anticipate their doom by becoming their own executioners," in a published letter signed "Three Millions." On his arrival in England, two excellent livings were given him, one in Berkshire, and the other in Edinburgh, where he generally resided. He published "Poems on Several Occasions" (Oxford, 1761), and a poem in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for July, 1776, descriptive of his escape from New York. On 13 Dec., 1776, he delivered a sermon before the University of Oxford "On the Causes of the Present Rebellion in America," which gave rise to much political controversy. He advocated the appointment of bishops for the colonies in an "Address to the Episcopalians of Virginia," and also published "The American Querist" (1774). The epitaph that he wrote for himself is characteristic:

> "Here lies a priest of English blood;
> Who, living, lik'd whate'er was good—
> Good company, good wine, good name,
> Yet never hunted after fame.
> But as the first he still preferr'd,
> So here he chose to be interr'd;
> And, unobscured from crowds, withdrew
> To rest among a chosen few,
> In humble hopes that sovereign love
> Will raise him to be blest above."

He was interred a few miles from Edinburgh, where Episcopal ministers "who die in that city" are all buried, which accounts for his expression "to rest among a chosen few."

COOPER, Peter, philanthropist, b. in New York city, 12 Feb., 1791; d. there, 4 April, 1883. His mother was the daughter of John Campbell, a successful potter in New York, who became an alderman of the city and was deputy quartermaster during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Campbell contributed liberally to the cause of American freedom, and received in acknowledgment a large quantity of Continental money. On his father's side Mr. Cooper was of English descent, and both his grandfather and his father served in the Continental army. The latter, who became a lieutenant during the war, was a hatter, and at the close of the war resumed his business in New York. Peter was born about this period, and he remembered the time when, as a boy, he was employed to pull hair out of rabbit-skins, his head being just above the table. He continued to assist his father until he was competent to make every part of a hat. The elder Cooper determined to live in the country, and removed to Peekskill, where he began the brewing of ale, and the son was employed in delivering the kegs. Later, Catskill became the residence of the family, and the hatter's business was resumed, to which was added the making of bricks. Peter was made useful in carrying and handling the bricks for the drying process. These occupations proved unsatisfactory, and another move was made, this time to Brooklyn, where the father and son again made hats for a time, after which they settled in Newburg and erected a brewery. Peter meanwhile acquired such knowledge as he could, for his schooling appears to have been limited to half days during a single year. In 1808 he was apprenticed to John Woodward, a car-

riage-maker, with whom he remained until he became of age. During this time he constructed a machine for mortising the hubs of carriages, which proved of great value to his employer, who at the expiration of his service offered to establish him in business. This, however, was declined, and Cooper settled in Hempstead, L. I., where for three years he manufactured machines for shearing cloth, and at the end of this engagement he had saved sufficient money to buy the right of the state of New York for a machine for shearing cloth. He began the manufacture of these machines on his own account, and the enterprise was thoroughly successful, largely owing to the interruption of commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain by the war, and also on account of an improvement devised by himself. At this time he married Sarah Bedel, of Hempstead, who proved a devoted wife during fifty-six years of married life. With the cessation of hostilities the value of this business depreciated, and he turned his shop into a factory for making cabinet-ware. Later he entered the grocery business in New York, but soon afterward the profits acquired by the sale of his machines and in the grocer's shop were invested in a glue-factory, which he purchased with all its stock and buildings then on a lease of twenty-one years. These works were situated on the "old middle road," between 31st and 34th streets, New York city, and there the business of manufacturing glue, oil, whiting, prepared chalk, and isinglass was continued until the expiration of the lease, when he bought ten acres of ground in Maspeth avenue, Brooklyn, where the business has since been continued. In 1828 he purchased 3,000 acres of land within the city limits of Baltimore, and he erected the Canton iron-works, which was the first of his great enterprises tending toward the development of the iron industry in the United States. This purchase was made at a time when there was great commercial excitement in Baltimore on account of the building of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It was feared that the many short turns in the road would make it useless for locomotive purposes. The stockholders had become discouraged, and the project seemed about to be abandoned, when Peter Cooper came to the rescue and built, in 1830, from his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent. By its means the possibility of building railroads in a country with little capital, and with immense stretches of very rough surface, in order to connect commercial centres, without the deep cuts, tunnelling, and levelling that short curves might avoid, was demonstrated, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was saved from bankruptcy. He determined to dispose of his Baltimore property, and a portion of it was purchased by Horace Abbott, which in time became the Abbott iron company. The remainder was sold to Boston capitalists, who formed the Canton iron company. He received part of his payment in stock at $44 a share, which he subsequently sold at $230. He then returned to New York and built an iron-factory, which he afterward turned into a rolling-mill, where he first successfully applied anthracite coal to the puddling of iron, and made iron wire for several years. In 1845 he built three blast-furnaces in Phillipsburg, near Easton, Pa., which were the largest then known, and, to control the manufacture completely, purchased the Andover iron-mines, and built a railroad through a rough country for eight miles, in order to bring the ore down to the furnaces at the rate of 40,000 tons a year. Later the entire plant was combined into a corporation known as the Ironton iron-works. At these works the first wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings were made. The laying of the Atlantic cable was largely due to his persistent efforts in its behalf. He was the first and only president of the New York, Newfoundland, and London telegraph company. It became necessary to expend large sums in its construction, much of which came directly from Mr. Cooper. The banks were unwilling to trust the corporation, and invariably drew on the president as claims matured. The company was frequently in his debt to the extent of ten to twenty thousand dollars. The first cable lasted scarcely a month, and a dozen years elapsed before the original investments were recovered. In spite of public ridicule and the refusal of capitalists to risk their money, Mr. Cooper clung to the idea, until at last a cable became an assured success. The original stock, which had been placed on the market at $50 a share, was then disposed of to an English company at $90. Mr. Cooper served in both branches of the New York common council, and strongly advocated, when a member of that body, the construction of the Croton aqueduct. He was a trustee in the Public school society first founded to promote public schools in New York, and when that body was merged in the board of education he became a school commissioner. But he is most widely known in connection with his interest in industrial education. His own experience early impressed him with the necessity of affording proper means for the instruction of the working classes. With this idea he secured the property at the junction of 3d and 4th avenues, between 7th and 8th streets, and from plans of his own making "The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art" was erected. In 1854 the corner-stone was laid, and five years later, on its completion, a deed was executed in fee simple transferring this property to six trustees, who were empowered to devote all rents and income from it "to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art." A scheme of education was devised which should include "instruction in branches of knowledge by which men and women earn their daily bread; in laws of health and improvement of the sanitary conditions of families as well as individuals; in social and political science, whereby communities and nations advance in virtue, wealth, and power; and finally in matters which affect the eye, the ear, and the imagination, and furnish a basis for recreation to the working classes." Free courses of lectures on social and political science were established; also a free reading-room; and collections of works of art and science were provided, and a school for instruction of women in the art of design by which they may gain an honorable livelihood. When

sufficient funds have been collected, it is proposed to establish a polytechnic school. The building with its improvements has cost thus far nearly $750,000. It has an endowment of $200,000 for the support of the free reading-room and library. The annual expense of the schools varies from $50,000 to $60,000, and is derived from the rents of such portions of the edifice as are used for business purposes. Mr. Cooper devoted much careful thought and study to questions of finance and good government. He became active in the greenback movement, and published several political pamphlets on the subject of the currency. In 1876 he was nominated by the national independent party as their candidate for president, and in the election that followed received nearly 100,000 votes. In all affairs concerning the advancement and welfare of New York city Mr. Cooper was prominent. No public gathering seemed complete without his well-known presence on the platform. He was a regular attendant of the Unitarian church, and liberal in his donations to charitable institutions, to many of which he held the relation of trustee. His various addresses and speeches were collected in a volume entitled "Ideas for a Science of Good Government, in Addresses, Letters, and Articles on a Strictly National Currency, Tariff, and Civil Service" (New York, 1883).—His son, **Edward,** merchant, b. in New York city, 26 Oct., 1824. He was educated in public schools and then in Columbia, but left college without completing the course, and received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1845. Afterward he spent some time in travel abroad, and on his return to the United States became, with his college friend and brother-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, a member of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. Gradually he was associated with his father in his various enterprises, and much of the active management of affairs fell to him. The success of the Trenton iron-works and of the New Jersey iron- and steel-works is largely due to his painstaking and careful study of the subject. Long experience as an iron-master has made him a practical and scientific metallurgical engineer. Mr. Cooper has also been prominent as a democrat in New York local politics, and was mayor from 1879 till 1881. He was also an active member of the committee of seventy, through whose efforts the Tweed ring was overthrown. In national politics he has served as a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and to the St. Louis convention of 1876. He is a trustee of the Cooper union, and is a member of various corporations.—Peter Cooper's nephew, **James Campbell,** mineralogist, b. in Harford county, near Baltimore, Md., 16 June, 1832, a son of James Cooper, received a limited education in the public schools of Baltimore, and for many years has been connected with the development of western railways, holding various offices. Mr. Cooper has taken great interest in the study of geology and mineralogy, and has collected, located, and named fully 50,000 specimens of minerals, including a collection of 9,000 specimens that he presented the University of Kansas. He has added much to the knowledge of the mineral resources of the United States, and has contributed extensively to newspapers and periodical literature concerning his discoveries. Mr. Cooper is a member of several scientific associations.

COOPER, Philip H., naval officer, b. in New York, 5 Aug., 1844. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1863, when he was promoted to ensign and attached to the steam sloop "Ticonderoga" in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1865 he was made master, and in 1866 lieutenant, serving, meanwhile, until 1868 on the sloop "Shenandoah," in the Asiatic squadron. He received his commission as lieutenant-commander in 1868, and was assigned to duty at the U. S. naval academy. Later he was attached to the "Plymouth," on the European station, and afterward was on duty at the Naval academy. He was made commander in 1879, and for several years employed at the bureau of navigation in Washington, after which he commanded the "Swatara" in the Asiatic squadron. In 1886 he was made commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard.

COOPER, Samuel, soldier, b. in Hackensack, N. J., 12 June, 1798; d. in Cameron, Va., 3 Dec., 1876. His father, of the same name, served during the Revolutionary war, and fought in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and Germantown. At the close of the war, having attained the rank of major, he settled in Dutchess county, where he married Miss Mary Horton. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1815, and promoted to second lieutenant in the artillery. His services were retained on the reorganization of the army after the war of 1812, and he served on garrison duty and in Washington for several years, meanwhile he had been promoted to first lieutenant. From 1828 till 1836 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb, becoming captain in June, 1836, and until 1841 was on staff duty at army head-quarters as assistant adjutant general. During the Florida war he was chief of staff to Col. William J. Worth. He remained on special duty in the war department in Washington from 1842 till 1852, was brevetted colonel for meritorious conduct in the prosecution of his duties in connection with the Mexican war, and then, until 1861, was adjutant-general of the U. S. army, with the rank of colonel of the staff, dating from 1852. For a short time during this period he was secretary of war *ad interim.* In March, 1861, he resigned his commission and offered his services to the seceding states. He was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the Confederate army, of which he was the ranking officer, standing first on the list of generals. In 1827 he married a granddaughter of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Clermont, Fairfax co., Va., and subsequent to the civil war, lived in retirement at his country seat near Alexandria, Va. He was the author of "A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1836).

COOPER, Thomas, scientist, b. in London, England, 22 Oct., 1759; d. in Columbia, S. C., 11 May, 1840. He was educated at Oxford, and then studied law, devoting at the same time considerable attention to medicine and the natural sciences. After being admitted to the bar he travelled a circuit for a few years, but took an active part in the politics of the time, and was sent with James Watt, the inventor, by the democratic clubs of England to those of France, where his sympathies were with the Girondists This course called out severe censure from Edmund Burke in the house of commons, to which Cooper replied with a violent pamphlet. Its circulation was prohibited among the lower classes by the attorney-general, although no exception was made to its appearance in expensive form. While in France he studied chemistry and learned the process of obtaining chlorine from sea-salt, and this knowledge he tried to apply on his return to England by becoming a bleacher and a calico-printer, but was unsuccessful. In 1795 he followed his friend, Dr. Joseph Priestley, to the

United States, and settled in Northumberland, Pa., where he practised law. He became a strong democrat, and violently attacked the administration of John Adams in the Reading "Advertiser" of 26 Oct., 1799. This led to his being tried for libel under the sedition act, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of $400. In 1806 he was appointed a land commissioner and succeeded in overcoming the difficulties with the Connecticut claimants in Luzerne county. Later he was made judge, but, becoming obnoxious to the members of his own party, he was removed in 1811 on a charge of arbitrary conduct. From 1811 till 1814 he held the chair of chemistry in Dickinson college, Carlisle, and from 1816 till 1821 filled a similar place in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1819 he was called to the College of South Carolina in Columbia, of which, from 1820 till 1834, he was president, and at the same time professor of chemistry and political economy. On his retirement in 1840 the revision of the statutes of the state was confided to him. President Cooper was eminent for his versatility and the extent of his knowledge. In philosophy he was a materialist, in religion a free-thinker, and in the nullification contest an ultra state-rights man. He was a vigorous pamphleteer in various political contests, and a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. From 1812 till 1814 he edited two of the five volumes of "The Emporium of Arts and Sciences" in Philadelphia, and also Thomas Thomson's "System of Chemistry" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1818). He published "Letters on the Slave-Trade" (London, 1787); "Tracts, Ethical, Theological, and Political" (1790); "Information concerning America" (1790); "Account of the Trial of Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland" (Philadelphia, 1800); "The Bankrupt Law of America Compared with that of England" (1801); "Introductory Lecture at Carlisle College" (1812); "An English Version of the Institutes of Justinian" (1812); "Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence" (1819); and "Elements of Political Economy" (Charleston, 1826).

COOPER, Thomas Apthorpe, actor, b. in London, England, in 1776; d. in Bristol, Pa., 21 April, 1849. He received a good education, and, on the death of his father, was adopted by Thomas Holcroft and William Godwin. His first appearance on the stage was with Stephen Kemble's company in Edinburgh, and later he acted at Covent Garden, London, with great success as Hamlet and Macbeth. In December, 1796, he made his first appearance in Philadelphia as Macbeth at the Chestnut street theatre, and in August of the following year played in the Greenwich street theatre, New York, as Pierre in "Venice Preserved." He returned to England in 1802, and for several years held a foremost rank on the English stage. In 1804 he returned to New York and soon afterward, for a long time, became lessee of the Park theatre. Later he again visited England, but soon returned to the United States, where he continued to play until advanced in years. His daughter having married the son of President Tyler, he held various public offices, among which were that of military storekeeper in Frankford, Pa., during 1841, and later the office of surveyor to the ports of New York and Philadelphia. Cooper had great natural endowments of person and voice, but did not excel as a student. His acting was of the school of John Philip Kemble, whom he bid fair to rival in his early days.

COOPER, William, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1694; d. there, 13 Dec., 1743. He was graduated at Harvard in 1712, and his leisure during his college years was given to the study of the Bible. After his graduation, being then only eighteen years of age, he continued his studies until 1715, when he began to preach. In August of that year he was invited to become the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Colman, but his ordination was deferred until 23 May, 1716. He continued with the Brattle street Congregational church until his death. In 1737 he was chosen to the presidency of Harvard, but declined it. He participated actively in the great revival of 1740, and said, toward the close of his career, that "since the year 1740 more people had sometimes come to him in concern about their souls in one week than in the preceding twenty-four years of his ministry." In 1742 he became involved with the Rev. Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield, in a dispute concerning the revival, and a long newspaper and pamphlet controversy ensued. Besides numerous published sermons, he was the author of "A Tract defending Inoculation for the Small-Pox" (1720), and "The Doctrine of Predestination unto Life indicated in Four Sermons" (Boston, 1740; London, 1765).—His son, **William,** b. in Boston, Mass., in 1720; d. there, 28 Nov., 1809, was distinguished for his patriotic services during the revolutionary war, and for forty-nine years was town clerk of Boston.—Another son, **Samuel,** clergyman, b. in Boston, 28 March, 1725; d. there, 29 Dec., 1783, studied at the grammar-school in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1743. He studied theology and became his father's successor and an associate to the venerable Dr. Colman. He was elected to the colleague postorate on 31 Dec., 1744, and ordained on 21 May, 1746. His ministry with the Brattle street church continued until his death. In 1767 he was elected a member of the Harvard corporation, in which office he remained during his lifetime, and in 1774 was chosen president; but, like his father, he preferred the active duties of the ministry. He took a prominent part in politics, and in 1754 published "The Crisis," a pamphlet in opposition to the excise act, then in contemplation. From the time of the stamp-act some of the best political articles in the "Boston Gazette" were written by him. The letters of Gov. Hutchinson were sent to him by Dr. Franklin, with an injunction not to allow their publication. These he placed in the hands of a friend, whose disregard of the prohibition, though a breach of confidence involving serious consequences, was a great public benefit. In the spring of 1775, with other distinguished patriots, he was lampooned by the British officers in an oration delivered on State street. Afterward he made himself particularly obnoxious to the authorities, in consequence of which he withdrew from Boston just before the battle of Lexington. From April, 1775, till March, 1776, his church was used as a barracks for the British troops. Dr. Cooper was the intimate friend of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, who, during their residence in France, recommended to his care many of the prominent French visitors to America. He was also an esteemed correspondent of distinguished Europeans, and in 1767 was honored by the University of Edinburgh with the degree of D. D. He was a member of several religious and scientific societies, and was the first president of the American academy of science and arts. Besides his political writings he published numerous sermons. His "Discourse on the Commencement of the New Constitution of Massachusetts" (1780) is the most finished of all his literary productions.

COOTE, Sir **Eyre,** British soldier, b. in 1757; d. 10 Dec., 1823. He was a nephew of Sir Eyre Coote, commander-in-chief in India, entered the British army as ensign, 15 April, 1774, and was promoted lieutenant in July, 1776. He was present at the battle of Long Island and the reduction of Fort Washington, took part in the expeditions to Rhode Island and the Chesapeake, was engaged at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and at the attack on Mud island. He became a captain, 10 Aug., 1778, was engaged at the siege of Charleston and in the Virginia campaign, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He became a major in 1783, served under Gen. Greg in the West Indies in 1793–'5, was made a colonel in 1796, severely wounded in the Ostend expedition of 1798, promoted major-general in that year, and served in Abercromby's Egyptian expedition of 1801. He was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica from 1805 till 1808, and rose to the rank of general in 1814, but was afterward dismissed from the army for the commission of a crime.

COPAHUE (co-pah-oo'-a), Chilian cacique, flourished in the latter part of the 14th century. He made war against all other caciques of his race, defeated them, and became supreme chief of the whole Araucanian people, also reducing some tribes of northern Chili. According to the native historian Pue, in 1380 the Promancos and Pencones rose in arms against Copahue, gathered in large numbers, fought a battle in the Aconcagua valley, and were routed, leaving many dead upon the field, and many prisoners, who were horribly tortured. Copahue's cruelties exasperated his enemies and caused them to unite against him, with the aid of some Araucanian caciques. A battle was fought in the Llai-llai valley, in which he perished, and subsequently every tribe regained its independence. The people of his own tribe buried his remains on the top of the highest mountain in the region belonging to them, and the mountain still bears his name.

COPAÑO (co-pan'-yo), Chilian yoqui or cacique, b. in the Malpocho valley in 1511; d. early in 1548. He was chief of the Promancos, belonging to the Malpocho tribe. The caciques of neighboring regions made him their generalissimo to direct the war against the Spaniards, who had founded the city of Santiago in 1541. During 1541 Copaño many times attacked the Spanish settlement, and caused heavy loss to the colonists. The next year, while Valdivia was absent from the city, the Indians, in great numbers, attacked it, burned the buildings, and forced the inhabitants to seek refuge in a fortress, which was also assaulted, and its defenders, under Alonso de Monroy, were compelled to go out and fight in the open field. The timely return of Valdivia prevented the destruction of the whole colony; and afterward Copaño was defeated in three battles. During 1543–'4 he continued the hostilities against the conquerors, and then joined the Copiapinos, a tribe of northern Chili, and was proclaimed chief of all the allied forces. In 1545 he again attacked Alonso de Monroy at Copiapó, and only Monroy and one of his officers escaped, all his other men perishing at the hands of the Indians. A treaty of peace made with Valdivia in 1546 did not continue long, and Copaño destroyed the new city of La Serena in 1547. The celebrated chief was killed by some northern Indians that declined to be commanded by a stranger.

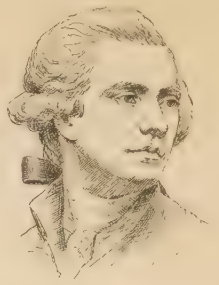
COPE, Thomas Pym, merchant, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 26 Aug., 1768; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Nov., 1854. His father, Caleb Cope, a Quaker of Lancaster, Pa., protected André from a mob in 1775. The son entered a counting-house in Philadelphia in 1786, began business for himself in 1790, importing his goods latterly in his own vessels, the first of which he built in 1807, and established in 1821 the first line of packets between Philadelphia and Liverpool, which survived several financial crises, and continued in existence down till the beginning of the civil war. He acquired great wealth, and possessed in a high degree the respect of his fellow-townsmen. During an epidemic of yellow fever in 1793 he remained in the city to aid the sufferers, and took the disease himself, and, when the small-pox raged in 1797, he accepted the task of ministering to the wants of the destitute as almoner, and carried food to the houses of the sufferers. He was a member of the city council about 1800, an efficient member of the committee for introducing water into the city, served in the legislature in 1807, and in the State constitutional convention, was president of the Board of trade for many years, and of the Mercantile library company from its foundation until his death, and was an executor of Girard's will, a trustee of the bank, and a director of the Girard college. He was also actively interested in completing the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and in the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad. The estate of Lemon Hill, the country-seat of Henry J. Pratt, which came into the possession of the old U. S. bank, was through his efforts secured to the city as a public park, instead of being utilized for factory purposes. When Mr. Cope retired from mercantile life his sons, Henry and Alfred, carried on the business, which eventually passed into the hands of Francis and Thomas P., sons of Henry, who adopted the style of Cope Brothers.—Alfred's son, **Edward Drinker,** naturalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 July, 1840. He was educated at the Westtown academy and at the University of Pennsylvania, and then studied comparative anatomy in the Academy of sciences of Philadelphia, in the Smithsonian institution during 1859, and in Europe from 1863 till 1864. He became professor of natural sciences in Haverford college in 1864, but resigned in 1867 on account of failing health. Later he became palæontologist to the U. S. geological survey, serving at first on the survey of the territories, and then on the survey west of the 100th meridian. His work in this connection has resulted in his discovery of nearly 1,000 new species of extinct and as many recent vertebrata. For many years Prof. Cope was secretary and curator of the Academy of natural sciences, Philadelphia, and chief of the department of organic material of the permanent exhibition in that city. He is a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and in 1879 received the Bigsby gold medal from the Royal geological society of Great Britain. In 1872 he was elected a member of the National academy of sciences, and in 1884 was vice-president of the section on biology of the American association for the advancement of science. The titles of his papers, upward of 350 in number, form a systematic record of the development of paleontology in the United States. They have appeared in the official reports of the government surveys, proceedings of the Philadelphia academy of sciences, of the American philosophical society, the American association for the advancement of science, and in numerous periodicals. Among his larger works are "Systematic Arrangement of the Lacertilia and Ophidia" (1864); "Primary Groups of the Batrachian Anura" (1865); "History of the

Cetacea of the Eastern North American Coast" (1866); "Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States" (1867–'8); "Systematic Arrangement of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of North America" (1869–'70); "Systematic Relations of the Fishes" (1871); "Systematic Relations of the Tailed Batrachia" (1872); "Extinct Vertebrata of the Eocene Formations of Wyoming" (1873); "Cretaceous Vertebrata of the West" (1877); and "Tertiary Vertebrata" (1885). To the theory of evolution he has made important contributions, among which are "On the Origin of Genera" (1868); "Hypothesis of Evolution, Physical and Metaphysical" (1870); "Method of Creation of Organic Types" (1871); "Evolution and its Consequences" (1872); "Consciousness in Evolution" (1875); "Relation of Man to Tertiary Mammalia" (1875); "On the Theory of Evolution" (1876); "The Origin of Will" (1877); "The Relation of Animal Motion to Animal Evolution" (1878); "A Review of the Modern Doctrine of Evolution" (1879); "Origin of Man and other Vertebrates" (1885); "The Energy of Life Evolution and how it has acted" (1885); "The Origin of the Fittest" (1886).

COPELAND, Alfred Bryant, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1840. He studied in the Royal academy at Antwerp, lived in that city for several years, and brought to Boston a large number of original paintings and copies. He became art professor in the University of St. Louis, but about 1877 opened a studio in Paris, where he worked in crayon and oils. He exhibited church interiors in the Paris salon in 1877–'8, and sent to Boston a collection of street scenes in Paris.

COPELAND, Joseph T., soldier, b. in Michigan about 1830. He entered the 1st Michigan cavalry, which was organized during the summer of 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on 22 Aug. He fought through the Manassas campaign, returned to Detroit in July, 1862, and organized the 5th cavalry, of which he became colonel, 14 Aug., and on 29 Nov., 1862, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the Michigan cavalry brigade, formed at Washington, 12 Dec. The brigade, forming part of Hooker's cavalry, was in Maryland after Lee had crossed the Potomac. They were the first Union troops to occupy Gettysburg; but with the other changes of commanders then carried out, Gen. Copeland transferred his command to Gen. Custer just before the battle, 1 July, 1863. He subsequently commanded a draft rendezvous at Annapolis Junction, Md., and at Pittsburg, Pa., and then the post and military prison at Alton, Ill., until the close of the war.

COPLEY, John Singleton, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 July, 1737; d. in London, 9 Sept., 1815. He is commonly called self-taught, but he probably received some instruction from his stepfather, Peter Pelham, who died in 1751. Boston was then a small provincial town where art was almost unknown and good instruction unattainable. Young Copley began at an early age to see visions of lovely forms and faces, which nature impelled him to reproduce with such materials as he could procure or make for himself. In the uncongenial atmosphere of colonial Boston such talent was phenomenal, and, as he was really successful in producing likenesses, he soon gained local celebrity by executing portraits of many members of the leading families, as is still attested by almost every notable collection in the city. In 1760 he sent to Benjamin West, in England, without name or address, a portrait, which at once gave him a place among artists of recognized merit. This painting is known as "The Boy and the Flying Squirrel," and represents the artist's half-brother, Henry Pelham. Through West's influence the picture was exhibited at Somerset house. Its American origin was at once suspected, because the wood of the stretching-frame was made of American pine; but the authorship was not decided until, after long delay, the letter of transmittal reached England. In 1767, on West's nomination, Copley was elected a fellow of the Society of artists of Great Britain. In 1769 he married Susannah, daughter of Richard Clarke, a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, who came from England in the "Mayflower." The first years of their married life were passed in Boston, in a solitary house on Beacon Hill, where four children were born, including the son that became lord chancellor of England. During these years correspondence had continued with English admirers, and in 1774 Copley sailed for England, and after a short sojourn there visited Italy, spending a year in studying the old masters, and then settled in London. Here he was joined by his wife, and he thenceforward made it his home. He rose with almost unprecedented rapidity to the height of professional fame. He was patronized by the royal family and the nobility, and met with uninterrupted success. In 1777 he was elected an associate member, and in 1779 a full member, of the Royal academy. When he sent copies of the engraving of his picture, "The Death of Chatham," to Washington and John Adams, the former wrote, "It is rendered more estimable in my eye when I remember that America gave birth to the celebrated artist who produced it." Adams said, "I shall preserve my copy, both as a token of your friendship and as an indubitable proof of American genius." Although he was essentially a portrait-painter, Copley composed some large historical works, of which the "Death of Chatham," the "Death of Major Pierson," and the "Siege of Gibraltar" are in the National gallery, London. The first two of these and his "Charles I. demanding in the House of Commons the Five Impeached Members" were engraved and became very popular. Among his other historical works are "Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Gray" (1808); "King Charles signing Strafford's Death-Warrant"; "Assassination of Buckingham"; "Battle of the Boyne"; "King Charles addressing the Citizens of London"; "The Five Impeached Members brought back in Triumph"; and "The King's Escape from Hampton Court." Among his best portrait compositions are "The Daughters of George III." (Buckingham Palace); "The Family Picture" (Charles Amory, Boston); "The Red Cross Knight" (1788, S. G. Dexter, Boston); "Mrs. Derby as St. Cecilia" (W. Appleton, Boston); and "Mrs. D. D. Rogers" (1789, H. B. Rogers, Boston). Most of Copley's best works were collected by his son, Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, and were dispersed at his sale in 1864. See A. T. Perkins's "Life of J. S. Copley" (1873); "Memorial His-



tory of Boston" IV. (1881); and Mrs. Martha B. Amory's "Life of J. S. Copley" (1882).—His son, **John Singleton,** Jr., afterward Baron Lyndhurst, b. in Boston, 21 May, 1772; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, 11 Oct., 1863. His father attempted to educate him as an artist; but he had no taste for that profession, and is credited with having declared in a fit of childish impatience that coming generations should speak of "Copley the father of the lord chancellor, not of Copley the son of the painter." He was graduated with high honor at Cambridge in 1795, and shortly afterward visited the United States with a view to regain his father's property in Boston, which had been sold through a mistake. This he failed to accomplish, but spent some time in this country, visiting Washington at Mount Vernon, and travelling extensively through the northern and middle Atlantic states. Of his experiences he made copious notes and wrote descriptive letters in Latin to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge university. Returning to England in 1798, he was called to the bar in 1804, and entered parliament in 1818. In 1827 he became chancellor, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst of Lyndhurst, 27 April the same year. He was twice married, but, as he had no male issue, the title lapsed at his death. See Lord John Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" (7 vols., London, 1846–'7); "Select Biographical Sketches," by William Heath Bennet; "Life of John Singleton Copley" (*supra*); and "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin (London, 1883).

COPPÉE, Henry, educator, b. in Savannah, Ga., 13 Oct., 1821. He spent two years at Yale in the class of 1839, then studied civil engineering, and was employed in the construction of the Georgia Central railroad in 1837–'40, entered the U. S. military academy in 1841, and after graduation in 1845 served as an officer of artillery through the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was principal assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point from 14 Jan., 1850, until 16 May, 1855, and on 30 June, 1855, resigned from the army and became professor of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1866, when he accepted the presidency of Lehigh university at Bethlehem, Pa. In 1875 he exchanged the presidency for the professorship of history. In 1874 Dr. Coppée was appointed one of the regents of the Smithsonian institution, and twice he served on the assay commission of the U. S. mint. In 1864–'6 he edited the "United States Service Magazine." He has published "Elements of Logic" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Gallery of Famous Poets" (1858); "Elements of Rhetoric" (1859); "Gallery of Distinguished Poetesses" (1860); "Select Academic Speaker" (1861); "Manual of Battalion Drill" (1862); "Evolutions of the Line" (1862); "Manual of Court-Martial" (1863); "Songs of Praise in the Christian Centuries" (1864); "Life and Services of Gen. U. S. Grant" (New York, 1866); a manual of "English Literature" (Philadelphia, 1872); "Lectures on English Literature" (1872); and "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors" (Boston, 1881). He has also edited a translation of Marmont's "Esprit des institutions militaires" (1862), and one of "La guerre civile en Amérique" by the Comte de Paris.

COPWAY, George, Indian chief and author, b. in Michigan in August, 1820. His name in the Ojibway language, in which tribe he was born, is KAHGEGWAGEBOW. He was for many years connected with the press of New York city, and lectured extensively in Europe and the United States. Among his publications are a translation of the "Acts of the Apostles" into his native language (1838); "Recollections of a Forest Life" (1847); "The Ojibway Conquest," a poem (New York, 1850); "Traditional History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation" (Boston, 1850); "Organization of a New Indian Territory" (1850); "Running Sketches of Men and Places in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Scotland" (New York, 1851); and "Copway's American Indian." See "Life, Letters, and Speeches of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowb" (New York, 1850).

CORAM, Thomas, English philanthropist, b. about 1668; d. 29 March, 1751. He was a sailor in early life, rose to be captain of a merchantman, lived several years in Taunton, Mass., where he followed farming and boat-building, returned to England in 1703, and devoted himself to charitable works, especially the establishment of a foundling hospital in London, which, after seventeen years of exertion, was opened on 17 Oct., 1740. He was also a promoter of English settlements in Georgia and Nova Scotia. Having expended his fortune in benevolent enterprises in his old age, he was the recipient of an annuity obtained by subscription. He was instrumental in promoting American commerce by securing an act of parliament granting a bounty on naval stores of colonial production. At the time of his death he was engaged on a scheme for the education of Indian girls.

CORAS, José Zacarias, sculptor, b. in Mexico in 1752; d. in Mexico in 1819. His statues of the crucifixion are noted for the profound agony in the face of Christ. The two statues that crown the tower of the Mexican cathedral are his work.

CORBETT, Henry Winslow, senator, b. in Westboro, Mass., 18 Feb., 1827 He accompanied. his parents to Washington county, N. Y., received an academic education, entered a store at Cambridge in 1840, removed to New York city in 1843, and continued in mercantile business there for seven years. In 1850 he shipped a quantity of goods to Portland, Oregon, and the following spring settled in that territory and became a prominent merchant, and in 1867 a banker, in Portland. He has held various local offices, and was active in the organization of the republican party in Oregon. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, and chairman of the state central committee in 1859–'60, and in 1866 was elected U. S. senator, serving from 1867 till 3 March, 1873.

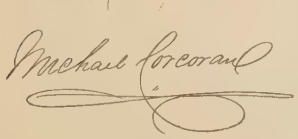
CORBIN, Margaret, patriot, b. about 1750. She was the wife of a soldier, and was wounded by three grape-shot in the shoulder and utterly disabled at Fort Washington, 16 Nov., 1776, while she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side while serving a piece of artillery. The council of Pennsylvania in 1779 appealed to the board of war in her behalf, and in consequence she received from congress a pension of one half of the monthly pay drawn by a soldier while in service. The board of war, having received further information in 1780 that her wound deprived her of the use of one arm, recommended that she receive annually "one compleat suit of cloaths out of the public stores, or the value thereof in money," in addition to the provision previously made.

CORBIN, Thomas G., naval officer, b. in Virginia, 13 Aug., 1820; d. in 1886. He was appointed a midshipman, 15 May, 1838, served on the coast survey and in the Brazilian and Pacific squadrons, was commissioned lieutenant, 10 June, 1852, and employed in the survey of the river Plata during 1853–'5. He was attached to

the steamer "Wabash," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1861–'3, and at the battle of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, taking part in the capture of Forts Beauregard and Walker. He was commissioned commander, 16 July, 1862, and was commandant at the naval academy in 1863. In 1864–'5 he commanded the steamer "Augusta," served as fleet-captain of the West India squadron in 1865–'6, was commissioned captain, 25 July, 1866, made his last cruise in command of the flagship "Guerriere," of the South Atlantic squadron, in 1868, and afterward served on ordnance duty at Philadelphia. He was retired 5 Jan., 1874.

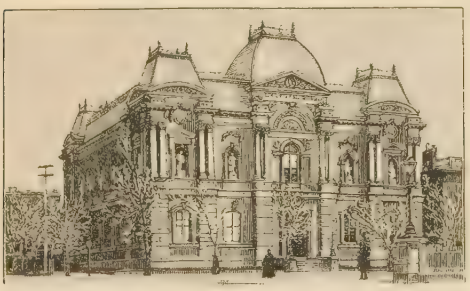
CORCORAN, James A., clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1820. He was sent to Rome at the age of fourteen, and studied at the University of the propaganda. He was graduated with the reputation of the best linguist among the students of his time, was ordained in 1842, returned to Charleston in 1843 and organized the Diocesan seminary, in which he was appointed professor of theology in 1844. He held this place till 1851, being also pastor at the cathedral and chaplain to the Sisters. He was for fifteen years editor of the "United States Catholic Miscellany." He was chosen secretary of the Baltimore provincial councils of 1855 and 1858, and of the plenary council of 1866. As his duties consisted in preparing matter for the sessions of these bodies, framing decrees, and reducing everything to order and system, Dr. Corcoran has had considerable influence on the legislation of the Catholic church in the United States. He accompanied the four doctors sent by Gen. Beauregard in 1862 to the relief of the inhabitants of Wilmington who were suffering from yellow fever, and continued to be their pastor till 1868. He was present at the general council of the Vatican, being selected by the American bishops as a representative doctor of the Catholic church of the United States, and in 1870 was appointed professor in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and founded the "Catholic Quarterly Review," of which he is editor.

CORCORAN, Michael, soldier, b. in Carrowkeel, county Sligo, Ireland, 21 Sept., 1827; d. near Fairfax Court-House, Va., 22 Dec., 1863. He was the son of a captain in the British army, received a good education, and was appointed in the Irish constabulary at the early age of eighteen, but resigned his commission from patriotic motives in 1849, emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York city, where he obtained a clerkship in the post-office, and afterward in the office of the city register. He entered the 69th regiment of New York militia as a private, rose through the successive grades, and in August, 1859, was elected colonel. When the militia paraded in honor of the Prince of Wales in 1860, he refused to order out his regiment, for which he was subjected to a trial by court-martial that was still pending when the civil war began. Upon the first call of the president for troops, Col. Corcoran led the 69th regiment to the seat of war. It was ordered into Virginia, built Fort Corcoran on Arlington heights, and fought with impetuous valor at the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861. The colonel was wounded and taken prisoner, and was first sent to Richmond, and afterward taken to Charleston, Columbia, Salisbury, back to Richmond, and to other places, being kept in close confinement for nearly a year. With some other national officers he was reserved for execution in case the U. S. government carried out its threat of punishing the crews of captured privateers. He was offered his liberty on condition of not again taking up arms against the south, but refused to accept it on such terms. An exchange being finally effected, 15 Aug., 1862, he was released, and commissioned brigadier-general, dating from 21 July, 1861. He next organized the Corcoran legion, which took part in the battles of the Nansemond river and Suffolk, during April, 1863, and held the advance of the enemy upon Norfolk in check. In August, 1863, the legion was attached to the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Corcoran was killed by the falling of his horse upon him while he was riding in company with Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher.



CORCORAN, William Wilson, banker, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 27 Dec., 1798. His father, Thomas Corcoran, was born in Limerick, Ireland, and, coming to this country in 1783, married Hannah Lemmon, of Baltimore county, Md., in 1788, and settled in Georgetown, then a thriving tobacco mart and busy commercial port. Here he prospered in business, and became a magistrate, member of the levy court, postmaster, and college trustee. The son, after pursuing classical and mathematical studies in private schools and in Georgetown college, entered upon business at the age of seventeen, at first under the direction of two older brothers, who combined with the dry-goods trade a wholesale auction and commission business, and were very prosperous until 1823, when, in a time of general financial stringency, they were compelled to suspend, after sinking more than their capital in a resolute effort to maintain their credit. As it was, they paid in full all confidential debts, and compromised with their remaining creditors at the rate of fifty per cent. In 1828 Mr. Corcoran took charge of the large real estate held in the District of Columbia by the U. S. bank and the Bank of Columbia, and, after his father's death in 1830, devoted himself with unremitting assiduity to this responsible trust until 1836. In 1835 he married Louise Amory Morris, daughter of Com. Charles Morris. Mrs. Corcoran died in 1840, leaving a beloved memory, which, with that of the daughter, is shrined in "The Louise Home." In 1837 Mr. Corcoran began business as a broker and banker in Washington, and three years later he called the late George W. Riggs into partnership with him, and in 1845 the firm established itself at the seat of the old U. S. bank in Washington. Among the first uses that Mr. Corcoran made of his accumulations was the disbursement of $46,000 in absolute discharge of the debts for which a legal compromise had been made in 1823. He paid them all to the uttermost farthing, with interest calculated to the date of this complete settlement. The firm of Corcoran & Riggs was now strong enough

to take on its own account nearly all the loans of the government. At one stage of its operations, during the Mexican war, its transactions under this head were so bold that Mr. Riggs thought it more prudent to retire from the partnership. Mr. Corcoran now found himself with twelve millions of the United States six-per-cent. loan on his hands, in a falling market, which had already sunk one per cent. below the price at which he had taken the whole loan. Nothing daunted, he embarked at once for London, and there succeeded, through the faith inspired by his business judgment and honor, in enlisting its greatest banking-houses in support of a loan that seemed perilous, but that subsequently rose to a high premium and proved a source of great profit to all interested in it, besides bringing a relief to the exchanges of the United States. This negotiation, so creditable to his sagacity, courage, and integrity, laid the basis of that large wealth which subsequently came to be reckoned by the millions. He retired from the banking business in 1854, and has since given himself entirely to the management of his own affairs. Plans of benevolence have taken the foremost place in his solicitudes, and in shapes so multiform that they have left no aspect of human life untouched



by his beneficence. The beautiful cemetery of Oak Hill, crowning the slopes of Georgetown, marks his tender respect for the dead; the Louise Home, his provident care for impoverished gentlewomen; the Corcoran gallery of art (see illustration), with its magnificent endowment, his patronage of the fine arts; his rich benefactions to colleges and universities, his love of learning; countless gifts to churches, church homes, and theological seminaries, his reverence for religion; ceaseless contributions to institutions of public charity, his sympathy for human suffering. It is estimated that his charities, including private ones, exceed the aggregate amount of $5,000,000. Mr. Corcoran has long made his home in Washington the seat of an elegant hospitality and a centre of social influence, as being the favorite meeting-place of scholars, artists, statesmen, diplomatists, and distinguished strangers.

CÓRDOVA, Francisco de (cor'-do-vah), clergyman, b. in Spain; d. in Cumana, Venezuela, in 1514. He was sent by Peter de Córdova with Juan Garces to convert the natives of Venezuela in 1514. They arrived at Cumana, where the Indians received them with kindness, and were making numerous conversions when a Spanish vessel visited the coast with the object of carrying off and selling the natives. The captain and crew were well treated for the sake of the missionaries, and the captain invited the cacique and principal Indians on board. As soon as they were on deck they were seized and thrown into chains, and the vessel then sailed for Santo Domingo. The Indians rushed to the house of the two Dominicans and were about to kill them, when the priests obtained a respite by promising that if the cacique and his companions were not restored in four months they would submit to their fate. Meanwhile another Spanish ship arrived, on which Francisco de Córdova and his companion could easily have made their escape; but they contented themselves with begging the captain to return promptly to Santo Domingo and state the facts to the admiral and Peter de Córdova. The captain executed his commission, but was too late. The cacique and his chiefs had been sold, and the purchasers refused to surrender them. The king of Spain ordered the pirates to be tried and the cacique and his companions restored to freedom. The four months, however, had elapsed without the Indians hearing news of their countrymen, and Francisco de Córdova and his companion were slain, these being the first Dominican martyrs of the New World.

CÓRDOVA, Francisco Fernández de, discoverer of Mexico; d. in 1518. On 8 Feb., 1517, this navigator sailed from Cuba with Juan Alaminos, a pilot, who had accompanied Columbus in his fourth voyage, steered for the continent, and in March ranged the coast of Yucatán, where he lost many men in his various encounters with the natives. It appears certain that Córdova left two of his companions in this region; for in 1518, when Grijalva explored the country, he was informed that one of them survived, but was unable to procure his release. After exploring the coast, and remarking the grand monumental structures of Yucatán, he was forced by a tempest to abandon its shores. He visited Florida five years after the expedition of Ponce de León, and, on returning to Cuba, died, ten days after his arrival, of wounds received from the natives. He was a rich settler in Cuba before he undertook his expedition.

CÓRDOVA, José M., Colombian general, b. in Antoquia, New Granada, in 1797; killed at Santuario, 17 Oct., 1829. He was the son of a rich merchant of the Spanish party, but when fifteen years of age joined the Independents. His conduct at the battle of Boyacá, 8 Aug., 1819, gained him the rank of colonel, and he was charged with the expulsion of the royalists from Antoquia. This duty he successfully performed; and his first care was to levy on his own father the sum of $10,000. His exactions occasioned his recall, but he distinguished himself in many combats on the banks of the Magdalena. By a skilful manœuvre he captured a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven vessels at anchor in the port of Teneriffe, and, after a bloody battle, took possession of the town. He was made a general, and was in the Colombian division left by Bolívar in Perú. On 9 Dec., 1824, Córdova participated in the victory of Ayacucho, and he was named general of division on the field. Covering his ambition with the pretext of establishing a federal government, he conspired many times against Bolívar, and openly revolted in August, 1829, but found few partisans. He was hunted at Santuario, 17 Oct., by the united forces of Andrada, Ureta, and O'Leary, and defended himself with vigor, but fell covered with wounds.

CÓRDOVA, José María, South American soldier, b. in Cajamarca, Peru, 14 Jan., 1786; d. near the same city, 18 Oct., 1846. He was the son of wealthy parents, who sent him to Spain for his military studies, and, after finishing them, he entered the Spanish army and fought against the French when they invaded the peninsula. But, on hearing of the revolutionary movement in Peru, he deserted his colors, although he was a captain of cavalry, and fled to his own country. There he

took service under the insurgent Gen. Rondeau, and was with him in many battles fought in upper Peru (now Bolivia). He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1813, and given command of the guerillas, with which, in 1814, he continually molested the Spanish Gen. Pezuela, forcing him to retreat to Suipacha; but Pezuela afterward routed both Rondeau and Córdova, then commanding a division, at Viluma, near Cuzco, on 15 Nov., 1815. Then Córdova offered his services to Gen. San Martín, who was preparing an expedition to Chili, and, having distinguished himself at the battle of Chacabuco, Chili, was appointed colonel in the Chilian army, and as such fought at Cancha Rayada and Maipo in 1818. On 14 Jan., 1819, he embarked in one of the Chilian vessels commanded by Lord Cochrane, took an important part in several unsuccessful attacks upon Callao, returned to Chili, afterward accompanied San Martín when he landed at Pisco, 8 Sept., 1820, was awarded the rank of brigadier-general, and finally entered Lima with San Martín, 12 July, 1821. The constituent congress of Peru appointed Córdova general of division, and elected him a member of the triumvirate intrusted with the government of the country, and subsequently was defeated, 18 June, 1823, by Canterac, the Spanish general that entered Lima; then Córdova joined Gen. Sucre, with whom he entered Arequipa, 30 Aug., and on 5 Aug., 1824, took part in the defeat of the royalists at Junín, when he commanded the centre of the army under Bolívar. At the battle of Ayacucho, 9 Dec., 1824, Córdova decided the victory for the revolutionary forces by defeating the three portions of the royalist army in succession, and taking prisoners Viceroy Laserna and Gen. Moret, even after the division under Sucre, the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary troops, had been routed by the Spaniards. That was the end of the Spanish-American war of independence. In December, 1827, the Peruvian people elected Gen. Córdova vice-president and he acted as such for six years, afterward retiring to his farm at Cajamarca, where he died.

CÓRDOVA, Pedro de, clergyman, b. in Spain in 1460; d. in Santo Domingo in 1525. He entered the Dominican order and embarked with two other Dominicans for Santo Domingo in 1510. His austere life commended the veneration of the Spaniards, as well as of the Indians. In conjunction with his companions, he established schools in every part of the island for the natives and the children of the colonists. But when he attempted to free the Indians from the slavery to which the Spaniards had reduced them, he became the object of bitter hatred. The feeling was increased when he refused to censure a monk who had preached sermons against the cruelty of the colonists. He then set out for Spain, and laid the wrongs of the Indians before the great council and the king. Some regulations were made for bettering their condition, but, knowing that these would be futile as long as the natives were portioned out among the colonists, he demanded permission for himself and his brethren to leave the island and preach the gospel in parts of America where the Spaniards had not formed settlements. This permission was refused by the king, who, however, made him a member of the royal audience of Hispaniola, capital of the island of Santo Domingo. He returned to America, bringing with him fourteen friars from the convent of Salamanca. In 1512 he laid the foundations of the convent of Santa Cruz, in Santo Domingo, the first convent of the Dominican order erected in the New World. Between 1514 and 1519 he despatched three bodies of missionaries to Venezuela, and all of them perished at the hands of the natives. In the same year Pedro de Córdova accompanied a body of colonists to the island of Santa Marguerita. The islanders received them so favorably, and showed so much disposition to embrace Christianity, that he sent the vessels back to Santo Domingo for new colonists. No sooner, however, were the ships out of sight than the natives rose and massacred all the Spaniards, with the exception of Pedro de Córdova and another, who escaped to the shore, where they found a boat. On returning, he resumed direction of the convent of Santa Cruz. The pope named him grand inquisitor of all the Indias, and at his instance Charles V. founded the Royal university of Hispaniola.

CORDUBA Y SALINAS, clergyman, lived in the 17th century. He published the "Vida, Virtutes y Milagros del Apostol del Piru" (1630) and "Epitome de la Historia de la Provinciá de los doce Apostoles en la Provinciá del Piru" (1651); and also wrote "Monarchiam Limensem."

COREAL, Francisco (kor-ray'-al), Spanish traveller, b. in Cartagena in 1648; d. in 1708. He left Cartagena in 1666, went to the West Indies, and then visited Florida and Mexico. After travelling in several North American regions he made explorations in Brazil as well as in Uruguay, along the river Plate, and in Peru. He passed the Panama isthmus for the third time in 1679, and returned to his country, where he published his "Viaje á las Indias Occidentales," a narrative of his travels, which was translated and printed in French (3 vols., 1722). Some have thought that Coreal was only the pseudonym used by an unknown author who was not the real traveller.

COREY, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. at New Canaan, New Brunswick, 12 Dec., 1834. He was graduated at Acadia college, Nova Scotia, and at Newton theological seminary in 1861. Not long after his ordination to the Baptist ministry he resigned his charge, to enter the service of the U. S. Christian commission, and remained in that service until the end of the war. In 1867 he was appointed principal of the Augusta institute, Augusta, Ga., and in the next year was transferred to Richmond, Va., as president of an institution for the training of colored preachers and teachers. In this work he has been eminently successful.

CORLET, Elijah, educator, b. in London, England, in 1611; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 24 Feb., 1687. He was graduated at Oxford in 1627, established himself in Cambridge soon after the settlement of the town, and taught the grammar-school there for forty-six years. The Society for the propagation of the gospel compensated him for preparing Indian scholars for the university. Nehemiah Walter published an elegy on his death.

CORLEY, Manuel Simeon, patriot, b. in Lexington district, S. C., 10 Feb., 1823. He received an academic education, was apprenticed to a tailor in 1834, and began business for himself in 1838. In 1846 he began to write for the press, in advocacy of temperance and other reforms. He opposed the secession doctrine in 1851, for which he was denounced as an abolitionist and threatened with expulsion from the state. He defended himself in articles openly avowing his principles, which were only received by the newspapers at advertising rates. In 1852 he made a tour through the north, and wrote a series of letters directed against sectionalism to the "Southern Patriot." In 1855–'6 he edited the South Carolina "Temperance Standard." A patent for a new system of cutting clothing was issued to him in 1857. He was one of the few opponents of secession in South Carolina in

1860, was compelled to serve as a conscript in the Confederate army in 1863, and after his capture by the national troops at Petersburg, 2 April, 1865, joyfully took the oath of allegiance and returned to his home. He opposed the policy of Andrew Johnson and Gov. Perry, advocated reconstruction in 1866, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, in which he introduced the resolutions to remove the provisional government, opposed the repudiation of the slave debts, and advocated the present homestead law of the state. He was elected to congress in 1868, and, after the removal of his technical disabilities, took his seat on 25 July, 1868, and served till 3 March, 1869. He introduced joint resolutions for the better protection of loyal men in the reconstructed states and the exclusion of secessionist text-books from the schools, and earnestly supported the 15th amendment. In 1869 he was appointed a special agent of the U. S. treasury department. He was commissioner of the State board of agricultural statistics in 1870, treasurer of Lexington county in 1874, and a nominee of the independent party for state comptroller in 1882.

CORLISS, George Henry, inventor, b. in Easton, N. Y., 2 June, 1817. In 1825 his father, a physician, moved to Greenwich, N. Y., where young Corliss attended school till he was about fourteen. After several years as general clerk in a cotton-factory, he spent three years in Castleton academy, Vermont, and in 1838 opened a country store in Greenwich. He first showed mechanical skill in temporarily rebuilding a bridge that had been washed away by a freshet, after it had been decided that such a structure was impracticable. He afterward constructed a machine for stitching leather, before the invention of the original Howe sewing-machine. He moved to Providence, R. I., in 1844, and in 1846 began to develop improvements in steam-engines, for which he received letters-patent on 10 March, 1849. By these improvements uniformity of motion was secured by the method of connecting the governor with the cut-off. The governor had previously been made to do the work of moving the throttle-valve, the result being an imperfect response and a great loss of power. In the Corliss engine the governor does no work, but simply indicates to the valves the work to be done. This arrangement also prevents waste of steam, and renders the working of the engine so uniform that, if all but one of a hundred looms in a factory be suddenly stopped, that one will go on working at the same rate. It has been said that these improvements have revolutionized the construction of the steam-engine. In introducing their new engines, the inventor and manufacturers adopted the novel plan of offering to take as their pay the saving of fuel for a given time. In one case the saving in one year is said to have amounted to $4,000. In 1856 the Corliss steam-engine company was incorporated, and Mr. Corliss became its president. Its works, covering many acres of ground, are at Providence, R. I., and hundreds of its engines are now in use. Mr. Corliss has received awards for his inventions at the exhibitions at Paris in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873, and was given the Rumford medal by the American academy of arts and sciences in 1870. In 1872 he was appointed Centennial commissioner from Rhode Island, and was one of the executive committee of seven to whom was intrusted the responsibility of the preliminary work. In January, 1875, he submitted plans for a single engine of 1,400 horse-power to move all the machinery in the exhibition. Engineers of high repute predicted that it would be noisy and troublesome, but it was completely successful, owing to the care of Mr. Corliss, who spent $100,000 upon it above the appropriation for building it. Special contrivances were necessary to compensate the expansion of the great lengths of steam-pipe and shafting, which would otherwise have been thrown out of gear by a change of temperature. The cylinders were forty-four inches in diameter, with ten-foot stroke; the gear-wheel was thirty feet in diameter; and the whole engine weighed 700 tons. M. Bartholdi, in his report to the French government, said that it belonged to the category of works of art, by the general beauty of its effect, and its perfect balance to the eye. Mr. Corliss has invented many other ingenious devices, among which is a machine for cutting the cogs of bevel-wheels, an improved boiler, with condensing apparatus for marine-engines, and pumping-engines for water-works. He was a member of the Rhode Island legislature in 1868–'70, and was a republican presidential elector in 1876. The Institute of France gave him, in 1878, the Montyon prize for that year, the highest honor for mechanical achievement, and in February, 1886, the king of Belgium made him an "Officer of the Order of Leopold."

CORMIER, Charles, Canadian senator, b. in St. Grégoire le Grand, province of Quebec, 22 June, 1813. He is a grandson of François Cormier, who emigrated from France to Nova Scotia. He is a mill-owner, and has been mayor of Plessisville, president of the commissioner's court, and of the school commissioners. He was a member of the legislative council of Canada from 1862 until the union in 1867, when he was called to the senate.

CORNBURY, Edward Hyde, Lord, colonial governor of New York, d. in London, England, 1 April, 1723. He was the eldest son of the second Earl of Clarendon, and was one of the first officers of the household troops to abandon the cause of his uncle by marriage, James II., in 1688, and join the standard of the Prince of Orange and the Princess Anne, his cousin; in reward for which service he was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey. He arrived in New York city, 3 May, 1702. The assembly, which was largely composed of Orange partisans, the followers of Leisler, welcomed the new governor, voted him £2,000 to pay the expenses of his voyage, and provided a revenue for the public service for seven years in advance. Although Cornbury had been educated at Geneva, he was a foe to Presbyterianism, and the colonists soon found that he was an arrogant and bigoted upholder of despotic power and more dishonest and rapacious than any of the governors that had preceded him. After £1,500, voted in April, 1703, for the specific purpose of fortifying the Narrows, had been misappropriated, the assembly in June petitioned for a treasurer of its own nomination. Lord Cornbury declared that the assembly had no rights but such as her majesty was pleased to allow them, yet the queen in 1704 acknowledged the right to make specific appropriations, and permitted the appointment of a treasurer to take charge of extraordinary grants. The governor denied the right of ministers or school-teachers to practise their professions without a special license from him. He even forged a standing instruction in order to favor the English church. In Jamaica, L. I., he gave to the Episcopalians the church that had been built by the towns-people; but the colonial courts reversed the decree. A Presbyterian clergyman, who was tried for preaching without a license, was acquitted by an Episcopalian jury. In New Jersey the assembly was as firm in resisting the governor's demands for money

as the legislature of New York. In 1704 he excluded from the New Jersey assembly representatives that had been duly elected. After two assemblies had been angrily dissolved, the third, in April, 1707, sent Lewis Morris, the speaker, with a remonstrance to the governor. In New York the assembly was likewise twice dissolved. The third, which was convened in August, 1708, asserted with vigor the right of self-government in respect to taxation, the judiciary, and administration. One of his imbecile freaks was to attire himself like a woman, and in that disguise to patrol the fort in which he lived. In compliance with the protests of the colonists, Lord Cornbury was removed in that year. He was immediately arrested by his creditors and thrown into prison; but upon the death of his father he discharged his debts and returned to England to take his seat in the house of lords as the third Earl Clarendon. He left the reputation of being the worst governor that New York had ever had; but his administration promoted harmony among the colonists of various races and religions, and advanced the principles of liberty.

CORNELIUS, Elias, physician and patriot, b. on Long Island in 1758; d. in Somers, N. Y., 13 June, 1823. He studied medicine, and at the age of nineteen obtained the appointment of surgeon's mate in the 2d Rhode Island regiment. He was captured and confined in the prison-ship "Jersey," but escaped in March, 1778, rejoined the army, and continued with it till 1781. In later years he obtained a large practice.—His son, **Elias,** educator, b. in Somers, N. Y., 31 July, 1794; d. in Hartford, Conn., 12 Feb., 1832. He was graduated at Yale in 1813, and sent to the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians as a missionary. He was ordained an evangelist in 1817, and travelled through the south, raising funds to found Indian missions. The cause was helped by his "Little Osage Girl," widely read in Sunday-schools, which was founded on the story of a child that he rescued from the Cherokees, who had killed and scalped her mother. In 1819 he was installed as the colleague of Dr. Worcester in the Tabernacle church at Salem, Mass. After Dr. Worcester's death in 1821, Mr. Cornelius remained in the pastorate until 1826, when he accepted the secretaryship of the American education society. In 1832, a month before his death, he became secretary to the Board of commissioners for foreign missions. A "Memoir" of Dr. Cornelius was published by Bela B. Edwards (New York, 1833).

CORNELL, Ezekiel, soldier, b. in Scituate, R. I. He was a mechanic, who educated himself, and established a library in his native town. In 1775 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Hitchcock's regiment, was present at the siege of Boston, was made deputy adjutant-general, 1 Oct., 1776, and subsequently brigadier-general and commander of the brigade of state troops, which was in service three years and three months, and was disbanded, 16 March, 1780. This force was of great service in protecting the state during the British occupation. He was a delegate from Rhode Island to the Continental congress in 1780–'3, and chairman of the military committee. At the close of his term he retired to his farm at Scituate.

CORNELL, Ezra, philanthropist, b. at Westchester Landing, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1807; d. in Ithaca, N. Y., 9 Dec., 1874. The father of Ezra Cornell moved to De Ruyter, N. Y., soon after his birth. His early education was limited, but his Quaker thrift was shown in the energy with which he followed the occupations of millwright, machinist, and farmer. In 1828 he walked from De Ruyter to Ithaca, N. Y., where he continued as a mechanic and miller until 1841. While attempting to introduce a new plough in the eastern states, he called upon F. O. J. Smith, of Portland, Me. Mr. Smith had the contract to lay under ground the lead pipe containing the four insulated wires of the projected Morse telegraph between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Cornell, at Mr. Smith's request, invented a machine that would excavate a narrow trench about two feet in depth, lay the wire within it, and cover it over, all at one operation. The machine was a success; but the want of perfect insulation led Prof. Morse, at Mr. Cornell's suggestion, to abandon the plan and string the wires on poles. From this time Mr. Cornell was in great demand as a contractor for the erection of telegraph-lines. Some of the contracts were very profitable. Others were paid for in stock of the company that was forming. One of the earlier contracts was for the line between New York and

Albany. Having accumulated a sufficient fund from his contracts, he built several small lines in the western states, and returned to New York to construct the Erie line between New York and Dunkirk. His certificates of stock had a low value for many years, but the opening of the civil war in 1861 gave them a start, and made Mr. Cornell very wealthy. He was president of the New York state agricultural society in 1862, and a member of the first Republican national convention, held in Pittsburg in 1856. He was a member of the state assembly in 1862 and 1863, and of the state senate from 1864 till 1867. Mr. Cornell was chiefly known as the founder of Cornell university at Ithaca. The original endowment on his part was $500,000. This sum was offered if the state would apply to the proposed university the entire income of the land-grant fund. This income was from the sale of 990,000 acres of land given to the state of New York by act of congress in 1862. The offer of Mr. Cornell was accepted by a law of the state of New York in 1866, and the university was opened in 1868. The illustration above presents a view of some of the buildings. See "Life of Ezra Cornell," by his son (New York, 1884).—His son, **Alonzo Barton,** b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1832, completed his education at the Ithaca academy, became a telegraph-operator, and was successively employed in the offices at Troy, Montreal, and Buffalo. In 1848 he was transferred to the new office at Cleveland, Ohio, where he had charge of the western lines of the telegraph company and of the organization of new lines. From 1855 till 1859 he was manager of the main telegraph office in New York city. He then returned to Ithaca in order to assist his father in taking care of his rapidly increasing estate, a part of which he assumed. From 1864 till 1869 he was cashier and vice-president of the first national bank of Ithaca. In 1859 he was made chairman of the county republican com-

mittee. In 1866 and 1867 he became a member of the republicans, the nominee for governor being John A. Griswold. This was the year of the famous frauds in naturalization-papers in New York city, and it was claimed by the friends of Griswold and Cornell that their defeat was due to those frauds. In March, 1869, Cornell was appointed by President Grant surveyor of the port of New York. This place he resigned in October, 1872, when he had been nominated for the state assembly, of which he became speaker in 1873 without opposition. In June, 1870, he was nominated by President Grant as assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, but declined the appointment. He is, or has been, a director or vice-president of the Western union telegraph company, the Gold and stock telegraph company, and the American district telegraph company. From 1871 till 1877 he held the chairmanship of the New York republican state committee, with the exception of two years. Just before President Grant ended his second term, early in 1877, he appointed Mr. Cornell naval officer of the port of New York. The two offices clashed with the reform in the civil service indicated and attempted by President Hayes. Mr. Cornell was also chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee. Gen. Hayes, after a report by a special commission to examine the Federal offices in New York, nominated Theodore Roosevelt to succeed Chester A. Arthur as collector of the port, and L. Bradford Prince to succeed Mr. Cornell as naval officer. The nominations were delayed, and finally reported adversely by the state committee on commerce, of which Roscoe Conkling was chairman. The report was sustained. In the summer of 1877 President Hayes published his celebrated order requiring office-holders to refrain from politics. This was directed more especially at Cornell, who was warned that he would lose his office if he, as chairman of the state committee, called the Republican state convention to order. His action in calling the convention at Rochester to order has become historic, because the conflict took place before the principles of civil service reform were formulated and before they had secured any hold in popular estimation. The result of Mr. Cornell's action was the celebrated duel of words between Roscoe Conkling and George William Curtis. Mr. Cornell still defied the president, but it was several months (July, 1878) before he finally lost his office. This contest put him (Cornell) forward as a champion of the workers in the republican party. He had been a prominent candidate for governor in 1876, and in 1879 he was nominated by the republicans almost without opposition. The democrats were divided on the question of sustaining the policy of Samuel J. Tilden as administered by Gov. Robinson, and the defection of John Kelly gave the election to Cornell. He took the office 1 Jan., 1880, and served till 1 Jan., 1883. Since his retirement his residence has been in New York city. The administration of Gov. Cornell was marked by vetoes of the bill reducing the fare on the elevated railroads in New York city to five cents; changing the military code; and giving to the defence the right to the concluding address to the jury in capital cases. The measures of greatest importance signed by him were the new charter of New York city (the consolidation act) of 1882, and the bill allowing woman suffrage at school-meetings.

CORNELL, John Henry, musician, b. in New York city, 8 May, 1828. In 1848 he was appointed organist of St. John's chapel (Trinity parish) in his native city, where he had until that time pursued his musical studies, especially harmony and composition. Within a year he resigned and went to England, where he visited the chief cathedral cities. At York he united with the Roman Catholic church, and, returning to the United States, entered a religious order in Baltimore. He withdrew from the order and made a tour of England, Holland, and Germany. From 1868 till 1877 he was organist of St. Paul's chapel (Trinity parish), New York city, and subsequently for five years organist of the Brick church. His chief works are a "Primer of Modern Musical Tonality," "Practice of Sight-Singing," "Theory and Practice of Musical Form," adapted from the German of Ludwig Bussler, "Easy Method of Modulation," "A Manual of Roman Chant" (Baltimore), and a "Congregational Tune-Book" (New York, 1872).

CORNELL, William Mason, physician, b. in Berkley, Mass., 16 Oct., 1802. He was graduated at Brown in 1827, studied theology, was ordained, 19 Jan., 1830, and officiated as pastor of a Congregational church at Woodstock, Conn., in 1832–'4, and then at Quincy, Mass., until 1839, when he left the ministry on account of failing health. He then studied medicine, took his degree in 1844 at the Berkshire medical school, began practice in Boston, edited the "Journal of Health" in 1846–'9, and afterward "Pastor and People" and the "Guardian of Health," and contributed largely to periodicals. He also compiled a "Medical Dictionary," and subsequently filled the chair of anatomy and physiology in the Western university.

CORNELL, William W., manufacturer, b. on Long Island, 1 Jan., 1823; d. at Fort Washington, New York city, 17 March, 1870. He established an extensive business as an iron-founder in New York city, was a liberal giver to benevolent objects, especially for the erection of churches for the Methodist denominations, and founded Cornell college at Mount Vernon, Iowa.—His brother, **John Black,** inventor, b. about 1825. In 1847, after serving an apprenticeship of six years, he entered the iron-manufacturing business with his brother, W. W. Cornell, at first employing only one man and a boy. On 12 Sept., 1854, J. B. Cornell patented an improved method of uniting the sheet-metal slats of revolving shutters for store-fronts, and in 1856 a new plaster-supporting metallic surface for fire-proof partitions; and these inventions gave a great impetus to the use of iron for building. The works of the Messrs. Cornell are now among the largest in the country, and they have erected many iron fire-proof buildings, including that of the New York Stock Exchange.

CORNING, Erastus, merchant, b. in Norwich, Conn., 14 Dec., 1794; d. in Albany, N. Y., 9 April, 1872. At the age of thirteen he settled in Troy, where he served as a clerk in the hardware store of his uncle, Benjamin Smith. In 1814 he removed to Albany and entered the business house of James Spencer, becoming later a member of the firm. After inheriting the greater portion of his uncle's property, he became head of the extensive hardware house of Erastus Corning & Co. He also acquired a large interest in the Albany iron-works, which, under his management, became one of the largest industrial establishments in the United States. His attention was then directed to banking, a business which he followed for many years with success. His greatest work was in connection with the development of the railroad system of

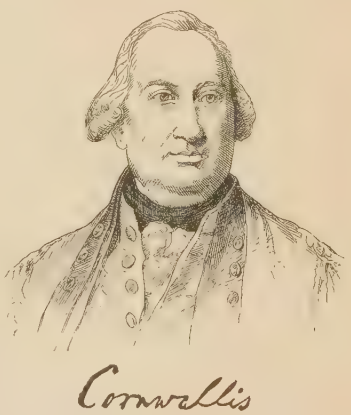
New York state. He was made president of the pioneer Albany and Schenectady line, and its extension was largely the results of his efforts. He was the master-spirit of the consolidation that made the great New York Central road, and was president of that corporation for twelve years, continuing as a director until his death. He became prominent in Albany politics, and held the office of mayor. From 1842 till 1845 he was a member of the state senate, and he was elected as a democrat to congress, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1859, and again from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863. He was again re-elected, but resigned on account of failing health. He was a member of the peace congress held in Washington in 1861. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1833, and at the time of his death was vice-chancellor of the board. Mr. Corning acquired great wealth, and his estate at the time of his death was estimated at $8,000,000.

CORNPLANTER, or **GARYAN-WAH-GAH,** Seneca chief, b. in Conewaugus, on Genesee river, in 1732; d. at the Seneca reservation, Pa., 17 Feb., 1836. He was a half-breed, the son of John O'Bail, an Indian trader, and first became known as the leader of a war-party of Senecas, in alliance with the French against the English. He was present at Braddock's defeat, and at the period of the revolution was one of those who spread destruction over the frontier settlements in New York and the valley of Wyoming. During the war he was an inveterate foe of the Americans, but at a subsequent period he manifested toward them a sincere friendship. He and Red Jacket were for many years the chief counsellors and protectors of their people. He made great efforts to eradicate intemperance from his nation, and was the first temperance lecturer in the United States. In his later years he cultivated a farm on Alleghany river.

CORNWALEYS, or **CORMWALEYS, Thomas,** pioneer, b. about 1600; d. in Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, England, in 1676. He was the son of Sir William and grandson of Sir Charles Cornwaleys, who was ambassador to Spain under James II. In the planting of the colony at St. Mary's, Cornwaleys took a leading part, and for twenty-five years his influence was conspicuous in the councils and course of the province. He commanded the force against Claiborne in 1635, and opposed the code sent out by Lord Baltimore for adoption by the general assembly in 1638, on the ground that the freemen had the right under the charter to make their own laws. He was appointed deputy governor in 1638 by Leonard Calvert, who also deputized him to act as lieutenant-general during the visit of the governor to England in 1641. On Calvert's return, with instructions from the proprietary, Cornwaleys refused to be sworn in as a member of the new council, for some reason which does not appear, but which doubtless had reference to the political struggle then going on in England between the king and parliament. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition against the Indians in 1642, and protested in the general assembly against the governor and his servants being exempted from military service. He led the expedition against the Indians in 1643, and in 1644 resumed his place in the council. His manor of Cornwaleys Cross was on the head of St. Mary's river, in Maryland. It was plundered by Ingle and his crew, and in 1646 he brought an action of trespass against Ingle in the courts of Westminster Hall, laying his damages at £3,000. The suit was settled upon Ingle's assigning him property and claims in Maryland and Virginia in satisfaction of the demand. On 7 March, 1652, he received a grant of 4,000 acres beyond Port Tobacco creek. He became a member of the general court, 25 Nov., 1652, appointed assistant governor to Gov. Fendall, 20 Nov., 1657, upon the restoration of the government to Lord Baltimore from the Puritan occupation under Claiborne. He returned to England, sailing 2 June, 1659.

CORNWALL, Henry Bedinger, chemist, b. in Southport, Conn., 29 July, 1844. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1864, and at the School of mines in 1867 as a mining engineer. From 1865 till 1873 he was assistant in the School of mines, with the exception of two years spent in study at the Freiburg, Saxony, mining-school. In 1873 he was elected to the chair of analytical chemistry and mineralogy in the John C. Green school of science of the College of New Jersey. In 1865 he was superintendent of the Continental zinc and lead company, of New York. During 1870–'1 he filled a similar office in the Geral silver-mining company, and spent fifteen months while in their employ examining the Batopilas mines, in Mexico. Prof. Cornwall has published numerous scientific papers, and has paid special attention to water-analysis. He has translated "Plattner's Blowpipe Analysis" (New York, 1870), and is the author of a "Manual of Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy" (1872).

CORNWALLIS, Charles, Earl (afterward Marquis), British soldier, b. in Brome, Suffolk, England, 31 Dec., 1737; d. at Ghazepore, near Benares, India, 5 Oct., 1805. The family had been conspicuous in London since the reign of Edward III. In 1599 William Cornwallis was knighted for military services in Ireland. In 1627 his son Frederick was created a baronet by Charles I., and, being distinguished for his loyalty to the Stuarts, was raised in 1661 to the peerage as Baron Cornwallis of Eye, a rank that was held by his descendants till 1753, when Charles, the fifth baron, was created Earl Cornwallis and Viscount Brome. Charles had married in 1722 Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Townshend, and Charles was their sixth child and eldest son. He distinguished himself at Eton, and in 1756, being then known as Lord Brome, obtained an ensign's commission in the army, and spent the next two years at the famous military academy at Turin. In 1758 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Granby, with the rank of captain, and was present at the battle of Minden in 1759. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1761, and became noted for personal valor and the skill with which he handled his regiment. In July, 1762, on the death of his father, he became Earl Cornwallis, and soon afterward took his seat in the house of lords. In politics he was an extreme liberal, belonging to the party of "new whigs" headed by



Pitt and Shelburne. On the American question his sympathies were strongly with the colonists, and in the famous debate on the repeal of the stamp-act he was signalized as one of the five peers who voted in favor of unconditional repeal, accompanied by an explicit renouncement of the right of taxing America. In 1766 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1770 he was made constable of the tower of London and vice-treasurer of Ireland. In December, 1775, having reached the grade of lieutenant-general, he was ordered to America, and embarked in the "Bristol," of fifty guns, one of the fleet commanded by Sir Peter Parker. After a long delay at Cork for re-enforcements and a tempestuous voyage, the squadron reached the coast of the Carolinas in May, was defeated before Fort Moultrie in June, and then sailed northward to take part in the operations against New York. Lord Cornwallis took an active part in the battle of Long Island and the movements that followed down to the fall of Fort Washington. He then took possession of Fort Lee, which Greene had hastily abandoned, and conducted the pursuit of Washington's army through New Jersey. In December, considering Washington as disposed of and the war virtually at an end, Cornwallis returned to New York, intending to set sail for England. He had actually sent his luggage on board ship when the news of Washington's great stroke at Trenton upset his plans. He marched upon Trenton, and found the American army drawn up behind Assunpink creek in such a position that he hoped next day to capture it; but Washington, by a masterly device, withdrew during the night, marched around the left wing, and early in the morning routed his rear-guard at Princeton, causing him to retreat upon New Brunswick. In the brief campaign of June, 1777, when the British were compelled to abandon New Jersey, the most important part was taken by Cornwallis. At the battle of Brandywine, 11 Sept., he conducted a flanking march, which secured the defeat of the Americans. On 26 Sept. he occupied Philadelphia with the advance of the British army, and on 4 Oct. moved to the support of Gen. Howe at Germantown. In January, 1778, he returned to England on private business, but was again in America in May, and took part in the battle of Monmouth, 28 June. In December he was called back to England by the severe illness of his wife, who died soon afterward. Toward the end of 1779 he returned to America and accompanied Sir Henry Clinton on his expedition to South Carolina. In June, 1780, after the capture of Charleston, Sir Henry returned to New York, leaving Cornwallis in the chief command at the south. His first adversary was the incompetent Gates, whom he defeated at Camden, 16 Aug., in the most disastrous battle ever fought by an American army. After this great victory Cornwallis proceeded to invade North Carolina; but he had gone no farther than Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, in the midst of a bitterly hostile population, when he was obliged to fall back on hearing news of the overwhelming defeat of his subordinate Ferguson at King's Mountain, 7 Oct., by the highland militia. On his second advance northward he had the brilliant Greene to contend with, and disasters thickened around him. First his left wing under Tarleton was annihilated by Morgan at the Cowpens, 17 Jan., 1781; then Greene succeeded, in spite of him, in reuniting his main army with that of Morgan at Guilford Court-House, near the Virginia border, and at a great distance from Cornwallis's base of supplies. Thus forced to give battle against superior numbers and in a most disadvantageous position, Lord Cornwallis fought with great skill and as much success as was possible under the circumstances. The battle at Guilford Court-House, 15 March, 1781, was, for the numbers engaged, one of the most obstinate on record. After losing one third of his force in killed and wounded, Cornwallis barely succeeded in keeping possession of the field, but found it necessary next day to retreat, leaving his wounded behind. He fell back to Wilmington, on the coast, where he might hope for support from the fleet. Greene pursued him about fifty miles, and then, leaving him quite to himself, faced about and marched rapidly back to South Carolina to undertake the reconquest of that state. The British army was so badly crippled that Cornwallis did not think it prudent to follow him, nor was he willing to acknowledge his defeat by embarking on the ships and returning to South Carolina by sea. At this juncture of affairs, hearing that Gen. Phillips had been sent with a considerable British force to Virginia, he decided to march northward and join him, hoping to deal a blow in Virginia, cut off Greene's connections with the northern states, and return to attack him with superior force. This plan was too extensive and hazardous to be likely to succeed. Cornwallis adopted it on the spur of the moment, on his own responsibility, and without waiting for his superior officer, Sir Henry Clinton, to sanction it; and in after-years it became the occasion of a bitter controversy between the two generals. On 25 April Cornwallis started from Wilmington, and on 20 May he effected a junction with Phillips at Petersburg. His hope of dealing a heavy blow was foiled by the youthful Lafayette, who commanded the American troops in Virginia and adopted a Fabian policy. Cornwallis pursued Lafayette unsuccessfully from Richmond to the Rapidan, then, after some fruitless raids upon Charlottesville and Albemarle Court-House, he returned to Richmond, and presently began his retreat from the peninsula, closely followed by Lafayette, who had been re-enforced by Steuben and Wayne, until he was now superior in numbers. The campaign was ended the last week in July, when Cornwallis occupied Yorktown, while Lafayette took up a strong position on Malvern Hill and awaited further developments. In retreating to Yorktown the British general hoped to secure re-enforcements by sea; but in August the Count de Grasse arrived on the coast of Virginia with a powerful French fleet, and for the first time in the war the British lost control of the water. Washington was not slow to avail himself of this rare opportunity, and by one of the most brilliant movements recorded in the history of warfare suddenly moved his army from the Hudson river to the James and invested Yorktown with an overwhelming force. Thus placed between a hostile fleet and an army that outnumbered him more than two to one, Cornwallis was obliged to surrender, 17 Oct., 1781. The commissioners of the two armies met in the Moore House (see illustration, page 745) to agree upon the terms of capitulation. Two months afterward, having been exchanged for Henry Laurens, Lord Cornwallis returned to England.

In 1786, having been promoted to the rank of field-marshal, Cornwallis was appointed governor-general of India and commander-in-chief of the forces there. He was shortly afterward made a knight of the garter. In 1791–'2 he conducted in person the great war against Tippoo Sultan, captured Bangalore, invested Seringapatam, and concluded a treaty with Tippoo by which the latter

surrendered more than half of his dominions to Great Britain. The reforms that he wrought in the civil service of India, and in its judicial and revenue systems, were wide-reaching and salutary. On his return to England in 1794 he was created a marquis for his services in India. In the following year he became master of the ordnance, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1798 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland and commander-in-chief of the forces there. This was just after the suppression of the rebellion, and Cornwallis remained in Ireland until the accomplishment of the parliamentary union between that country and Great Britain. Then in November, 1801, he was sent to

France as one of the commissioners for negotiating the treaty that was completed and signed at Amiens, 29 March, 1802. Feeling his health to be somewhat precarious, he now retired to his rural estate at Brome in the hope of spending the remainder of his life in seclusion. But in 1805 the troubles in India seemed to call for his skilful management, and he was again sent out as governor-general, but lived only a few months after his arrival. Among English public men there have been none more high-minded, disinterested, faithful, and pure, than Lord Cornwallis. As a military commander he was bold and vigilant, though unable to cope with the transcendent talents of Washington and Greene. He was by far the ablest of the generals sent by Great Britain to fight in America. He married, 14 July, 1768, Miss Jemima Jones, by whom he had one son and one daughter. The former succeeded to the marquisate, which became extinct by the failure of male heirs in the next generation. See Gleig's "Lives of the Most Eminent British Military Commanders" (London, 1832); Kaye's "Lives of Indian Officers" (London, 1867); and Johnston's "Yorktown Campaign" (New York, 1881).

CORONA, Ramón (co-ro'-nah), Mexican soldier, b. in Acaponeta, Tepic territory, about 1825. He was in business in his native town, but had to leave the place on account of persecution by Manuel Losada, a bandit, who became a kind of independent ruler in the Tepic territory. Corona joined the liberals, entered the army, soon obtained the rank of general, and fought against the army of Maximilian, especially in the western states, and the French troops never became masters of that part of the country. Corona organized the Army of the west, 8,000 strong, in 1866, and crossed the country, defeating the French in many encounters. He reached Querétaro, participated in the siege, and, after the final victory of the Mexicans, Maximilian surrendered to him, 15 May, 1867. The republic having been reinstated, President Juarez gave Gen. Corona a high military office, with residence at Guadalajara. At that time Losada, thinking to subjugate the whole nation, organized an army of 16,000 men, and issued a proclamation to his troops, telling them to expect no compensation but what they could get from the vanquished towns. On 28 Jan., 1872, at daybreak, began a bloody battle, near Mojonera, between his forces and about 1,400 men under Corona. Losada was routed, leaving over 3,000 dead on the field, while the rest of his troops were dispersed. Next day Corona entered Guadalajara in triumph, after having saved that city from the army of plunderers, for which he was surnamed the "Hero de la Mojonera." President Lerdo de Tejada appointed him minister to Spain, where he remained twelve years. He returned to Mexico in 1884, and was put in command of the Federal army at Jalisco.

CORONADO, Francisco Vásquez de (cor-o-nah'-do), Spanish explorer, b. in Salamanca, Spain, about 1510; d. in 1542. On the arrival in Culiacán of Cabeza de Vaca from his journey from Florida in 1536, when he brought news of the existence of half-civilized tribes far to the north, an expedition was sent out under Marco de Niza, in 1539, to explore that region. On its return, a second expedition was fitted out under Coronado, which departed from Culiacán, on the Pacific coast, in April, 1540. He passed up the entire length of what is now the state of Sonora to the river Gila. Crossing this, he penetrated the country beyond to the Little Colorado, and visited the famed cities of Cibola mentioned by Cabeza de Vaca and De Niza. In the kingdom were seven cities. The country, he says, was too cold for cotton, yet the people all wore mantles of it, and cotton yarn was found in their houses. He also found maize, Guinea cocks, peas, and dressed skins. From Cibola, Coronado travelled eastward, visiting several towns, similar to the existing villages of the Pueblo Indians, till he reached the Rio Grande, and from there travelled, 300 leagues to Quivira, the ruins of which are well known, being near lat. 34° N., about 170 miles from El Paso. There he found a temperate climate, with good water and an abundance of fruit. The people were clothed in skins. On his way back in March, 1542, Coronado fell from his horse at Tiguex, near the Rio Grande, and is said to have become insane. The viceroy Mendoza wished a colony to be founded in the regions visited; but the commander of the expedition did not wish to leave any of his party in so poor a country and at so great a distance from succor. The narrative of this expedition furnishes the first authentic account of the buffalo, or American bison, and the great prairies and plains of New Mexico. Drawings of the cities and houses built by the Indians were sent to Spain with Coronado's report.

CORPA, Peter de, missionary, b. in Spain about 1560; d. in Florida in 1597. He came to America in 1592, and was one of a body of Franciscans who were sent to Florida to mediate between the Indians and Spaniards. At this time the Spaniards were so hemmed in by the natives that they could not leave their forts, and were reduced to great extremity. Father de Corpa was well received and succeeded in restoring friendly relations. He then began his missionary labors, at first without much success, owing to the difficulty of weaning the natives from polygamy. He prevailed in the end, however, built several chapels, and founded villages and schools. He introduced an Indian translation of Pareja's "Doctrina Christiana para los Indios." In 1597 he found it necessary to denounce the life of the son of a cacique who had relapsed into polygamy. The young chief fled from the village, collected a

band of braves, returned, crept into the chapel where the friar was at his devotions, and tomahawked him before the altar. He then cut off his head and placed it on a spear in front of the gate.

CORREA, Antonio, Porto Rican soldier, b. in the latter part of the 17th century. He entered the army quite young, and when he was captain of the local militia was put in command of the small garrison in Arecibo in 1702. On 5 Aug. of that year the English, having resolved to undertake the conquest of the island of Porto Rico, attacked Arecibo with a small squadron and some land forces. Correa at once gathered his men, pretended to retreat, went to a wood where they had their horses, and when an English column approached the place it was suddenly and fiercely attacked and driven back to the shore, where many were killed, even after they reached the boats. Correa lost but one man killed and three wounded. All the survivors were rewarded with special honors by the king of Spain. The British gave up their attempt to seize the island.

CORREA, Juan, Mexican painter, flourished during the early part of the 18th century. His paintings are specially remarkable for their fine, broad composition, expression, and life-like figures, as well as for their good perspective and effective groupings. But he is not a good colorist. They are generally large, like those he painted for the cathedral of the city of Mexico. Correa was an excellent teacher of his art, and among his pupils are the celebrated Cabrera and Ibarra.

CORREA DA SERRA, Joseph Francisco (ko-ray'-ah), Portuguese botanist, b. in Serpa in 1750; d. in Caldas, 11 Sept., 1823. He studied at Rome and Naples, and, after residing eleven years at Paris, came in 1813 to the United States to prosecute researches in natural history. About 1814 he supplied the place of Mr. Barton as professor of botany in Philadelphia. He published several botanical papers, one, on the soil of Kentucky, in "American Philosophical Transactions" (vol. i., new series). When Correa returned to his own country, the constitutional form of government had been established and he was elected a representative. Besides many scientific writings, he left an extensive work entitled "Collecçion de libro ineditos da historia Portugueza."

CORREA DE SA BENAVIDES, Salvador (co-ray'-ah), Portuguese admiral, b. in 1594; d. in Lisbon in 1668. After serving with distinction in the Portuguese navy, he was appointed governor of Brazil. He effected the expulsion of the Dutch from Bahía in 1625–'40, re-established order in some Brazilian provinces, took from the Dutch their settlements on the western coast of Africa in 1648, and conquered the kingdom of Angola. Then he returned to Rio Janeiro as governor, filled that office for some time, and finally went to Lisbon.

CORREIA DE LACERDA, Antonio (cor-ray'-yah da lah-ther'-dah), Portuguese physician, b. in Ponte in 1777; d. in the province of Maranhão, Brazil, 21 July, 1852. He was graduated at the University of Coimbra, served as military surgeon, and in 1818 went to Brazil to practise his profession. A few years later he emigrated to the United States, where he devoted himself to his professional work with marked success. He returned to Brazil in 1836 and settled at Maranhão, giving much of his time to scientific investigation. He published several scientific books, among them "Flora paraense-maranhensis," "Phytographia paraense-maranhensis," "Nova genera plantarum," "Notes de botanique," "Chemiologia vegetal," "Zoologia paranense," "Observações sobre propiedades therapeuticas das plantas," "Observações meteorologicas," "Observações medico-philosophicas," and "Materia medica das Pará e Maranhão."

CORREIA DE SOUZA COSTA, Antonio (cor-ray'-yah da so'-thah), Brazilian physician, b. in Rio Janeiro about 1830. In 1859 he won in competition the post of first officer in the medical science department, and afterward the professorship of hygiene and history of medicine. Later he served during the war against Paraguay as first surgeon, and was made a colonel. He belongs to the imperial council, and is physician of the court, president of the board of health, a member of the Academy of medicine, and of several other corporations. Most of his medical works have been translated into French and English. The principal ones are "Da infecção purulenta"; "Da dysenteria nos paizes inter-tropicales"; "Considerações sobre a myases das fossas nazaes"; and "Formulario pharmaceutico militar para uso dos hospitaes e enfermarias militares do Brazil."

CORRIGAN, Michael Augustine, R. C. prelate, b. in Newark, N. J., 13 Aug., 1839. His early education was received at St. Mary's college, Wilmington, Del., and in 1859 he was graduated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, Md. It is curious to note, in connection with Archbishop Corrigan's successful appeal to the U. S. government to protect the property of the American college at Rome from being assumed by the Italian government, that he was one of the twelve students that first entered that college. Cardinal Patrizi ordained him a priest at Rome on 19 Sept., 1863. In 1864 he received the degree of D. D. in public competition. He was appointed to the chair of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture in Seton Hall college, Orange, N. J., and in 1868 became its president. In March, 1873, Pope Pius IX. appointed Dr. Corrigan to the see of Newark, he having administered the affairs of that diocese during the absence of Bishop Bayley at the Vatican council in 1870. As bishop, Dr. Corrigan showed a combination of firmness and gentleness, which commanded the admiration of his ecclesiastical superiors. Churches, charitable institutions, and religious communities arose in the diocese. His energy, his grasp of the smallest details of every plan, his power of administration, and his liberality were notable. During his administration the Jesuits and Dominicans were introduced by him, a Catholic protectory for boys founded in Denville, a home of the Good Shepherd in Newark, a hospital in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and a convent for the Dominican Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration. In 1880 the Catholic schools of New Jersey had increased to 150, with nearly 30,000 pupils, the churches to 150, and the priests to 172. Bishop Corrigan had been made coadjutor, with the right of succession, to Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York, under the title of Archbishop of Petra, on 26 Sept., 1880, and

M. A. Corrigan

thereafter performed all of the practical work of the archdiocese. In 1884 he was summoned to Rome to advise with the pope as to the work of the proposed Plenary council, and represented New York in that body. Dr. Corrigan, when early in 1886 he received the pallium, was the youngest archbishop, excepting Archbishop Seghers, in the American episcopate. On 10 Oct., 1885, Cardinal McCloskey died, and Archbishop Corrigan became metropolitan of the diocese of New York. He was no longer archbishop, in title, of a deserted strip of Arabian soil, but the chief spiritual ruler of one of the most important dioceses in the world. He was not obliged to wait, according to the usual custom, for the pallium, in order to exercise his functions. By a special act of courtesy done to a prelate who had so far remarkably distinguished himself in the apostolic virtues befitting his state, Rome permitted him to perform the acts of his office as soon as he succeeded to the archbishopric. Archbishop Corrigan is a scholar, with a keen interest in modern literature. He has, in the pulpit, the art of convincing and stimulating; and the modulations of a voice, trained in the best schools, give variety and interest even to the most abstract theological theme. He is not a great pulpit orator, in the rhetorical sense of the phrase, but a genial and pleasant talker, who never fails to soften and charm his audiences. His administration of the archdiocese of New York has already shown the results to be expected from his successful career in Newark. The fourth provincial council and fourth synod of New York were principally influenced by him. He has prepared a manual on the regulation of such assemblies.

CORSE, John Murray, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 27 April, 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, but immediately resigned and entered the Albany law-school. As soon as he returned to his home in Iowa he was nominated by the democrats for lieutenant-governor. He entered the U. S. service as major of the 6th Iowa volunteers in August, 1861, served under Gen. Frémont, and then as judge-advocate and inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Pope; but after the victories of Island No. 10 and Shiloh preferring active service, joined his regiment, and became its colonel. He commanded a division at Memphis, and was commissioned a brigadier-general on 11 Aug., 1863. He served in the Chattanooga campaign, distinguished himself at Chickamauga, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. In Sherman's march to the sea he commanded a division of the 15th corps. When, after the evacuation of Atlanta, the Confederates crossed the Chattahoochee and destroyed the railroad, Corse was ordered from Rome to the relief of Allatoona, where large commissary supplies, guarded by 890 men, under Col. Tourtellotte, were threatened by an infantry division of the enemy. Gen. Corse arrived with 1,054 troops before the Confederates; but when the latter came up, being greatly superior in numbers, they closely surrounded the position. To the summons of the Confederate general, French, to surrender and avoid a needless effusion of blood, Gen. Corse returned a defiant answer. The Confederates, numbering 4,000 or 5,000, attacked the fortifications furiously, 5 Oct., 1864, but were repeatedly driven back. Gen. Sherman, who had despatched a corps to attack the Confederate rear, signaled from Kenesaw mountain, where he heard the roar of battle, eighteen miles away, for the commander to hold out, as relief was approaching; and when he learned by the sun-telegraph that Corse was in command, he said: "He will hold out; I know the man." Gen. Corse's ear and cheek-bone were shot away during the engagement, but he continued to direct his men. At the approach of the relieving force, the assailants retired. Gen. Sherman made the brave defence of Allatoona the subject of a general order, emphasizing the principle in warfare that fortified posts should be defended to the last, without regard to the strength of the attacking force. Corse received the brevet of major-general, 5 Oct., 1864. After the war, Gen. Corse was for two years (1867-'9) collector of internal revenue in Chicago, Ill. He then spent four years in Europe, and on his return engaged in railroad contracting, and built several hundred miles of road in the neighborhood of Chicago. In 1881 he removed to Massachusetts, residing in Boston and in Winchester, where he settled in 1882, after marrying for his second wife a niece of Franklin Pierce. He was a vigorous opponent of Gen. Butler in his political campaigns, and became chairman of the executive committee in the democratic state central committee. On 9 Oct., 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Boston.

CORSE, Montgomery Dent, soldier, b. in Alexandria (then in the District of Columbia), 14 March, 1816. He served as a captain in the Mexican war, and lived in California from April, 1849, till December, 1856, when he returned to Virginia and became a banker in Alexandria. He entered the Confederate service in May, 1861, as colonel of the 17th Virginia regiment. He was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, and engaged at Boonsboro and Antietam. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in November, 1862, commanded a brigade in Pickett's division in the expedition against Knoxville, and was captured at Sailor's Creek, Va., on 6 April, 1865. After the war he resumed the business of a banker and broker at Alexandria till 1874.

CORSON, Edward T., surgeon, b. in Montgomery county, Pa., 14 Oct., 1834; d. in Plymouth, Pa., 22 June, 1864. He entered the navy as assistant surgeon, 20 May, 1859, and was ordered to China and Japan in the U. S. steamer "Hartford," where he remained until the winter of 1861. He was subsequently, for a short time, at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, and, upon application for sea service, was ordered to the "Mohican," returning, after a cruise of 40,000 miles, without the loss of a man by sickness. He was promoted to surgeon, 31 July, 1862.

CORSON, Hiram, educator, b. in Philadelphia, 6 Nov., 1828. After being employed for some time as a private tutor and assistant teacher in the Treemount seminary at Norristown, Pa., he became connected with the library of congress and with that of the Smithsonian institution at Washington in 1849, and continued there until 1856, when he resumed teaching. In 1859 Mr. Corson removed with his family to Philadelphia, and for some years devoted himself to teaching and lecturing on English literature. In 1865 he was elected professor of history and rhetoric in Girard college, resigning this place in 1866 to accept the professorship of rhetoric and English literature in St. John's college, Annapolis. In 1870 he was elected to the chair of English language and literature, rhetoric, and oratory in Cornell, which office he still holds. He has published Chaucer's "Legende of Goode Women," containing an introduction on the versification of Chaucer, and glossarial and critical notes; "An Elocutionary Manual," with an introductory essay on the study of literature and

the relations of vocal culture to an æsthetic appreciation of poetry; and a "Hand-Book of Anglo-Saxon and Early English" (New York, 1871). He has also prepared a thesaurus of early English, containing a complete verbal and glossarial index of the "Canterbury Tales," "Piers Ploughman," Gower's "Confessio Amantis," Wycliffe's Bible, Spenser, and Chapman's Homer.

CORSON, Juliet, teacher of cookery, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Feb., 1842. She was educated at Raymond and Brooklyn institutes, and in 1872–'3 was secretary of the New York free training-school for women. Since 1872 she has devoted herself to study and experiments on healthful and economical cookery, and dietetics. She founded the New York school of cookery in 1876, and was its superintendent till 1883, when she was obliged to close it on account of failing health. Since that time she has been actively engaged, in the intervals of illness, in writing and in lecturing throughout the country. In Philadelphia, Montreal, and Oakland, Cal., her efforts have led to the teaching of cookery in the public schools. In 1881 the French consul-general at New York applied officially to Miss Corson for her works and methods, for the purpose of adapting them to the needs of the French educational system. Her publications, besides many newspaper articles and pamphlets, include "Fifteen-Cent Dinners for Workingmen's Families," published by the author for free distribution to working-people earning $1.50, or less, a day (New York, 1877); "Cooking Manual" (1878); "Cooking-School Text-Book and Housekeeper's Guide" (1878); "New Family Cook-Book" (1885); "Local American Cookery" (1885); "Practical American Cookery" (1886); "Diet for Invalids and Children" (1886); and "Family living on $500 a Year" (1886).

CORTEREAL, or **CORTERREAL, Gaspar** (cor-tay-ray-al'), Portuguese navigator, b. in Lisbon; d. in 1501. In 1500, by appointment of the king of Portugal, he left the mouth of the Tagus with two ships, well equipped at his own cost, and went as far as the regions since known as Canada. He reached 60° N., and imposed upon many places purely Portuguese names, such as Labrador. Sebastian Cabot had visited these coasts in 1497, but did not land. After his return from this voyage, he again left Lisbon for the arctic regions, 15 May, 1501, but never returned; and an expedition sent by King Emanuel in 1503 found no traces of him. In this last voyage he carried off fifty-seven natives, most of whom were lost in his ship. The other ship reached Lisbon in October, 1501. His father, John Vaz Costa Cortereal, a gentleman of the household of Alphonso V. of Portugal, is said to have discovered Newfoundland about 1463.

CORTÉS, Hernán, or **Hernando,** soldier, b. in Medellín, province of Estremadura, Spain, in 1485; d. near Seville, 2 Dec., 1547. His parents, Martin Cortés and Catalina Pizarro Altamirano, were both of good family, but in reduced circumstances. He was a sickly child, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the University of Salamanca, but returned home two years later without leave. He then determined upon a life of adventure, and arranged to accompany Nicolas de Ovando, likewise a native of Estremadura, who was about to sail for Santo Domingo to supersede Bobadilla in his command. An accident that happened to him in a love adventure detained him at home, and the expedition sailed without him. He then sought military service under the celebrated Gonzalo de Cordova, but on his way to Italy was prostrated by sickness in Valencia, where he remained for a year, experiencing great hardship and poverty. Returning to Medellin, he was able in 1504 to sail from San Lucar for Santo Domingo. Ovando received him cordially, and he obtained employment under Diego Valasquez in the suppression of a revolt, on the termination of which he was assigned the control of a large number of Indians, and appointed a notary. He was at this time remarkable for a graceful physiognomy and amiable manner as well as for skill and address in military matters, and he held successively various important offices. In 1511 he accompanied Diego Velasquez, who was sent out by Diego Columbus to subdue and colonize Cuba. Later he held the office of alcalde of Santiago in the new colony, and meanwhile he married Catalina Juarez, a Spanish lady who had come over in the suite of Maria de Toledo, the vice-queen. After his marriage he employed himself and his Indians in getting gold. "How many of them died in extracting this gold for him, God will have kept a better account than I have," says Las Casas. Grijalva, a lieutenant of Velasquez, had just discovered Mexico, but had made no attempt at its settlement. This displeased the governor, and Cortes was given the command of a new expedition about to start for the conquest of the newly discovered province. At the last moment, Velasquez appears to have regretted the appointment, possibly fearing that Cortes would carry off all the glory as well as the profit of the enterprise, and endeavored to recall the expedition; but Cortes hastened his preparations, and on 18 Nov., 1518, left Santiago with 10 vessels, 550 Spaniards, nearly 300 Indians, a few negroes, 10 brass guns, a dozen horses, and some falconets. Collecting stores on his way, he arrived at Trinidad, and later at Havana, at both of which places he found orders from Velasquez depriving him of his command, but in neither place could they be enforced, so, after writing a letter of remonstrance to the governor, he sailed, on 10 Feb., 1519, for the island of Cozumel, on the coast of Yucatan. On 4 March he first landed on the shores of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, advancing slowly along the gulf. Sometimes taking measures to conciliate the natives and sometimes spreading terror by arms, he finally reached and took possession of the city of Tabasco. The noise of the artillery, the appearance of the floating fortresses that had transported the Spaniards over the ocean, and the horses on which they fought, all new objects to the natives, inspired them with astonishment, terror, and admiration. At San Juan de Ulua, Cortes first learned that the native ruler was called Montezuma; that he reigned over an extensive empire, which had lasted for three centuries; that thirty vassals called caciques obeyed him; and that his power and riches were very great. These facts induced him to undertake the conquest of the empire. He laid the foundation of the town of Vera Cruz, and caused himself to be chosen captain-general of the new colony, then burning his ships

so as to make retreat impossible, and to augment his army by the seamen, and taking the part of several native tribes against the tax-collectors of Montezuma, thus gaining allies, he set out for the city of Mexico, the residence and capital of Montezuma. The republic of Tlascala, a province between the coast and the capital, although hostile to Montezuma, opposed Cortes with its forces. After four severe battles, in each of which he defeated large numbers of Tlascalans, he entered the capital city of Tlascala on 18 Sept., 1519, and, dictating peace on moderate terms, converted the natives into powerful allies. He endeavored to persuade the Tlascalans to abjure their religion, but in vain, although he succeeded better in prevailing upon them to own themselves vassals of the king of Spain. After a stay of twenty days in this capital he pushed on toward Mexico by Cholula, accompanied by several thousand of his new allies. An attempt was made to check his advance by an ambuscade prepared by the Cholulans at the instance of the Mexicans; but this he escaped, although not until after he had taken vengeance on the Cholulans. He then continued his march, and reached the city of Mexico early in November, at the head of a force consisting of 6,000 natives and a handful of Spaniards. Ambassadors from Montezuma had met Cortes before he entered Tlascala, and he was now received with great ceremony by the Mexican monarch. The natives, believing him to be a descendant of the sun, prostrated themselves before him, and he was assigned quarters in one of the beautiful palaces of this magnificent city. This he at once fortified so as to prevent surprise or capture, and was considering what plans to pursue in order to possess the wealth of the empire when he was informed that an attack had been made on the garrison at Vera Cruz. The importance of this event was very great, for hitherto the Mexicans had believed the Spaniards to be immortal, and they were only undeceived by the receipt of the head of one of the soldiers. Cortes conceived and executed a most brilliant and daring project, which, being successful, doubtless prevented the massacre of the entire Spanish force. Accompanied by his officers, he went at once to the palace of Montezuma, and, taking him prisoner, threatened him with instant death if he in any way appealed to his people; then, having captured the Mexicans who had participated in the attack on Vera Cruz, he burned them alive in front of the imperial palace. Meanwhile he placed Montezuma in irons, and compelled him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Charles V. Caminatzin, the bravest of Montezuma's nephews, was likewise made prisoner, and, with many of the nobles of the empire, induced to take the oath of allegiance to the king of Spain. Soon after the Mexican ruler was restored to a semblance of liberty, but not until he presented Cortes with 600,000 marks of pure gold and a large quantity of precious stones. Scarcely had he accomplished all this when he received intelligence that an army under Narvaez had been sent by Velasquez to compel him to renounce his command. Leaving 200 men in Mexico under the command of a lieutenant whom he recommended to the care of Montezuma as a vassal of Charles V., he marched with 70 men, and, after being joined by 150 more, whom he had left at Cholula, captured Narvaez, who had encamped near the city of the Cempovallans with a force of 900 men, 80 horses, and 10 or 12 pieces of artillery. The defeated troops, after the death of their leader, readily joined the army of Cortes and returned with him to Mexico, where he found that the people had risen against the Spaniards. Montezuma, still a prisoner, endeavored to pacify his subjects, but was attacked by the mob and so injured by stones that he died in a few days. A new emperor was chosen, under whose leadership they attacked the Spaniards and drove them out of the city. Cortes's rear-guard was cut to pieces, and, after a harassing retreat of six days, the Mexicans offered battle on the plains of Otumba. With the advantages offered by his artillery and fire-arms, Cortes, on 7 July, 1520, gained a great victory, which decided the fate of Mexico. The celebrated noche-triste (or "unhappy night") tree, shown in the illustration, is in the village of Popotla, near an old church in the environs of Mexico. Cortes is said to have sat under this tree lamenting his misfortune after the retreat of the Spaniards during the night of the evacuation. The tree is known by the Indians as the "ahuehuete," and in Spanish is called "sabino." It is a species of cedar and is ten feet in diameter at the base, about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a substantial iron railing. After his success, Cortes proceeded to Tlascala, where he collected an army of natives, and again marched against the city of Mexico, which, after a gallant defence of seventy-seven days, was retaken on 13 Aug., 1521. The extent of his conquest, due entirely to his genius, valor, and profound but unscrupulous policy, caused his irregularities to be forgiven by his sovereign, who, disregarding the pretensions of Velasquez, appointed Cortes governor and captain-general of Mexico, also conferring on him the marquisate of Oajaca with a considerable revenue. His course of conquest, however, was not such as to conciliate the natives: he was over-zealous to destroy their idols, and anxious to convert them to Christianity, even using force for this purpose. These actions so embittered the Mexicans that, reduced to despair, they again revolted, but in vain. The arms, valor, and zeal of the Spaniards succeeded everywhere. Guatimozin, the new emperor, a man of much greater force than Montezuma, was, with a number of the caciques, accused of conspiring against the conquerors, and was publicly executed with circumstances of great cruelty by Cortes. Meanwhile his successes produced jealousies in Madrid, his ambition and great popularity with the soldiers caused him to be feared, and commissioners were sent to watch his conduct and thwart his proceedings. While he was engaged in conquest, his property was seized and his retainers imprisoned and put in irons. Indignant at such treatment, Cortes returned to Spain to appeal to the justice of his master, and presented himself with great splendor before the court. He was received by Charles with every distinction, and decorated with the order of Santiago. Cortes returned to Mexico with

new titles and honors, but with diminished power, a viceroy having been intrusted with the administration of civil affairs, although Cortes still retained military authority, with permission to continue his conquests. This division of power led to continual dissension, and caused the failure of several enterprises in which Cortes was engaged; but in 1536 he discovered the peninsula of California and surveyed part of the gulf that separates it from Mexico. Subsequently, however, tired of struggling with unworthy adversaries, he returned to Europe, hoping to confound his enemies. He was coldly received by Charles; but, concealing his feelings, he served in the disastrous expedition to Algiers in 1541. During this unfortunate campaign, which was his last, he served with great bravery; and, had his advice been heeded, the Spanish arms would have been saved from disgrace, and Europe delivered nearly three centuries earlier from the scourge of organized piracy. On his return he was utterly neglected, and could scarcely obtain an audience. On one occasion he forced his way through a crowd that surrounded the emperor's carriage, and mounted on the doorstep. The emperor, astounded at such audacity, demanded of him who he was. "I am a man," replied Cortes proudly, "who has given you more provinces than your ancestors left you cities." This declaration of services could scarcely fail to offend the proud monarch, and Cortes retired to Seville, where he passed the remainder of his days in solitude. Five letters addressed to Charles V., detailing his conquests, are his only writings. See "Letters and Despatches of Cortes," translated by George Folsom (New York, 1843); Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" (Boston, 1843); and Sir Arthur Helps's "Life of Hernando Cortes" (London, 1871).

CORTHELL, Elmer Lawrence, engineer, b. 30 Sept., 1840. He left Brown university to enlist for three years at the beginning of the civil war, and was promoted to be captain of artillery. Returning to the university after his discharge, he was graduated in 1867, then studied civil engineering with S. B. Cushing, of Providence, and went to Illinois as assistant engineer in the construction of the Hannibal and Naples railroad in 1868. He was chief engineer of the Sny Island levée in 1871, became chief assistant engineer on the Mississippi jetties in 1874, chief engineer in the construction of the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo railroad in 1881, and in 1883 was appointed chief engineer of the Tehuantepec ship-railway. He has published a "History of the Jetties at the Mouth of the Mississippi River" (New York, 1881).

CORTINA, José M. Justo Gómez de la (cor-tee'-nah), Count de la Cortina, Mexican scholar, b. in the city of Mexico, 9 Aug., 1799; d. there, 6 Jan., 1860. He was the son of noble parents, from whom he inherited his title. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Madrid to finish his education, afterward studied at the Academy of Alcalá de Henares, won in competition the professorship of military geography, and became an officer of engineers. Still later he entered the diplomatic service. The most distinguished scholars of Spain met at his house in Madrid, and he was in correspondence with philologists, historians, critics, and poets of France, Germany, and Austria. Cortina returned to his country in 1832, worked hard to promote literary education in Mexico, and soon had great influence in politics; but this caused his expulsion from Mexico in June, 1833, and he was absent until Gen. Santa Anna recalled him in the following year. He afterward filled many public offices, including those of minister of finance, president of the board of finance, colonel of the grenadiers corps, member of the board of notables that laid the bases for the organization of the republic, senator and chief officer of the war department, and governor of the district of Mexico. He established several periodicals, was a constant contributor to many others, published more than twenty works, and left fifty-four manuscripts on various subjects. Among his printed books are "Cartilla historial"; "Cartilla social" (1833); "Diccionario de sinónimos castellanos" (1845); "Leonor," a novel (1845); "Euclea ó la Griega de Trieste," a novel (1845); "Diccionario manual de voces técnicas castellanas, en bellas artes" (1848); "Los enviados diplomáticos; sus atribuciones y derechos" (1854); and "Prontuario diplomático y consular" (1856). Of his manuscripts, the "Diccionario diplomático," "Gramática castellana," "Diccionario de voces antiguas," "Uso de las preposiciones de la lengua castellana," "Nomenclatura científica de plantas y de animales de la República mejicana," "Tratado de la nobleza española," "Diccionario militar antiguo," "Vocabulario de voces poéticas," "Diccionario seismológico," and the poems entitled "La Mariposa" and "El Clásico y el Romántico," deserve special mention. Cortina's library, which included many rare books and manuscripts, was sold in Paris. He also left a rich numismatic collection, which he presented to the National museum in the city of Mexico.

CORTÍNA, Juan Nepomuceno (cor-tee'-nah), Mexican soldier, b. in La Higuera, near Matamoros, Tamaulipas, 15 June, 1830. He began life as a farm laborer. When the American troops entered Mexico in 1846 he organized a band of cowboys for guerilla warfare. This band was afterward incorporated in the Mexican army and took part in the battles of Palo Alto and Angostura, where Cortina was dangerously wounded. At the close of the war he had the rank of captain, but was not permitted to enter the regular army, and became a smuggler. On one occasion he had promised certain Texan dealers to smuggle a large cargo of goods into Matamoros, and, as the Mexican authorities were making preparations to prevent it, he entered Matamoros alone, took away with him the custom-house collector, and forced him to escort the cargo into Matamoros. In 1856, while assisting the liberal revolutionists, he entered the town of Burgos and shot the mayor and other officers. Even some members of his own party asked in congress that Cortina and others should be sentenced to death in 1857. He was now a general, and sided with Comonfort, but was attacked and defeated by Gen. Hinojosa near Cerralbo, and took refuge in United States territory, where he remained until 1859. He then served under Gen. Vidaurri, but would not submit to military discipline. He and Canales governed in the frontier, appointing and discharging military or civil authorities at will, burning settlements, and committing other depredations, until 1863. Cortina remained faithful to the republican party during the first year of the French invasion, joined Vidaurri to defend Maximilian in 1864, refused to go to the city of Mexico when called there in 1865, and again sided with the republicans in 1867. President Juarez appointed him in 1869 federal chief of Tamaulipas; but he revolted in 1874 in favor of the Plan de Tuxtepec, and gave shelter to Gen. Diaz, then a fugitive, to whom he offered money and soldiers. After the revolution was ended in 1876, Diaz ordered Gen. Canales to capture and shoot Cortina; but Canales only arrested him and took him to the city of Mexico, early in

1877, where he has been kept ever since in the military prison of Santiago Tlaltelolco, without being tried or sentenced.

CORUJA, Antonio Alvares Pereira (co-roo'-ha), Brazilian scholar, b. in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, 31 Aug., 1806. After finishing his studies, he devoted himself to teaching Portuguese and philosophy, but, being elected a member of the provincial deputation in 1836, took part in the political struggles of that time, suffered persecution, gave up politics, and established a college in Rio Janeiro. He was noted for his educational work, and received several decorations. Most of his works are text-books of Portuguese and Latin grammar, arithmetic, history of Brazil, orthography and provincial words. He has also written largely for periodicals.

CORWIN, Thomas, statesman, b. in Bourbon county, Ky., 29 July, 1794; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 Dec., 1865. In 1798 his father, Matthias, removed to what is now Lebanon, Ohio, and for many years represented his district in the legislature. The son worked on the home farm till he was about twenty years old, and enjoyed very slender educational advantages, but began the study of law in 1815, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1818. His ability and eloquence as an advocate soon gained him an extensive practice. He was first chosen to the legislature of Ohio in 1822, serving seven years, and was chosen to congress in 1830, from the Miami district as a whig, of which party he was an enthusiastic member. His wit and eloquence made him a prominent member of the house of representatives, to which he was re-elected by the strong whig constituency that he represented for each successive term till 1840, when he resigned to become the whig candidate for governor of Ohio, and canvassed the state with Gen. Harrison, addressing large gatherings in most of the counties. He was unsurpassed as an orator on the political platform or before a jury. At the election he was chosen by 16,000 majority, Gen. Harrison receiving over 23,000 in the presidential election that soon followed. Two years later, Gov. Corwin was defeated for governor by Wilson Shannon, whom he had so heavily beaten in 1840. In 1844 the Whigs again carried the state, giving its electoral vote to Mr. Clay, and sending Mr. Corwin to the U. S. senate, where he made in 1847 a notable speech against the war in Mexico. He served in the senate until Mr. Fillmore's accession to the presidency in July, 1850, when he was called to the head of the treasury. After the expiration of Mr. Fillmore's term he returned to private life and the practice of law at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1858 he was returned once more a representative in congress by an overwhelming majority, and was re-elected with but slight opposition in 1860. On Mr. Lincoln's accession to the presidency he was appointed minister to Mexico, where he remained until the arrival of Maximilian, when he came home on leave of absence, and did not return, remaining in Washington and practising law, but taking a warm interest in public affairs, and earnestly co-operating in every effort to restore peace. His style of oratory was captivating, and his genial and kindly nature made him a universal favorite. His intemperate speech against the Mexican war hindered his further political advancement. He was a faithful public servant, led a busy life, lived frugally, and, although he had been secretary of the U. S. treasury, failed to secure a competency for his family. See the "Life and Speeches" of Thomas Corwin, edited by Isaac Strohn (Dayton, 1859).—His brother, **Moses B.,** b. in Bourbon county, Ky., 5 Jan., 1790; d. in Urbana, Ohio, 7 April, 1872, received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised at Urbana. He was a member of the legislature in 1838–'9, and was elected as a whig to congress in 1848, against his son, **John A.,** who was nominated as a Democrat. He was again elected in 1854.

CORWINE, Amos Breckinridge, journalist, b. in Maysville, Ky., in 1815; d. in New Rochelle, Ohio, 22 June, 1880. His early years were spent on his father's plantation in Mississippi. He published the Yazoo "Banner" from 1840 to 1844. He served during the Mexican war, being a lieutenant in the Mississippi regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis, and was severely wounded at Buena Vista. After that war, in partnership with his brother Samuel, he edited the Cincinnati "Chronicle." During the administrations of Presidents Tyler and Fillmore he was U. S. consul at Panama. In 1856 he was sent by President Pierce to investigate the Panama massacres, and on his report were based the treaty and adjustment of damages between the United States and New Granada. He was re-appointed consul, and remained in Panama until 1861, when he was removed.

COSA, Juan de la, Spanish navigator, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in 1509. He accompanied Columbus, as pilot, in his second voyage. Having become noted for his great ability and vast knowledge as a navigator, he was intrusted with the command of three expeditions to the coasts and territories of Darien, and on returning to Spain was rewarded for his discoveries with special honors and the title of *alguacil mayor* of those regions explored by him. In 1509 he accompanied Ojeda in another expedition to the same country, and the explorers landed, against his advice, at the place where the city of Cartagena is now. When Ojeda had gone some distance into the country, he and his men were attacked and surrounded by many thousands of Indians. De la Cosa went at once to his aid, fought with astonishing bravery, resisted desperately against the continuous attacks of numberless Indians, and, after three hundred of his companions had perished in the battle, he also fell under the poisoned arrows of the enemy. A few days afterward Ojeda found the body of his heroic friend hanging from a tree.

COSBY, William, governor of New York, b. about 1695; d. in New York city, 10 March, 1736. After serving as a colonel in the army, and being governor of Minorca and of the Leeward islands, he became governor of New York in 1731, and held the office till his death. His administration was turbulent and unpopular. He appointed James De Lancey his successor, held in contempt the elective franchise, and continued the same assembly six years, without permitting its dissolution.

COSGROVE, Henry, R. C. bishop, b. in Williamsport, Pa., in 1834. He removed with his parents to Dubuque when eleven years old. He was ordained in 1857, and appointed assistant pastor of St. Mary's, Davenport. He became pastor in 1862, and shortly afterward erected a church and school. He was appointed vicar-general of the diocese in 1882. On the death of Bishop McMullen he was selected as administrator; and in 1884 was proposed to the holy see as his successor in the bishopric of Davenport. Dr. Cosgrove is the first native of the United States that has been appointed bishop west of the Mississippi.

COSSETT, Franceway Ranna, clergyman, b. in Claremont, N. H., 24 April, 1790; d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 3 July, 1863. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1813, and, after teaching school for several years, studied theology, intending to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. Going to Tennessee, he became interested in the Cumberland Presbyterians, and was ordained by Anderson presbytery in 1822. He was first president of Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., in 1825–'42, and of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., till 1847. Middlebury gave him the degree of D. D. in 1839. Dr. Cossett was the founder of the Nashville "Banner of Peace," and edited it from 1839 till 1850. He published "Life and Times of Ewing," containing a history of the early years of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

COSTIGAN, John, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Nicholas, province of Quebec, 1 Feb., 1835. He was graduated at St. Ann's college, went to New Brunswick, and, after engaging in various pursuits, was appointed a judge of the superior court of common pleas. In 1861 he was elected for Victoria county, and sat in the New Brunswick assembly till 1866. He was returned for the same county at the general election that followed confederation in 1867, and has represented it ever since in the Dominion house of commons. On 23 May, 1882, he was sworn of the privy council, and became minister of inland revenue, a portfolio which he still retains. To his efforts in parliament the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick are largely indebted for now possessing separate schools, on a similar basis to that prevailing in Ontario and Quebec. In 1882 he submitted in parliament the famous "Costigan Irish resolutions," praying the British government to grant home rule to Ireland on the colonial plan of self-government. The resolution was adopted by the Canada house of commons.

COTABANAMA (co-tah-ban-nah'-mah), Indian cacique, the last of the five kings of Hayti, d. in 1504. He ruled in the district of Higuey. Cotabanama made war against the Spaniards, who had taken possession of the island, but at last was defeated by Juan de Esquibel, Ovando's lieutenant, and taken to Santo Domingo to be executed. His death was followed by the surrender and submission of the people that had been under his rule.

COTTINEAU, Denis Nicholas, naval officer, b. in Nantes, France, in 1746; d. in Savannah, Ga., 29 Nov., 1808. He was formerly a lieutenant in the French navy. He commanded the "Pallas" in the battle of Paul Jones with the British squadron under Sir Richard Pearson. James Fenimore Cooper, in his "History of the Navy of the United States," says that Jones appears to have had much respect for Cottineau's judgment, and abandoned a difficult and daring enterprise, whose nature is not known, at his advice.

COTTING, John Ruggles, scientist, b. in Acton, Mass., in 1783; d. in Milledgeville, Ga., 13 Oct., 1867. He was educated at Harvard and at Dartmouth medical school, and was ordained as a Congregational minister about 1810. He then devoted himself to the study of chemistry and the allied sciences, and during the war of 1812 was employed by a Boston firm to manufacture chemical compounds never before made in this country. After holding several professorships of chemistry, he removed, in 1835, to Augusta, Ga., having been induced by cotton-planters of that state to make an agricultural and geological survey of Burke and Richland counties. His report, published in 1836, contains valuable analyses of cotton lands and a table of fifty-seven genera of fossils. He afterward entered on a similar survey of the whole state, but it was suspended in 1837 from lack of financial support, and the fine collection of plants, minerals, and fossils that he had made were distributed among various colleges. The maps of the survey were finely executed, and the emperor of Russia requested copies for the Royal library at St. Petersburg. Dr. Cotting published an "Introduction to Chemistry," used for several years at Harvard (Boston, 1822), "Synopsis of Lectures on Geology" (Trenton, N. J., 1825), and a work on "Soils and Manures."

COTTON, John, clergyman, b. in Derby, England, 4 Dec., 1585; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 Dec., 1652. His father was Roland Cotton, a lawyer. John entered Trinity college, Cambridge, when only thirteen years old, and afterward removed to Emmanuel college, where he obtained a fellowship. He soon became head lecturer, dean, and then catechist, and gained a high reputation for learning and brilliancy. While connected with the college he imbibed Puritan opinions, and about 1612 became minister at Boston, in Lincolnshire. While here he was convinced that many of the ceremonies of the established church were unscriptural, and was suspended for some time by his bishop for refusing to conform to them; but, as the majority of his people were with him, he was restored, and kept his place for more than twenty years, educating many young men for the ministry, and effecting a general reformation in the town by his labors. After Bishop Laud obtained control of the church, dissensions arose among Mr. Cotton's parishioners, and, hearing that he was to be summoned before the high commission court, he fled to London, where he remained some time in concealment, and then embarked for Boston, in New England, where he arrived on 3 Sept., 1633. Within a fortnight after his arrival he was chosen by the magistrates to be a teacher in the first church, in Boston, of which John Wilson was pastor. He retained his connection with this church till his death. When the noted Anne Hutchinson began to propagate her Antinomian doctrines, Mr. Cotton for a time gave her countenance, but soon opposed her, finding that he had been led away by false representations. In 1642 he was invited, together with Hooker and Davenport, to assist at the celebrated assembly of divines in Westminster, but was dissuaded from accepting by Hooker, who wished to form for himself a system of church government for New England. His death was the result of exposure in crossing the ferry to Cambridge, when on his way to preach. Mr. Cotton had a reputation for profound learning. He was accustomed to study twelve hours a day, and loved, as he said, "to sweeten his mouth with a piece of Calvin" before going to sleep. He was a critic in Greek, wrote Latin with elegance, and could discourse in Hebrew. His pulpit oratory was distinguished by simplicity. Notwithstanding his own experience in England, he was extreme in his views as to the

power of the civil authority in religious matters, and carried on a famous controversy on the subject with Roger Williams. Mr. Cotton introduced into New England the custom of keeping the Sabbath from evening to evening. A tablet to his memory, with a Latin inscription by Edward Everett, was erected in 1857 in St. Botolph's church, Boston, England, chiefly by contributions from his descendants in Boston, Mass. Cotton was a voluminous writer, being the author of nearly fifty books, all of which were sent to London for publication. Soon after reaching New England he drew up, by request of the general court, an abstract of the laws of Moses for use in the colony. This was published, though not adopted; but a revision of the abstract, supposed to be the joint work of Cotton and Sir Henry Vane, was adopted and printed (London, 1641). Of his other works, some of the most important are "Set Forms of Prayer" (1642); "The Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the Power Thereof," giving his theocratic ideas of government (1644); "The Bloody Tenent Washed and made White in the Blood of the Lamb," one of his letters to Roger Williams, who had charged him with holding a "bloody tenent of persecution" (1647); and the famous catechism whose full title reads, "Milk for Babes, drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments, chiefly for the Spiritual Nourishment of Boston Babes in either England, but may be of use for any Children" (London, 1646). Two of his tracts relating to Roger Williams, edited by Reuben A. Guild, were published by the Narragansett club (1866). See Mather's "Magnalia" and Norton's "Life and Death of Mr. John Cotton" (London, 1648; new ed., with notes by Prof. Enoch Pond, Boston, 1834).—His son, **Seaborn,** b. at sea in August, 1633; d. 19 April, 1686, was graduated at Harvard in 1651, and was minister at Hampton, N. H., from 1660 till his death.—Another son, **John,** b. in Boston, 13 March, 1640; d. in Charleston, S. C., 18 Sept, 1699, was graduated at Harvard in 1657. He was minister for thirty years in Plymouth, Mass., and afterward in Charleston, S. C. He was eminent for his acquaintance with the Indian language, frequently preached to the aborigines at Martha's Vineyard and Plymouth, and revised and corrected the whole of Eliot's Indian Bible (Cambridge, 1685).—**Josiah,** son of the second John, b. 8 Jan., 1680; d. 19 Aug., 1756, was graduated at Harvard in 1698. He studied theology, taught in Marblehead and Plymouth, and, though not ordained over any church, preached occasionally for several years. He also gave his attention to agriculture, having a good farm in Plymouth. Having acquired considerable knowledge of the Indian language, he visited various tribes in Plymouth colony as a missionary during nearly forty years, receiving a salary of £20 from the commissioners for propagating the gospel. He was also clerk of the county court, and register of probate. He prepared a vocabulary of the language of the Massachusetts Indians ("Massachusetts Historical Collections," vol. ii., 3d series).

COUCH, Darius Nash, soldier, b. in South East, Putnam co., N. Y., 23 July, 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 4th artillery, with which he served in the Mexican war, gaining the brevet of first lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant conduct at Buena Vista. He received his full commission on 4 Dec., served against the Seminoles in 1849–'50, and in 1853, when on leave of absence, made an exploring expedition into Mexico, which is thus mentioned in the U. S. senate reports of "Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean" (1853–'6), vol. ix.: "Should there be two species, and the smaller not named, I shall propose to call it *C. Couchii*, in honor of its indefatigable discoverer, Lieut. D. M. Couch, who, at his own risk and cost, undertook a journey into northern Mexico, when the country was swarming with bands of marauders, and made large collections in all branches of zoölogy, which have furnished a great amount of information respecting the natural history of our borders, and the geographical distribution of vertebrata generally." Lieut. Couch wrote an account of his expedition, entitled "Notes of Travel," but it is still in manuscript. He resigned on 30 April, 1855, was a merchant in New York city in 1855–'7, and engaged in manufacturing at Norton, Mass., from 1858 till 15 June, 1861, when he became colonel of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in August, his commission dating from 17 May, and on the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac was assigned a division in Gen. Keyes's corps, with which he distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, and Malvern Hill. He was promoted to major-general on 4 July, 1862, commanded a division in the retreat from Manassas to Washington, 30 Aug. to 2 Sept., and took part in the battle of Antietam in Franklin's corps. He was soon afterward in command of the 2d army corps, and took a prominent part in Burnside's operations at Fredericksburg, and Hooker's at Chancellorsville. From 11 June, 1863, till 1 Dec., 1864, he commanded the Department of the Susquehanna, and was engaged in organizing Pennsylvania militia to resist Lee's invasion of July, 1863. He was at the head of the 2d division of the 23d army corps from December, 1864, till May, 1865, was at the battle of Nashville, and took part in the operations in North Carolina, in February, 1865, to effect a junction with Schofield. He resigned on 26 May, 1865, and was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He was collector of the port of Boston from 1 Oct., 1866, till 4 March, 1867, when the failure of the senate to confirm his appointment forced him to vacate the office. He became president of a Virginia mining and manufacturing company in 1867, but subsequently removed to Norwalk, Conn., was quartermaster-general of the state of Connecticut in 1877–'8, and adjutant-general in 1883–'4.

COUDIN, Robert, soldier, b. in Jamaica, Vt., 18 Sept., 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 9 July, 1874. His grandfather, Thomas Coudin, held a military commission under George II. Robert was educated in his native town, and in 1825 came to Boston, where he engaged in the lumber business. Before the civil war he was colonel of the old 2d Massachusetts militia regiment. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st Massachusetts volunteers on 25 May, 1861, and left for the seat of war on 15 June. His was the first regiment that volunteered "for three years or the war." Among the battles in which Col. Coudin took part were Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and Chantilly. At the battle of Bull Run, his horse being shot under him, he marched at the head of his men, loading and firing with them. For bravery at Williamsburg he was recommended for promotion by Gen. Hooker, and received his brigadier-general's commission on 26 Sept., 1862. His appointment expired on 4 March, 1863. At the close of the war he became captain of the "Ancient and honorable artillery company" of Boston, and was director of various public insti-

tutions.—His son, **Robert Jackson,** b. in Boston, 21 May, 1839; d. in 1864, entered the army as a private in his father's regiment. He rose by bravery on the battle-field to be captain in the 56th Massachusetts regiment, and was probably killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864, as he was never heard from after that day.

COUES, Elliott (cows), naturalist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 9 Sept., 1842. He was graduated at Columbian university, Washington, D. C., in 1861, and has since received from that institution the degrees of A. M., M. D., and Ph. D. In 1862 he entered the U. S. army as medical cadet, and in 1864 was made assistant surgeon, which rank he retained until his resignation on 17 Nov., 1881. Meanwhile he had received the brevet of captain for services during the war, and in 1866 was post surgeon at Columbia, S. C. In 1869 he was elected professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy at Norwich university, Vt., and from 1873 till 1876 was surgeon and naturalist to the U. S. northern boundary commission, and in 1875 collaborator at the Smithsonian institution. From 1876 till 1880 he was secretary and naturalist to the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the territories, and in 1877 became professor of anatomy in the National medical college. Subsequent to his resignation in 1883 he was appointed professor of biology in the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college. Dr. Coues is a member of many scientific societies both in the United States and Europe, and in 1877 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. Within a few years he has become prominently identified with the theosophist movement in the United States, and is a member of the general council and president of the American board of control of the Theosophical society of India. He has been editor or associate editor, for years, of the "Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey," "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Otology," "Standard Natural History," "The Auk," "Century Dictionary," and other publications. Prof. Coues is the author of several hundred monographs and minor papers in scientific periodicals. Among his important works are "Key to North American Birds" (Boston, 1872); "Field Ornithology" (Salem, 1874); "Birds of the Northwest" (Boston, 1874); "Fur-bearing Animals" (1877); "Monographs of North American Rodentia," with J. A. Allen (Washington, 1877); "Birds of the Colorado Valley" (1878); "Ornithological Bibliography" (1878–'80); "New England Bird Life," with R. E. C. Stearns (1881); "Check-List and Dictionary of North American Birds" (Boston, 1882); "Air-Fauna Columbiana," with D. W. Prentiss (1883); "Biogen, a Speculation on the Origin and Nature of Life" (Boston, 1884); "New Key to North American Birds" (1884); and "The Dæmon of Darwin" (1884).

COUGHLAN, Lawrence, clergyman, b. in England about 1760; d. in Nova Scotia in 1834. He was a Wesleyan preacher, emigrated from England to Nova Scotia, and by his great labors did much to establish Methodism there and in the neighboring provinces. He has been called the "Apostle of Nova Scotia."

COULDOCK, Charles Walter, actor, b. in Long Acre, London, England, 26 April, 1815. He received an academic education, and chose the stage as a profession. He made his first appearance as Othello at Sadler's Wells theatre in 1835, and was successful. After this he acted with Charles Kean, Ellen Tree, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and W. C. Macready, with whom he became a favorite. He came to the United States in 1849, and, at his farewell performance in England, played Macduff to Macready's Macbeth. His first appearance in this country was at the Broadway theatre. He subsequently supported Charlotte Cushman, and was successful as Jacques in "As You Like It," and as Luke Fielding in "The Willow Copse." After again supporting Macready in England, he returned to this country, and in 1878–'9 played with John E. Owens in "Cricket on the Hearth," and afterward in society dramas. His rendition of Dunstan Kirke in "Hazel Kirke," at the Madison Square theatre, was especially powerful. Mr. Couldock has a fine voice, and his style of acting is both forcible and sympathetic.

COULTER, John Merle, botanist, b. in Ningpo, China, 20 Nov., 1851. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., in 1870, and during 1872–'3 was botanist to the U. S. geological survey of the territories in the Rocky mountain system. In 1874 he became professor of natural sciences in Hanover college, where he remained until 1879, when he was appointed to the chair of biology at Wabash. Prof. Coulter is editor of the "Botanical Gazette," published in Crawfordsville, Ind., and is the author, in part, of "Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado" (Washington, 1874); "Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany" (New York, 1885); and in part of "Hand-Book of Plant Dissection" (New York, 1886).

COURCELLES, Daniel de Remi, Seigneur de, French governor of Canada. He was sent out to succeed Mézy in 1666, and in the same year led an expedition on snow-shoes against the Mohawks, aiding Tracy in their reduction. In 1671 he determined to establish a post on Lake Ontario, to act as a barrier between the Ottawas and the Iroquois, and at the same time draw off trade from Hudson river. Having constructed a large plank flat-boat of two or three tons burden, provided with a strong rope to draw it over rapids and shoals, he left Montreal on 3 June, with a party of fifty-six. They reached Lake Ontario on 12 June, and selected a site for a post. The project of Courcelles met with the approval of Louis XIV.; but he returned to France in 1672 on account of failing health, and it was left for his successor, Frontenac, to carry it out, which he did on 14 July, 1673, by the construction of a fort at Katarakoui (Kingston). See Margry's "Découvertes et établissements des Français dans l'Amérique septentrionale," i., 169, and Brodhead's "New York Colonial Documents," ix., 75.

COURSOL, Michel Joseph Charles, Canadian jurist, b. in Amherstburg, Ontario, 3 Oct., 1819. He was educated at Montreal college, studied law, and was called to the bar in 1841. In the latter part of 1864, while acting as judge of the court of sessions, Montreal, he attained notoriety by discharging Lieut. Bennett H. Young and other Confederate raiders, who on 19 Oct., 1864, entered the town of St. Albans, Vt., fifteen miles from the Canada frontier, and, after robbing three banks of over $200,000 and wounding several persons (one fatally), effected their escape into Canada. Though the majority of the Canadian bar approved Judge Coursol's act, and he was not without justifiers among the most eminent British lawyers, the propriety and legality of his conduct was called in question, and Young and several of his associates were re-arrested by the Canadian authorities. The controversy, which at one time promised to disturb the peaceful relations of Great Britain and the United States, was settled with nothing more serious than a temporary display of irritated feeling. The president of the United States revoked

the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Dix, and the Canadian authorities, by the re-arrest of Young and others, having shown their disapproval of Judge Coursol's action, mutual concessions ensued, resulting in restoring the former peaceful relationship of the two countries. During the "Trent" difficulty in November, 1861, Mr. Coursol raised a regiment known as the "chasseurs Canadiens," and in 1866, when there was fear of a Fenian invasion, he headed his battalion and marched to the frontier to repel the invaders. In September, 1878, he resigned his judgeship to contest Montreal, east, in the house of commons, and was elected. He has been president of St. Jean Baptiste society, a powerful politico-religious French-Canadian organization, and has had various official appointments. In 1872 he was created a knight of the order of Charles II., of Spain.

COURT DE GÉBELIN, Antoine (koor deh zhay blan), French author, b. in Nimes in 1725; d. in Paris, 10 May, 1784. He was a preacher early in life, and afterward devoted himself to the study of antiquity, mythology, the filiation of languages, and similar subjects, in which he became very learned. He went to Paris in 1763, and published there his great work "Le monde primitive," the fruit of twenty years' labor (9 vols., 1775–'84). The completion of this book, which was to have included several more volumes, was prevented by the author's death. He sympathized deeply with the Americans in the war for independence, and cooperated with Benjamin Franklin and others in publishing a work entitled "Affaires de l'Angleterre et de l'Amérique," advocating the patriot cause (15 vols., Paris, 1776 *et seq.*). Besides these, he was the author of a variety of works in history, philosophy, and politics.

COURTENAY, Edward Henry, mathematician, b. in Maryland in 1803; d. in Charlottesville, Va., 21 Dec., 1853. He was graduated first in his class at the U. S. military academy in 1821, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He served as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and afterward of engineering, at West Point from 1821 to 1824. He assisted in the construction of Fort Adams, R. I., in 1824–'6, and on 1 Sept., 1828, returned to the military academy, where he was given the chair of natural and experimental philosophy, 16 Feb., 1829, and held it till his resignation, 31 Dec., 1834. He was professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania in 1834–'6, division engineer on the Erie railway in 1836–'7, and then again entered the government service as civil engineer. He was employed in the construction of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, in 1837–'41, and was chief engineer of the dry dock at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1841–'2. He then accepted the chair of mathematics in the University of Virginia, and held it till his death. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of A. M. in 1834, and Hampden Sidney college that of LL. D. in 1846. He translated and edited Boucharlat's "Elementary Treatise on Mechanics," for the use of the cadets at the U. S. military academy (New York, 1833), and wrote a "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus, and the Calculus of Variations" (1855).

COURTENAY, Reginald, clergyman, b. in England in 1813. In 1835 he was graduated at Oxford, and in 1853 received the degree of D. D. He was rector of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire, from 1842 till 1853, and was appointed archdeacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1853. In 1856 he was consecrated bishop of Kingston, and coadjutor to the bishop of Jamaica. He retained his archdeaconry, and had jurisdiction over the entire diocese, which includes British Honduras. He resigned in 1879. His published works are "The Future States, their Nature and Evidences" (1857); "Account of the Church of England" (published in English, Italian, and Spanish); and "Three Pastoral Charges."

COUTINHO, Aureliano de Sousa e Oliveira (coo-teen-yo), Viscount de Sepitiba, Brazilian statesman, b. in the province of Rio Janeiro, 21 June, 1800; d. 25 Sept., 1855. He studied at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, where he was graduated as a lawyer, and then spent two years at the military academy of Lisbon. On his return to Brazil, he was chamberlain of the emperor, member of the imperial council, and senator. In 1833, while filling the office of minister of justice, he brought about a pacific settlement of serious difficulties in the court, and also the elevation of young Dom Pedro II. to the throne. He discovered a conspiracy against the prince and in favor of Dom Pedro I. Coutinho rendered important services to Brazil in several departments, and has left works relative to internal affairs.

COVARRUBIAS, Francisco Díaz (co-var-roo'-be-as), Mexican astronomer, b. in Jalapa in 1833. He distinguished himself as a student in the mining-school, where he was graduated in 1854, and became assistant professor of mathematics there. President Cominfort appointed him chief engineer for the topographical survey of the valley of Mexico, and the final results of his commission were the topographical map of the Federal district, the hydrographic map of the valley of Mexico, and the accurate ascertainment of the geographic position of the city of Mexico. He retired to private life for some time, and President Juarez gave him the office of chief engineer and superintendent of public roads. He was also chief astronomer of the National observatory of Chapultepec. He resigned this office at the time of the French invasion, but Juarez appointed him assistant secretary of public works in 1867, and President Lerdo sent him to Japan to observe the transit of Venus, 8 Dec., 1874. He went to Paris in 1875, and represented the Mexican geographical society at the geographical congress, then being made a member of the German astronomical society. On his return to Mexico he published a book relating to his observations of the transit of Venus, and President Diaz sent him as Mexican minister to the five Central American republics, where he remained for two years, aiding Diaz in the persecutions against the refugees from Mexico, and almost bringing about serious international complications. On account of this and of an unfortunate incident, he left Guatemala in haste. He went to Europe in 1881, and represented Mexico at the Geographical congress in Venice, and also at that of electricians in Paris, and was appointed consul-general of Mexico. He has been professor of mathematics, geodesy, and astronomy in the National school of engineers, and also filled the chair of natural philosophy in the National preparatory school. He has published scientific works, the principal ones being "La posición geográfica de Méjico," "Tablas geodésicas para las latitudes de la República Mejicana," "Tratado de topografía, geodesia y astronomía," "Nuevos métodos astronómicos," and "Elementos de análisis trascendente."

COVELL, James, clergyman, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 4 Sept., 1796; d. in Troy, N. Y., 15 May, 1845. His parents removed to Maine, and then to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where, in June, 1815, James was licensed as a travelling preacher in the Meth-

odist church. He labored chiefly in New York and Vermont, and from 1838 till 1841 was principal of the Troy conference academy, West Poultney, Vt. He published a "Dictionary of the Bible" (New York).

COVERNTON, Charles William, Canadian physician, b. in Penton Place, Walworth, London, England, 12 Aug., 1813. He was educated in London and at the Abbé Haffrangue's college, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. After studying medicine for two years, in 1832 he went to Edinburgh university, in 1835 was graduated at the University of St. Andrews, and in the same year obtained the diploma of London college of surgeons. He arrived in Canada in June, 1836, and accompanied the militia as surgeon during the rebellion in the following year. In 1878 he was appointed to a chair in the faculty of medicine, Trinity college, Toronto. In 1882 he was appointed by the government of Ontario a member of the Provincial board of health, in 1884 became its chairman, and was present as a delegate of the board at the 4th international congress of hygiene at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1882, and in October, 1884, at the convention from state boards at St. Louis, and in the following December at Washington, D. C.

COVERT, John M., physician, b. in St. Augustine, Fla., 25 July, 1832; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 Feb., 1872. He was graduated at Charleston college, S. C., in 1853, and at South Carolina medical college in 1855. Soon after taking his medical degree he went to Norfolk as a volunteer in a yellow-fever epidemic, and settled there in the practice of his profession. He became surgeon of the 1st Louisiana volunteers in 1861, and was subsequently medical director on Gen. Lee's staff. He returned to Norfolk after the war, and in 1867 volunteered to go to Galveston, Texas, to combat the yellow fever. He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1869, and at the time of his death was known in literary circles there as an excellent belles-lettres scholar, and the possessor of much poetical talent.

COVINGTON, Leonard, soldier, b. in Aquasco, Md., 30 Oct., 1768; d. in French Mills, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1813. He was commissioned as lieutenant of cavalry in October, 1792, and joined the army under Gen. Wayne. He distinguished himself at Fort Recovery, 30 June, 1794, and was honorably mentioned by his commanding officer in the account of the battle of the Miami. He was made captain in July following, but in September, 1795, resigned his commission, and devoted himself to agriculture. He served for several years in the Maryland legislature, and as a member of congress in 1805–'7. In 1809 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, colonel a month later, and brigadier-general in 1813, when he was ordered to duty on the northern frontier. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chrystler's Field, 11 Nov., 1813, and died two days later.

COVODE, John, congressman, b. in Westmoreland county, Pa., 17 March, 1808; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 11 Jan., 1871. He was of Dutch descent, spent his early years on a farm, and, after serving a short apprenticeship to a blacksmith, engaged in the coal trade. He afterward became a large woollen manufacturer, and a stockholder and director in several railroad lines. After two terms in the legislature, he was elected to congress as an anti-masonic whig in 1854, and re-elected as a republican in 1856, serving four terms, from 1855 till 1863. In his second term he made a national reputation by his vigor and penetration as chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate charges against President Buchanan. His report, published by order of congress (Washington, 1860), attracted much attention. He earnestly supported President Lincoln's administration, being an active member of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. President Johnson sent Mr. Covode south to aid in the reconstruction of the disaffected states; but he did not see matters as the president desired, and was recalled. Mr. Covode was again elected to congress in 1868, his seat being unsuccessfully contested by his opponent, and was active in opposing the president. He was chairman of the republican state committee of Pennsylvania in 1869, and declined a renomination to congress in 1870. He was recognized in his state as a strong political power. His unthinking impetuosity made him many bitter enemies, but his honesty and geniality won him innumerable friends. He was known as "Honest John Covode."

COWAN, Edgar, senator, b. in Sewickley, Westmoreland co., Pa., 19 Sept., 1815; d. in Greensburg, Pa., 29 Aug., 1855. He was early thrown on his own resources, becoming by turns clerk, boat-builder, school-teacher, and medical student, but finally entered Franklin college, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1839. He then studied law in Greensburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1861 he was elected to the U. S. senate by the people's party, and served till 1867, distinguishing himself as a ready and fearless debater. He was chairman of the committees on patents, finance, and agriculture, and a member of that on the judiciary. He was a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and in January, 1867, was appointed minister to Austria, but was not confirmed by the senate. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in Greensburg. Senator Cowan was a man of large proportions and great physical strength, being six feet four inches in height. He published various speeches and addresses in pamphlet form.—His son, **Frank,** author, b. in Greensburg, Pa., 11 Dec., 1844, was educated at Mount Pleasant and Jefferson colleges, but never graduated. He became secretary of the senate committee on patents in 1862, read law with his father during the vacations of congress, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. President Johnson made him one of his secretaries in 1866, and in 1867 he began the study of medicine, receiving his degree from Georgetown medical college in 1869. He then practised medicine in Greensburg till 1872, when he established a journal called "Frank Cowan's Paper," which continued till 1875. He was district attorney of his county in 1878, and in 1880–'81 made a tour of the globe, entering Corea before the making of any of the treaties between that country and civilized nations, and sent to the U. S. government much information about its exports and imports, also making a valuable ethnological collection. He resumed the practice of law in 1882, and in 1884-'5 made a second tour of the world. Dr. Cowan is a member of several scientific societies. He has lectured in various parts of the world on his travels, and has published "Curious Facts in the History of Insects" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Zomara; a Romance of Spain" (Pittsburg, 1873); "Southwestern Pennsylvania in Song and Story" (Greensburg, Pa., 1881); "The City of the Royal Palm, and other Poems" (Rio de Janerio, 1884); besides pamphlets and magazine articles, including "The Hvidsaerk Inscription of the Falls of the Potomac" (1866), a hoax, which, although immediately explained by its author, has found its way into European books of reference. Dr. Cowan has also published musical compositions.

COWDERY, Jonathan, surgeon, b. in Sandisfield, Mass., 22 April, 1767; d. in Norfolk, Va., 20 Nov., 1852. He was appointed assistant surgeon, 1 Jan., 1800, and surgeon, 27 Nov., 1804. He served in the frigate "Philadelphia," which was stranded on the coast of Tripoli, 31 Oct., 1803, and was a prisoner in the hands of the Turks nearly two years. In 1806 he published a journal of this captivity.

COWELL, Benjamin, jurist, b. in Wrentham, Mass., in 1781; d. in Providence, R. I., 6 May, 1860. He was graduated at Brown in 1803, studied law, and settled in Providence. He was a clerk of the Federal courts, and for a time chief justice of the court of common pleas. In 1850 he published a volume of history, entitled "The Spirit of '76."

COWELL, Joseph, comedian, b. in Kent, England, 7 Aug., 1792; d. in London, 14 Nov., 1863. He made his first appearance, 23 Jan., 1812, at Davenport, England, as Belcour in the "West Indian," and first appeared in London in 1812, at Drury Lane theatre. In October, 1812, he acted on the American stage as Leclair in "Foundling of the Forest," and as Crack in "Turnpike Gate," at the Park theatre in New York. Cowell was distinguished in low comedy, and as a comic vocalist. He appeared in Philadelphia as manager of Walnut street theatre circus. Kate Bateman is his granddaughter. He wrote "Thirty Years among the Players of England and America" (New York, 1844).

COWEN, Benjamin S., physician, b. in Washington county, N. Y., in 1793; d. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 27 Sept., 1869. He was educated in his native place and studied medicine. In 1820 he removed to Moorefield, Harrison co., Ohio, subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He removed to St. Clairsville in 1832, and after a time edited the Belmont "Chronicle," of which he was proprietor and principal editor until 1852, when he relinquished it to his son, now Brig.-Gen. B. R. Cowen. In 1839 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Gen. Harrison for president, and in 1840 was elected to congress by the whigs, where he succeeded Joshua R. Giddings as chairman of the committee on claims. He took strong ground in favor of the tariff of 1842, and throughout his congressional career was looked upon as a consistent anti-slavery man. During 1845–'6 he was a member of the Ohio legislature, and from 1847 till 1852 was presiding judge of the court of common pleas. At the beginning of the war he was active in raising men and money, and during its continuance his efforts to aid the government never relaxed.

COWLES, Edward Pitkin, jurist, b. in Canaan, Conn., in 1815; d. in Chicago, Ill., 2 Dec., 1874. He was graduated at Yale in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, and entered into practice at Hudson, N. Y., with his brother, Col. Cowles, of the 128th New York volunteers, who was killed at Port Hudson. In 1853 he removed to New York, and was soon afterward appointed judge of the supreme court by Gov. Clark, and, at the end of his first term, was reappointed to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Morris. On leaving the supreme court, he engaged in practice with Chief-Justice Barbour, afterward of the superior court. While on his way homeward from California, he died at Chicago, from gangrene, resulting from a slight injury of the foot.

COWLES, Giles Hooker, clergyman, b. in Farmington, Conn., 26 Aug., 1766; d. in Austinburg, Ohio, 16 July, 1835. He was graduated at Yale in 1789, entered the ministry of the Congregational church in May, 1791, and was installed pastor of the first church at Bristol in 1792. In 1810 he was appointed by the Connecticut missionary society to travel through Ohio, and formed or assisted in forming most, if not all, of the Congregational churches in the northeastern part of that state. He became pastor at Austinburg and Morgan, Ohio, in 1811. Williams college conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1823.

COWLES, Henry, clergyman, b. in Norfolk, Conn., 24 April, 1803; d. 6 Sept., 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, and held Congregational pastorates from 1828 till 1835. He was a professor of theology at Oberlin from 1835 till 1848. He published "Notes" on the Bible (16 vols., New York, 1867–'81); "Hebrew History" (New York, 1873); and other works.

COX, Abraham Siddon, surgeon, b. in New York in 1800; d. at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 29 July, 1864. He had been for many years one of the most eminent medical practitioners of New York city. At the beginning of the war he became a surgeon in the army, and at the time of his death was surgeon-in-chief of the 1st division, 20th corps, Army of the Cumberland.

COX, Edward Travers, geologist, b. in Culpepper county, Va., 21 April, 1821. His father, when the boy was only four years old, moved to New Harmony, Ind., and joined Robert Owen's community. He was educated in the schools belonging to the community, and pursued studies in geology and chemistry under Dr. David Dale Owen, whom he subsequently assisted in making the geological surveys of Kentucky and Arkansas, both in the field-work and in the laboratory. Mr. Cox continued with Dr. Owen until the death of the latter in 1859. He was sent by a party of capitalists in 1864 to New Mexico for the purpose of examining mining property, and investigations of other geological localities were made, including the examination of the Spanish Peak coal, the Raton Mountain coal, and the hot springs of Ojo Caliente, the water of which was qualitatively analyzed on the spot by him, and the copper mines at the head of Gila river, as well as the deposits of magnetic iron-ore in that vicinity. A detailed report of this expedition was published by the U. S. government in 1865. During 1865 he made an examination of the coal-seams in Gallatin county, Ill., at the request of A. H. Worthen, state geologist of Illinois, and established their order of sequence. Later he examined certain of the coal-measures of southern Illinois, and a report of his results was published in the sixth volume of the "Geological Survey of Illinois" (Springfield, 1875). He was appointed in 1868 state geologist of Indiana, and held that office until 1880. Under his direction the work accomplished was published as eight "Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Indiana" (1869 to 1878). He was the first to make a correct column of the coals of western Kentucky, southern Illinois, and Indiana, and also filled the chair of geology in the University of Indiana in virtue of his office on the geological survey. After his resignation he spent some time in California examining mining property as an expert, and in this capacity visited many of the gold, silver, copper, and antimony mines in the west and in Mexico. More recently he has made New York city his residence.

COX, Hannah, centenarian, b. in Preston, Conn., 25 June, 1776; d. in Holderness, N. H., 29 Aug., 1881. Her father was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and lived to the age of eighty-six. When she was thirteen years old her family Removed to Holderness, which was her home until her death. In her twenty-second year she married Robert Cox, who died in 1822, leaving her with

seven children. Up to ninety-seven, Mrs. Cox was unremittingly industrious. Until near the time of her death her faculties, with the exception of impaired hearing, were in good preservation; she walked without a cane, and read small print without glasses. After she had reached the age of 100 she was proud to recall the fact that, when five years old, she had knitted socks for soldiers.

COX, Hannah, abolitionist, b. in Longwood, near Philadelphia, in 1796; d. there, 15 April, 1876. She joined the first movement in favor of emancipation, being a co-laborer with Benjamin Lundy, Garrison, Lucretia Mott, and John G. Whittier. For years she and her husband, who survived her in his 91st year, received fugitive slaves. Their golden wedding was celebrated in 1873, when poems were sent by Whittier and Bayard Taylor.

COX, Henry G., physician, b. in Bermuda about 1819; d. in New York city, 29 May, 1866. He received a thorough English and classical education, and, soon after attaining his majority, was elected to the legislature of the Bermuda islands. At the age of twenty-six he came to New York to pursue the study of medicine, was graduated in 1849 at the College of physicians and surgeons, and was immediately appointed house physician at Bellevue hospital, and subsequently to a place on the medical staff at Quarantine hospital, Staten Island. In 1860 he settled in private practice in the city, and received also the appointment of physician to the State hospital on Ward's island, an office that he held for many years. On the organization of the New York medical college in 1850, he was appointed censor, and afterward to its professorship of theory and practice. Dr. Cox took an enthusiastic interest in the organization of the Nursery and child's hospital, incorporated in 1854, and to his watchfulness in its earlier years is due much of the usefulness of the institution. A few months before his death the commissioners of hospitals appointed him principal consulting physician.

COX, Henry Hamilton, author, b. in Ireland about 1750; d. there in 1822. His name was originally Henry Hamilton, and he is said to have served in the British army in India. He assumed the name of Cox on inheriting a landed estate from his grandfather, Sir Michael Cox. The estate was heavily encumbered, and he came to America with a view of living in obscurity until it could be cleared by the income arising from it. He settled in York county, Pa., and subsequently in Chester county, assumed the garb and manners of a Quaker, and was admitted into their society. At times, however, his eccentric manner excited the suspicion that his new life was not the result of sincere conviction, and that something in his former life remained concealed. His estate became disencumbered in 1817, and he at once returned to Ireland. Although he bore certificates from the Quaker society in Chester county to that of Dublin, it is said that on his voyage home he doffed his plain clothes and threw his broad-brimmed hat overboard. He was the original of "The Strange Friend," a story by Bayard Taylor, published in the "Atlantic Monthly." Soon after he arrived in Philadelphia he presented to the Library company of that city several bound volumes of manuscript correspondence between the military and civil departments of the British government during the reign of William and Mary. It was subsequently discovered by William Hepworth Dixon that these manuscripts filled a hiatus in a series of volumes belonging to the British government, which had been deposited in a public library in Dublin, and, upon application, the Library company restored them to their proper place. It was supposed that they had come into the possession of Mr. Cox through some of his ancestors, who had held public office. In America Mr. Cox was known as Henry Cox. He published "The Pennsylvania Georgics."

COX, Jacob Dolson, statesman, b. in Montreal, Canada, 27 Oct., 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, but at the time of his birth were temporarily sojourning in Canada. He spent his boyhood in New York, removed with his parents to Ohio in 1846, and was graduated at Oberlin in 1851. After leaving college he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in Warren, Ohio. In 1859–'61 he was a member of the state senate, having been elected by the republicans. At the beginning of the civil war he held a state commission as brigadier-general of militia, and took an active part in raising troops. He entered the national army on 23 April, 1861, and three weeks later received the commission of brigadier-general and was assigned to the command of the "brigade of the Kanawha" in western Virginia. On 29 July he drove out the Confederates under Gen. Wise, taking and repairing Gauley and other bridges, which had been partially destroyed. Gen. Cox remained in command of this department, with the exception of a short interval, until August, 1862, when he was assigned to the Army of Virginia under Gen. Pope. He served in the 9th corps at the battle of South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, assuming command when Gen. Reno fell, and also at Antietam, three days later. For his services in this campaign he was commissioned major-general. On 16 April, 1863, Gen. Cox was put in command of the district of Ohio, and also of a division of the 23d army corps. He served in the Atlanta campaign, and under Gen. Thomas in the campaigns of Franklin and Nashville. On 14 March, 1865, he fought the battle of Kingston, N. C., and then united his force with Gen. Sherman's army. At the close of the war he resigned his command, and entered on the practice of law in Cincinnati. He was governor of Ohio in 1866–'7, declined the office of commissioner of internal revenue tendered him by President Johnson in 1868, and was secretary of the interior in President Grant's first cabinet from March, 1869, till December, 1870, when, on account of disagreement with certain measures of the administration, he resigned. Returning to Cincinnati, he resumed his legal practice. In October, 1873, he was elected president of the Wabash railroad, and removed to Toledo to take charge of his new work. In 1876 the republicans elected him representative to congress, where he served from 15 Oct., 1877, till 3 March, 1879. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina, and also by Davison university, Ohio. He has published "Atlanta" and "The March to the Sea; Franklin and Nashville" (New York, 1882).

COX, James, artist, b. in England in 1751; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1834. For many years he was the fashionable drawing-master in Philadelphia and did much to advance the fine arts. He made a remarkable collection of works on the fine arts, numbering over 5,000 volumes, which he sold, during the latter part of his life, to the Library company of Philadelphia, for an annuity of $400.

COX, James, soldier, b. in Monmouth, N. J., 14 June, 1753; d. there, 12 Sept., 1810. His early education was received in the public schools. At the age of twenty-four he commanded a company of militia, and afterward served at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, attaining to the rank of brigadier-general. He was for many years a

member of the state assembly, and one year its speaker. He was also a representative from New Jersey in the 10th congress, serving from 22 May, 1809, until his death.—His grandson, **Samuel Sullivan,** statesman, b. in Zanesville, Ohio, 30 Sept., 1824. He is a son of Ezekiel Taylor Cox, a member of the Ohio senate in 1832–'3. He attended the Ohio university at Athens, and was graduated at Brown in 1846. During his stay in college he maintained himself by literary work, and obtained the prizes in classics, history, literary criticism, and political economy. Adopting the profession of the law, he returned to Ohio to begin practice, but soon laid it aside, and went to Europe. On his return he became, in 1853, editor of the Columbus, Ohio, "Statesman," and from that time turned his attention to political issues. While editing this journal he published a gorgeous description in sophomoric strain, which procured for him the sobriquet of "Sunset" Cox. Mr. Cox was offered, in 1855, the secretaryship of legation in London, but declined it. The opportunity was given not long after of going to Lima, Peru, in a similar capacity, and he accepted. He remained in Peru one year, and on his return was elected to congress, and re-elected three times, serving continuously from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1865. During three terms he was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. Mr. Cox was a delegate to the Chicago, New York, and St. Louis democratic conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1876. During the civil war he sustained the government by voting money and men, although he took a prominent part in opposing certain policies of the administration. In 1866 he took up his residence in New York city, and was elected as a representative to congress in 1868, and re-elected three times. He served on the committees on foreign affairs, banking, the centennial exhibition, and rules. At the opening of the first session of the 45th congress, in 1877, he was one of three candidates for the speakership. Although not elected, he served frequently as speaker *pro tem.* In this session he took upon himself, by a special resolution of his own, the work of the new census law. He was the author also of the plan of apportionment adopted by the house. He was the introducer and champion for many years of the bill concerning the life-saving service, and finally witnessed its passage. Mr. Cox's work in congress included the raising of the salaries of letter-carriers, and granting them a vacation without loss of pay. This latter measure involved an appropriation of $96,000, but its results justified the action. He was on the committee to investigate the doings of Black Friday, Federal elections in cities, the New York post-office, and the Ku-klux troubles. He was also for many years one of the regents of the Smithsonian institution, his term closing in 1865. In 1869 he visited Europe and northern Africa, journeying through Italy, Corsica, Algeria, and Spain. In 1872 he was defeated as candidate at large for the state, but the death of his successful competitor necessitated another election, which resulted in Mr. Cox's return to his seat. He was re-elected in 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880, serving twelve consecutive years, making a total congressional service on his part of twenty years. The last effort of Mr. Cox, and for which the Chamber of commerce of New York city thanked him, was the passage of a law uniting all jurisdictions in the Federal jurisdiction, so as to preserve New York harbor and its tributaries from destruction. This had passed in the house, but it was defeated on a point of order in the senate. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Cox visited Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey, and Greece. In 1885 he was appointed minister to Turkey, but returned to the United States in October 1886 after a year's absence, and in November was re-elected to congress. He has a reputation as an effective and humorous speaker, writer, and lecturer. In addition to a large amount of newspaper and magazine work, he has published "The Buckeye Abroad" (New York, 1851); "Puritanism in Politics" (1863); "Eight Years in Congress" (1865); "A Search for Winter Sunbeams" (1870); "Why We Laugh" (1876); "Free Land and Free Trade" (1876); "Arctic Sunbeams" (1882); "Orient Sunbeams" (1882); and "The Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1885).

COX, Kenyon, painter, b. in Warren, Ohio, 27 Oct., 1856. After preliminary studies in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, he went to Paris in 1877, and became a pupil of Carolus-Duran and of Gérôme, remaining in France, with short intervals, until 1882, when he returned to New York. He is a member of the Society of American artists. His works include "Head of Venetian Girl" (1879); "Lady in Black" (1880); "Pink and White" (1881); "Two Portraits" (1882); "Thistledown" (1883); and "A Corner Window" (1884).

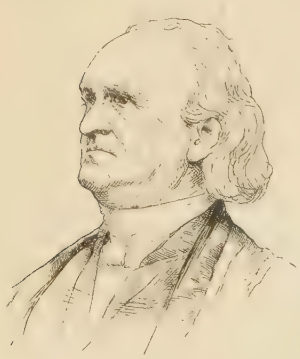
COX, Lemuel, master mechanic, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1736; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 18 Feb., 1806. Until about the age of forty-five his life is hid in obscurity. At this time he was, on 29 Dec., 1775, imprisoned at Ipswich, because of his strong attachment to royalist principles. In 1786 began the first of his most prominent works by building the Boston and Charlestown bridge. Its length was 1,500 feet, its width 43 feet, and it was especially adapted to withstand the tidal currents and ice. Its construction occupied but thirteen months. In 1787 he built the Essex bridge at Salem, which was nearly as large. His success with these and others built by him in Maine and Massachusetts caused him to be invited to direct the construction of the great bridge at Waterford, Ireland, in 1793. Mr. Cox was the inventor of a machine for cutting card-wire, the first projector of a powder-mill in Massachusetts, and the first to suggest employing the prisoners on Castle island to make nails. For these reasons and for various other discoveries in the mechanic arts a grant of 1,000 acres of land in Maine was made to him by an act of legislature.

COX, Melville Beveridge, missionary, b. in Hallowell, Me., 9 Nov., 1799; d. in Liberia, Africa, 21 July, 1833. His early education was obtained in the common schools. At the age of about nineteen he became a Methodist, and preached as a licentiate in various towns and villages in Maine. Failing health caused him to seek a more congenial climate. He spent a few years in Baltimore and vicinity, where he received an appointment as

the first American Methodist missionary to the colony of Liberia. He arrived at his field of labor on 8 March, 1833, established a Sunday-school, summoned conferences, and organized the Methodist Episcopal church in Africa under the supervision and control of the general conference of that denomination in America. In less than five months from his arrival he became a victim of African fever. During the brief period of his sojourn in Liberia he wrote "Sketches of Western Africa" which was appended to a memoir of his life written by his brother, G. F. Cox, D. D. (New York, 1840).

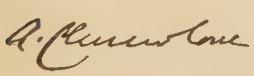
COX, Palmer, artist, b. in Granby, Quebec, Canada, 28 April, 1840. He was graduated at Granby academy in 1858, and subsequently resided in Springfield, Mass., and Lucknow, Ont., until 1863. From 1863 till 1875 he made San Francisco, Cal., his home, and while there contributed regularly to the "Golden Era" and the "Alta California." In 1875 he settled in New York, where he follows artistic and literary pursuits. He has distinguished himself chiefly by illustrating his own writings with characteristic drawings, as shown in "The Brownie Stories." Mr. Cox has contributed to various magazines, and has published "Squibs of California" (Hartford, 1874); "Hans von Pelter's Trip to Gotham" (New York, 1876); "How Columbus found America" (1877); and "That Stanley" (1877).

COX, Samuel Hanson, clergyman, b. in Rahway, N. J., 25 Aug., 1793; d. in Bronxville, Westchester co., N. Y., 2 Oct., 1881. His father, who at the time of his death, in 1801, was engaged in mercantile enterprises in New York city, was descended from a family that in the 17th century settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where the name, diversely spelled, has been long connected with the Quakers of Talbot county. By intermarriages with other families of the peninsula, this connection was rendered nominal at different periods; but, as the father of Dr. Cox had maintained his relations with the society, he received his academic education at their high-school or college at Westtown, near Philadelphia. He also received private instruction in Philadelphia, and was a law-student in Newark, N. J., in 1812, when, with Southard, Frelinghuysen, and others that became eminent, he organized a volunteer corps of riflemen, which occasionally served in the war, notably at Fort Green, L. I. He studied theology in Philadelphia under Dr. Wilson, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Princeton, and that of D. D. by Williams. He was ordained in 1817, and accepted the pastorate of Mendham, Morris co., N. J. In 1821 he removed to New York as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Spring street, and thence to Laight street in 1825. His congregation here was largely composed of wealthy merchants. He took a leading part in the foundation of the University of the city of New York and in literary conventions, one of which was presided over by John Quincy Adams, called to aid in its organization. He was appointed to open the instructions of the university with the late Dr. McIlvaine, afterward bishop of Ohio, and delivered one of the two memorable courses of lectures in the winter of 1831–'2, his department being that of moral philosophy. During the cholera season of the latter year he remained at his post until stricken down by the disease. In impaired health Dr. Cox went to Europe in 1833, where a speech, delivered at the anniversary of the British and foreign Bible society in London, gained him distinction and opened the way to honors and attentions in Europe. The anti-slavery sentiment then predominant in England made a great impression on Dr. Cox, and he publicly defended his country, when it was gratuitously assailed on that point, and delivered a celebrated sermon against slavery, soon after his return, which, though moderate in tone, drew upon him a great share of the violence with which the agitators were then visited. He was never identified with their extreme measures, and afterward took a leading conservative position in all questions connected with the south, which for a long time disturbed the Presbyterian church. In recognition of this service to the counsels of his brethren, he received the degree of LL. D. from a southern college. In other questions his theological standing was with the new school, of which he was a prominent champion. In the order and discipline of his church, however, he maintained the highest and most thorough old-school position. He was elected professor of pastoral theology in the Theological seminary at Auburn in 1834, but in 1837 became pastor of the 1st Presbyterian congregation in Brooklyn, L. I., where he built a new church in Henry street. In 1845 Dr. Cox attended the Evangelical alliance in London. In 1852, his health declining, he visited Nassau, but with so little good effect that, against the remonstrances of his people and the most liberal proposals on their part, he resigned his charge, and retired to a pleasant property, which they enabled him to purchase, at Owego, N. Y. He considered his career as a pastor at an end, but frequently delivered lectures and appeared in pulpits in New York for several years subsequently. He was for many years professor of ecclesiastical history in the Union theological seminary of New York. His contributions to periodicals and journalistic literature were numerous. His work on "Quakerism" (1833) is in part an autobiography. In connection with the duties of his chair, he edited Bower's "History of the Popes" (New York, 1847). He also presided for a time over the Ladies' college at Le Roy, N. Y. For the last twelve years of his life he lived in retirement in Westchester county. Although much criticised for personal eccentricities, he was generally recognized as a man of high character and commanding talents, of great boldness in expressing his strong convictions, and of singular power as an orator. Dr. Cox was the eldest of three sons, all of whom attained professional eminence. James died prematurely in Philadelphia in 1830. Abraham Lidon, after a brilliant practice in New York, where he became professor of surgery in the medical college now connected with the New York university, of which he was one of the founders, died in the service of his country near Chattanooga in 1863.—His son, **Arthur Cleveland Coxe** (he has adopted an older spelling of the family name), P. E. bishop, b. in Mendham, N. J., 10 May, 1818. His parents removed in 1820 to New York city, where



Samuel Hanson Cox

his early education and training were obtained. He was graduated with distinction at the University of the city of New York in 1838 and at the General theological seminary of the Episcopal church in 1841. He was an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church from childhood, under the influence of maternal relatives and social connections. While still in college he became an author and contributor to periodical literature. He was ordained deacon on 27 June, 1841, and priest on 25 Sept., 1842. He took charge of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, N. Y., shortly after his ordination to the diaconate, and thence removed in the spring of 1842 to Hartford, Conn., where he was rector of St. John's from 1843 till 1854. He accepted the rectorship of Grace church, Baltimore, Md., in 1854, and two years later he was elected bishop of Texas, but declined. From an early period in his ministry he took part in the councils of his church. He was a member of the general convention in 1853, and of that which met in Richmond, Va., in 1859. In 1853 he moved an addition to the Litany, while Bishop Alonzo Potter made a similar motion in the house of bishops, without any concert between them, which led, in connection with Dr. Muhlenberg's "Appeal to the Bishops," to the "Memorial Papers" and the adoption of additional prayers, and finally to the movement for the revision of the Prayer-Book. In 1863 he became rector of Calvary church, New York city, and soon afterward was elected assistant bishop of western New York. He was consecrated in Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1865, and on the death of Bishop De Lancey, 5 April of the same year, he succeeded as the second bishop of western New York. In 1868 he gave his assent to the formation of a new diocese out of a portion of his jurisdiction, and central New York was committed to other hands. He has taken an active part in the board of missions in behalf of the Greek mission and the extension of the missionary episcopate in the United States. In the interest of the missionary work of the church he has travelled extensively abroad, and in 1872, when the charge of the churches in Hayti was placed in his hands, he visited that island, organized churches, and ordained clergy. This oversight he held until a bishop of Hayti was consecrated in 1874. Bishop Coxe has made various valuable contributions to theological learning, biblical criticism, and church literature. He published several volumes of poems before receiving ordination. "Advent, a Mystery," appeared in 1837, followed by "Jonathan, the Lay of a Scold" (New York, 1838); and "Athwold" (1838), of which, after its suppression for forty years, a new and enlarged edition was recently published. "Athanasion, and other Poems," appeared in 1842, "Halloween" in 1844, and "Saul, a Mystery," in 1845. In 1877 he published a poem entitled "The Ladye Chace." As early as 1845 he published his best-known volume of poems, the "Christian Ballads" (reprinted in Oxford, England, 1850). Soon after the English publication of the "Ballads" the author visited at Freiburg, Germany, the distinguished Hirscher, the precursor of Dr. von Döllinger in the Old Catholic movement. On his return to England in 1852 he published an account of this visit by the advice of Bishop Wilberforce. This led to his active participation in the formation of the Anglo-Continental society. On his return to this country he engaged on the unpopular side of a conflict, of which the publication of revised editions of the Scriptures by the American Bible society was the subject. His "Apology for the English Bible" (1854) ultimately led to the suppression of those new and crude revisions made at great cost by that society. In 1867–'8 Bishop Coxe contributed to the "Union chrétienne," a periodical published in Paris in the interest of Gallicanism by the Abbé Guettée, a series on the subject of "Anglican Orders." In 1869 he published an "Open Letter to Pius IX.," in answer to the brief convoking the Vatican council. This spirited letter was translated into various languages, and has had a wide circulation on the continent of Europe. In 1872 appeared in Paris his work, "L'épiscopat de l'occident," a new presentation of the history of the Church of England and a refutation of Roman Catholic attacks. In 1873, in collaboration with Bishop Wilberforce and others, he engaged in a serial publication, issued in Oxford, England, in defence of Anglo-Catholic principles against either extreme. He had sympathized with the Oxford movement so far as it has moved within the bounds of Anglo-Catholicity; but he had broken loose from it, as a party, after the defection of Dr. Newman, and in 1866 he had further clearly defined his position by the publication of "The Criterion," which was republished in England. Bishop Coxe attended the second Lambeth conference. He has taken an active part in opposition to the New Testament revision. Among his other writings are "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty" (1855); "Thoughts on the Services" (1859); and "Apollos; or, The Way of God." Besides these he has published a large number of tracts, editions and translations of foreign works, sermons, letters, lectures, and pamphlets. During 1885–'6 he was engaged in editing, with large additions and notes, an American edition of the Edinburgh "Translations of the Ante-Nicene Fathers," edited by Drs. Roberts and Donaldson, of which the last volume is now (November, 1886) in press.



COX, William, journalist. He was a native of England, and died there about 1851. At an early age he came to the United States and obtained employment on the New York "Mirror." He contributed, under the pseudonym of "An Amateur," a series of sketches satirizing the literary infirmities of the time, which were afterward published as "Crayon Sketches" (New York, 1833), and gave their author an immediate reputation. He remained with the "Mirror" for some years, when he returned to England.

COXE, Eckley Brinton, mining engineer, b. in Philadelphia, 4 June, 1839. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, where also he took a three-years' course in the scientific department. After spending six months in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania engaged in topographical geology, he went abroad in 1860. Two years were spent at the École des mines in Paris, and a year in the Freiberg mining-school, after which he continued for nearly two years

studying the mines in England and continental Europe. Soon after his return to the United States he embarked in the coal business, and his mines of anthracite in Drifton, Pa., are among the most successful and best-conducted pieces of mining property in the state. During the summer of 1877 they were selected by the faculty of Columbia college school of mines as affording better facilities for study than any other. As an expert on the mining and preparation of anthracite coal, and on the subject of mine surveying, Mr. Coxe has frequently lectured before scientific bodies. He has been prominent in the American institute of mining engineers, being its president from May, 1878, till February, 1880; also in the Institute of mechanical engineers, of which he was vice-president from April, 1880, till November, 1881; and he is a member of the American society of civil engineers. He has published papers on technical subjects, chiefly in the transactions of the societies of which he is a member, and has translated the first volume of the fourth edition of Weisbach's "Mechanics of Engineering, and Construction of Machines" (New York, 1872). From 1880 till 1884 he was a state senator in Pennsylvania.

COXE, John Redman, physician, b. in Trenton, N. J., in 1773; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 March, 1864. He was educated in Philadelphia, completed his classical course in Scotland, returned home in 1790, studied medicine with Dr. Rush, and, after receiving his diploma in 1794, studied in London, Paris, and Edinburgh. In 1796 he settled in Philadelphia, and in 1798, during the visitation of yellow fever, was appointed by the Board of health physician to the port. He was for several years one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania hospital, and also of the Philadelphia dispensary. In 1809 he was elected professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, from which chair he was transferred in 1818 to that of materia medica and pharmacy, which he held until 1835. Dr. Coxe was the first to practise vaccination in Philadelphia. He published a treatise on "Inflammation" (Philadelphia, 1794); "Importance of Medicine" (1800); "Vaccination" (1800); "Combustion" (1811); "American Dispensatory" (1827); "Refutation of Harvey's Claim to the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (1834); "Appeal to the Public" (1835); "Agaricus Atramentarius" (1842); "Recognition of Friends in Another World" (1845); and "The Writings of Hippocrates and Galen Epitomized" (1846). He edited the "Philadelphia Medical Museum" (1805–'11), and "Emporium of Arts and Sciences," continued by Dr. Thomas Cooper (1812–'4).

COXE, Margaret, author, b. in Burlington, N. J., about 1800. She published "Claims of the Country on American Females" (Columbus, 1842); "Botany of the Scriptures"; "Wonders of the Deep"; and "Young Ladies' Companion."

COXE, Tench, political economist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 May, 1755; d. there, 17 July, 1824. His mother was a daughter of Tench Francis. His father came of a family well known in American affairs. One ancestor was a proprietor of the province of West Jersey, and sent out the first ship that ever entered the Mississippi from the gulf. Another wrote "A Description of the Province of Carolana," and drew that scheme for the union of the colonies against French aggression which Franklin copied in the "Albany Plan." Tench received his education in the Philadelphia schools, and intended to study law; but his father determined to make him a merchant, and he was placed in the counting-house of Coxe & Furman, becoming a partner at the age of twenty-one. Those were the times that tried men's souls, and the boy proved unequal to the trial. In 1776 he resigned from the militia, turned royalist, left the city to join the British, and came back in 1777 with the army under Howe. When Howe left, Coxe was arrested and paroled. He now turned whig, and began a long political career. In 1786 he was sent to the Annapolis convention, and in 1788 to the Continental congress. He next became a federalist, and was made assistant secretary of the treasury in 1789, and commissioner of the revenue in 1792; but from this place Adams removed him. He then turned republican, and in the canvass of 1800 published Adams's famous letter to him regarding Pinckney. For this he was reviled by the federalists as a renegade, a tory, and a British guide, and was rewarded by Jefferson in 1803 with the place of purveyor of public supplies, which he held till 1812. In 1804 Coxe organized and led a party at Philadelphia opposed to the election to congress of Michael Lieb, and this brought him again into public notice. Though a republican, he was for three months daily abused by the "Aurora"; was called a tory, a Federal rat, a British guide who had entered Philadelphia in 1777 with laurel in his hat, and his party was nicknamed the "quids." The term is commonly supposed to have been first applied to the little band led by John Randolph in 1806, but this is a mistake. The claims of Tench Coxe to remembrance are his labors in behalf of American manufactures, and his statistical writings on political economy. He deserves, indeed, to be called the father of the American cotton industry. He it was who first attempted to bring an Arkwright machine to the United States, and first urged the people of the south to give their time to raising cotton. His speech before the delegates of the constitutional convention is in the "American Museum" of September, 1787. His treasury papers are in the "American State Papers" (vol. i., Finance). His chief works are: "An Inquiry into the Principles for a Commercial System for the United States" (1787); "Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United Provinces" (1792); "View of the United States" (1787–'94). He wrote also on naval power, on encouragement of arts and manufactures, on the cost, trade, and manufacture of cotton, on the navigation act, and on arts and manufactures in the United States.

COZZENS, Frederick Swartwout, merchant, b. in New York city, 5 March, 1818; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1869. He was educated in New York city, trained in mercantile pursuits, began a grocery and wine business at the age of twenty-one, and became a leading wine-merchant. He introduced the Longworth wines from Ohio into the New York trade, being the first to sell native wines in that city. His leisure hours were devoted to literature, which he cultivated as a means of recreation. His earliest humorous poems and sketches were printed in 1847 in "Yankee Doodle." A series of articles that he contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" he collected and published in 1853 in a volume entitled "Prismatics," under the pen-name "Richard Haywarde," which was the real name of one of his ancestors, an English Moravian missionary in America. In the "Knickerbocker Magazine" he also issued a series of humorous sketches describing the misadventures and trials of a city man, new to country life, who had purchased a rural home. They were called the "Sparrowgrass Papers," and, when published in a volume in New York in 1856, obtained

a wide circulation, and gained for the author a reputation as one of the first of American humorists. In 1858 he published a volume of travel entitled "Acadia; a Sojourn among the Blue-Noses"; in the same year also a "True History of New Plymouth" in the New York "Ledger." For seven years before the civil war he conducted, in connection with his business, a trade-paper called the "Wine-Press," for which he wrote useful and entertaining essays on grape-culture and wine-making, and on æsthetic subjects. He resided for many years at Yonkers, where the scene of the "Sparrowgrass Papers" was laid, but, after failing in business in 1868, he removed to Rahway, N. J., and was making a visit in Brooklyn at the time of his death. His other published works are a "Memorial of Col. Peter A. Porter," who was killed at the head of his regiment in the battle of Cold Harbor (1865); "Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker and other Learned Men," to which Verplanck contributed several essays (New York, 1867); and a "Memorial of Fitz-Greene Halleck," which was read before the New York historical society and afterward published (1868). See Wilson's "Bryant and his Friends."—His uncle, **Issachar,** b. in Newport, R. I., in 1781, was a chemist and mineralogist by profession, and was the author of a "Geological History of New York Island" (New York, 1843).—Another uncle, **William B.,** hotel-keeper, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1787; d. at West Point, N. Y., 13 March, 1864, was for ten years proprietor of the American hotel in New York city, and subsequently opened Cozzens's hotel at West Point.—**William Cole,** cousin of Frederick Swartwout, merchant, b. in Newport, R. I., 26 Aug., 1811; d. there, 17 Dec., 1876. In 1842 he became the head of the dry-goods firm of William C. Cozzens & Co., and about 1857 president of the Rhode Island Union bank. In 1854 he was mayor of Newport, subsequently a representative in the general assembly, and in 1861 a senator. In March, 1862, the governor and lieutenant-governor having resigned, Mr. Cozzens, who had been chosen president of the senate, became acting governor of the state for about three months. An historical address that he delivered in 1863 was published under the title "History of Long Wharf, Newport."—**Frederick Schiller,** son of Frederick Swartwout, artist, b. in New York city, 11 Oct., 1846, was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1868. He worked at decorative designing in New York city, afterward applied himself to sketching, and, following an early bent for marine subjects, soon acquired a reputation as a draughtsman of water-craft. He has exhibited water-color sketches in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and is especially successful with fog-effects and surf-boat subjects. He has published a series of lithographed drawings of "American Yachts," accompanied with descriptions by Lieut. James D. J. Kelley. He has also produced a series of outline-drawings of vessels of all kinds, comprising steamers from 1819 to the present, American and English yachts, and all varieties of American craft propelled by sails, oars, or paddles. These sketches were published in the magazine "Outing" in 1886, preparatory to their appearance in book-form under the title "Cozzens's Outlines."

COZZENS, Samuel Woodworth, author, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 14 April, 1834; d. in Thomaston, Ga., 4 Nov., 1878. He was a lawyer, and for a time U. S. district judge of Arizona. His published works include "The Marvellous Country" (Boston, 1876); "The Young Trail-Hunters Series," comprising "The Young Trail-Hunters," "Crossing the Quicksands," and "The Young Silver-Seekers" (1876 *et seq.*); and "Nobody's Husband" (1878).

CRABB, George W., jurist, b. in Tennessee; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1847. He removed to Alabama at an early age, settled at Tuscaloosa, then the capital, was assistant secretary of the senate, and afterward state comptroller. He served with distinction in the Florida war of 1836 as lieutenant-colonel of Chisolm's regiment of Alabama volunteers, was elected to the state senate, and became major-general of the militia. In 1838 he was elected to congress as a whig, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected the same year, but was defeated in 1840. He supported Polk for president in 1844, and was appointed judge of the Mobile county court in 1846, but was overtaken by a malady for which he spent a winter in Cuba, afterward going to Philadelphia for medical treatment, and there died.

CRABBE, Thomas, naval officer. b. in Maryland in 1788; d. in Princeton, N. J., 29 June, 1872. He entered the service from Pennsylvania as a midshipman, 15 Nov., 1809, served in the war of 1812–'5, was promoted lieutenant, 4 Feb., 1815, became commander, 3 March, 1835, commanded Fort Brook, Tampa bay, during the campaign against the Seminoles in 1837, was commissioned as captain, 8 Sept., 1841, and commanded the squadron on the coast of Africa in 1855–7. He was retired as commodore, 16 July, 1862, officiated as prize commissioner in 1864–'5, and was made a rear-admiral on the retired list, 25 July, 1866.

CRABTREE, Lotta, actress, b. in New York city, 7 Nov., 1847. Her father, who kept a bookstore for many years in Nassau street, New York, went to California in 1851 and there engaged in gold-mining. His wife and daughter followed in 1854. Lotta made her first appearance on the stage in 1855 as a singer in an amateur performance at La Porte. At the age of eleven she played the part of Gertrude in the "Loan of a Lover" at Petaluma. The mother and daughter were members of a variety company that travelled through California in 1860. In 1864 Lotta appeared in New York city in spectacular plays at Niblo's Garden, and first gained a reputation in John Brougham's "Little Nell and the Marchioness." She soon became a favorite with the American public in eccentric comedy, playing rôles especially written for her. Her chief successes were as "Topsy," "Sam Willoughby," "Firefly," "Musette," "Zip," "Bob," "The Little Detective," and "Nitouche."

CRADOCK, Matthew, English merchant, d. 27 May, 1641. He was a wealthy merchant of the city of London, and was chosen the first governor of the Massachusetts company, 18 March, 1641. While remaining in England, he conducted a trade in the colony through his agents, and was liberal

in advancing funds for the establishment of the plantations. It was at his suggestion that the government was transferred from the London company to the colonies. At his decease the American colony was heavily indebted to him for money advanced. In 1640 he represented the city of London in the long parliament.

CRADOCK, Thomas, clergyman, d. in Baltimore county, Md., in 1760. He was rector of St. Thomas's parish, and in 1753 preached a notable sermon before the governor and the assembly, denouncing the irregularities of the clergy. In 1754 he published a translation of Buchanan's Latin Psalms in heroic verse.

CRAFTS, Ebenezer, pioneer, b. in Pomfret, Conn., in 1740; d. in Craftsbury, Vt., in 1810. He was graduated at Yale in 1759, and became a merchant in Sturbridge, Mass. He served under Lincoln during the Shays rebellion as commander of a regiment, and in 1790 emigrated with his family to the wilderness of Vermont and there founded the town that is called after him.—His son, **Samuel Chandler,** governor of Vermont, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 6 Oct., 1768; d. in Craftsbury, Vt., 19 Nov., 1853, was graduated at Harvard in 1790, removed with his father to Craftsbury, Vt., the same year, was chosen town-clerk upon the organization of the town in 1792, and held that office for thirty-seven years. During his life he filled every office within the gift of the people of Vermont. He was the youngest delegate in the State constitutional convention that met at Windsor in 1793, was elected to the legislature in 1796, and again in 1800, 1801, 1803, and 1805, was register of probate for the Orleans district from 1796 till 1815, judge of the Orleans county court from 1800 till 1816, and during the last six years chief judge. He was clerk of the house of representatives in 1798–'9, and a member of the executive council in 1809–'12 and 1825–'7. He was elected a representative in congress in 1816, and served for four successive terms, from 1817 till 1825. In the latter year he was again chosen chief judge of the county court, and served till 1828, when he was elected governor of the state. In 1829 he presided over the constitutional convention of the state, and was re-elected governor in that year and in 1830. In 1842 he was appointed by the governor, and subsequently elected by the legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Samuel Prentiss as U. S. senator, and served from 30 April, 1842, till 3 March, 1843. In 1802 he accompanied Dr. François A. Michaud in his botanical explorations of the valley of the lower Mississippi.

CRAFTS, James Mason, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 March, 1839. He was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1858, after which he spent seven years abroad, studying chemistry and kindred sciences at the Freiberg mining-school, at the university in Heidelberg, and at the École des mines in Paris. On his return to the United States, he was in 1868–'70 professor of chemistry at Cornell, and from 1870 till 1880 a member of the faculty in the Massachusetts institute of technology in Boston, although from 1874 till 1880 a non-resident professor. He is a member of many scientific societies both in the United States and abroad, is a fellow of the chemical society, London, and in 1872 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. Besides several honors received from the French academy of sciences, he was made chevalier of the legion of honor by the French government in 1885. Most of his chemical investigations were made in Paris, largely in connection with Prof. Charles Friedel. They have been presented before the French academy of sciences, and include researches on silicon and its combinations with compound radicals, and investigations on the vapor densities of halogen compounds, principally iodine. He has published "A Short Course of Qualitative Analysis" (New York, 1869).

CRAFTS, Walter, mining engineer, b. in Newton, Mass., 21 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1860, and spent two years in study at the Freiberg mining-school. On his return to the United States he became mining superintendent of copper mines in the Lake Superior district, Michigan, and from 1867 till 1870 was in charge of iron-mines in Berkshire county, Mass. From 1870 till 1876 he was superintendent of the Shelly iron company in Alabama. In 1877 he was appointed treasurer and manager of the Crafts iron company in the Hocking valley, Ohio, and in 1883 became an official in the Columbus and Hocking coal and iron company. As an authority on furnaces and their treatment he has a high reputation. He is a member of the American institute of mining engineers.

CRAFTS, Wilbur Fisk, clergyman, b. in Fryeburg, Me., 12 Jan., 1850. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1869, and at the school of theology of Boston university in 1872. He joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1870, and preached while prosecuting his theological studies at Nahant and Stoneham, Mass. In 1872 he was stationed at Haverhill, and subsequently at Dover, N. H., New Bedford, Mass., Chicago, Ill., and other places. He travelled in Europe and Palestine, and, having united with the Congregational church, was, after his return, pastor of the Church of Christian Endeavor in Brooklyn, N. Y., until 1883. He has published, besides tracts, collections of hymns, and papers on Sunday-school teaching, "Through the Eye to the Heart" (New York, 1873; revised ed., 1878); "Childhood, the Text-Book of the Age for Parents, Pastors, and Teachers" (Boston, 1875); "The Ideal Sunday-School" (Boston, 1876); and "Rescue of Child-Soul" (1880).—His wife, **Sarah J. Timanus,** has published "Letters to Primary Teachers," treatises on Kindergarten teaching, and religious books for the young.

CRAFTS, William, lawyer, b. in Charleston, S. C., 24 Jan., 1787; d. in Lebanon Springs, N. Y., 23 Sept., 1826. He was graduated at Harvard in 1805, studied law, became an eloquent and successful pleader in Charleston, especially in criminal cases, and for several terms was a member of the legislature, serving both in the senate and house of representatives. He printed essays on subjects of contemporary interest in the Charleston "Courier," of which he was for a time the editor, delivered frequent popular addresses, was the Phi Beta Kappa orator at Cambridge in 1817, wrote "The Sea-Serpent, or Gloucester Hoax," a humorous three-act drama, contributed humorous sketches to the "Omnium Botherum," a journal devoted to local satire, and published a few poems, the longest of which are "Sullivan's Island" and "The Raciad." A selection from his writings and orations was published, with a memoir by the Rev. Samuel Gilman (Charleston, S. C., 1828).

CRAGIN, Aaron H., senator, b. in Weston, Vt., 3 Feb., 1821. He received a common-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1847. He removed to Lebanon, N. H., and began practice in that year, was elected to the New Hampshire legislature in 1852, and served till 1855, when he entered congress, having been chosen by the American party. He was re-elected in 1856, and served till 3 March, 1859. He

was returned to the legislature in that year, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. In 1865 he was elected U. S. senator from New Hampshire, and served as chairman of the committee on contingent expenses of the senate; was re-elected to the senate in 1871, and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was one of the commissioners appointed for the sale of the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

CRAGIN, Francis Whittemore, naturalist, b. in Greenfield, N. H., 4 Sept., 1858. He studied at Washburn college in Topeka, Kansas, at the Brooklyn polytechnic institute, and was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university in 1882. Subsequently he travelled throughout the United States, for the purpose of collecting specimens in natural history. During the winter of 1883–'4 he established, under the patronage of Washburn college, the Washburn biological survey of Kansas, a work that has thrown much light on the fauna and flora of the great central plain of North America, and has resulted in the discovery of many new species of both animals and plants. Mr. Cragin is a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and of the Kansas academy of science. He has published the "Bulletin of the Washburn College Laboratory of Natural History" (September, 1884 *et seq.*), which contains the reports of the biological survey, with notes and a paper on the natural history of the west and southwest.

CRAIDER, Frederick, Revolutionary veteran, d. in Meadville, Miss., in August, 1866, at the age of 108 years. He fought in the Continental army, and was a veteran also of the war of 1812–'5.

CRAIG, Alexander Johnson, educator, b. in Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., 11 Nov., 1823; d. in Madison, Wis., 5 July, 1870. After receiving a common school education, he removed in 1843 to Palmyra, Wis., where he lived about fifteen years, teaching for a part of the time and holding several local offices. He became a practical surveyor, and worked at the carpenter's trade several years, also furnishing plans for school-buildings in different parts of the state. He became principal of a Milwaukee school in 1854, and in 1858–'9 edited the Wisconsin "Journal of Education" at Racine and Madison, Wis. In 1859–60 he was a member of the legislature. He was president of the State teachers' association, and was chosen assistant state superintendent of schools in 1860, and from 1868 till his death was superintendent-in-chief.

CRAIG, Henry Knox, soldier, b. in Fort Pitt, Pittsburg, Pa., 7 March, 1791; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1869. After being educated in Pittsburg, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d artillery, 17 March, 1812, and was engaged in the occupation of Fort George and the night assault at Stony Creek, Canada. He was promoted to captain, 23 Dec., 1813, commanded Fort Niagara, N. Y., in 1814, and was transferred to the light artillery, 17 May, 1815. He was superintendent of lead-mines in Missouri and Illinois from 1821 till 1825, was made major of ordnance, 30 May, 1832, and was chief of ordnance of the army of occupation in Texas and Mexico in 1847. He distinguished himself at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for bravery at Monterey, 23 Sept., 1846. He was made full lieutenant-colonel, 25 March, 1848, was inspector of arsenals till 1851, and then became colonel of ordnance. He had charge of the ordnance bureau at Washington till 1861, and was retired from active service, 1 June, 1863. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general. In 1861 Col. Craig furnished to congress, at its request, an account of the arms transferred by Secretary John B. Floyd to southern arsenals in the year 1860.—His nephew, **Isaac Eugene,** artist, b. near Pittsburg, Pa., about 1830. After studying art in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, he went to Europe in 1853, intending to devote himself to the German school, but changed his mind after spending a few days in the Louvre, and remained in Paris for study. He returned to the United States in 1855, but went to Europe again in 1862, and finally settled in Florence. His works have rarely been exhibited in public. They include "Saul and David"; "The Emigrant's Grave"; "Daughter of Jairus"; "The Brazen Serpent"; "Pygmalion"; "Shylock Signing the Bond"; "Peace"; "Easter Hymn"; and "Venus and Cupid." He has also painted a portrait of Joel T. Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, and some characteristic and striking views of Venice.

CRAIG, James, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 7 May, 1820. He studied law and removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where he began practice. In the Mexican war he was a captain in the Missouri mounted rifles from August, 1847, till November, 1848. He was state attorney for the twelfth judicial circuit in 1852–'6, and was then elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1861. President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 March, 1862, and he served in the west.

CRAIG, Sir **James Henry,** British soldier, b. in Gibraltar in 1749; d. 12 Jan., 1812. His father was civil and military judge at Gibraltar. At the age of fourteen the son entered the army with the rank of ensign, and in 1770 was aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Robert Boyd, governor of Gibraltar. In 1771 he was captain of the 47th foot, with which he went to America in 1774. He was engaged in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, where he was severely wounded, as he was also at the engagements at Hubbardton and Freeman's Farm. He was included in the convention at Saratoga, and was sent to Britain with despatches. In December, 1777, he was appointed a major of the 82d regiment. He was ordered to Nova Scotia in 1778, and engaged in the operations at Penobscot in 1779. He occupied Wilmington, N. C., in January, 1781, and when Cornwallis surrendered in November, 1781, he abandoned that place. At this time he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1795 he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, being now a major-general, in command of the expedition against that colony, and, aided by Admiral Elphinstone and Maj.-Gen. Clarke, effected its conquest. In 1797 he went to India and commanded the successful expedition against Manila. He was promoted lieutenant-general in January, 1801, and returned to Britain in 1802. In 1805 he was on duty at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, and Naples, and with Sir John Stuart led the Army of the Mediterranean to Sicily. In 1807, when the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States were strained, he was sent over as lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada and commander-in-chief of the forces at Quebec. His official career in Canada was not successful, chiefly because of the prejudice and hatred with which the French Canadians regarded their British conquerors. The majority in the province showed its animus by electing to the first assembly a M. Panet, who could not speak a word of English. At times it was impossible to secure the attendance of a sufficient number of members to conduct the public business, and when they did meet it was only to contend about religion and nationality. The bluff soldier found such an assembly in-

tolerable, and the first assembly was dismissed. The second (1810) was similar in composition, and was also dismissed. During the following election Sir James H. Craig, or his council, suppressed "Le Canadien," newspaper, and arrested six prominent members of the late assembly. Garneau, the French Canadian historian, though not regarding Sir James with special favor, exonerates him from any great culpability in the matter, placing the blame upon Chief-Justice Sewell, who was at the head of the council. In 1811 Sir James retired from the government, and on 19 June returned to England.

CRAIG, John, philanthropist, b. in Goffstown, N. H., in 1797; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 19 July, 1872. He was educated in his native town and became a successful business man, amassing a large fortune by his habits of industry and integrity. Besides giving liberally during his lifetime, he bequeathed sums amounting to $105,000 to various Universalist educational institutions.

CRAIG, Lewis, clergyman, b. in Orange county, Va., in 1737; d. in Kentucky in 1828. As there was no ordained minister at hand to baptize him, he began preaching before his baptism, and was indicted "for preaching the gospel contrary to the law." His conduct during the trial so impressed one of the jurors, John Waller, that it was the occasion of Waller's conversion. On 4 June, 1768, while engaged in public worship, he was seized by the sheriff, and was required by the court to give security not to preach in the county within twelve months. Refusing to do this, he was committed to the Fredericksburg jail. After a month's confinement, during which he preached through the prison-bars to large crowds, he was released. Soon afterward he was ordained, and became pastor of a Baptist church. In 1771 he was again imprisoned for three months in Caroline county. In 1781 he removed to Kentucky, where he continued his ministerial labors with great zeal and success.—His brother, **Elijah,** clergyman, b. in Orange county, Va., in 1743; d. in Kentucky in 1800. Some time after his ordination he was imprisoned for a month for preaching the gospel. In Culpepper jail he lived on rye-bread and water and preached to the people through the prison-bars. After this he was "honored with a term in Orange jail." He was several times sent as a delegate from the Baptist general association to urge the Virginia legislature to grant entire religious liberty. In 1786 he removed to Kentucky, where he amassed a fortune.

CRAIG, Lewis S., soldier, b. in Virginia; d. near New River, Cal., 6 June, 1852. He entered the army as second lieutenant of the 2d dragoons, 14 Oct., 1837, was transferred to the 3d infantry in August, 1838, and in March, 1840, made assistant commissary of subsistence. He was promoted to first lieutenant in June, 1840, to captain in June, 1846, and served with distinction in the Mexican war, winning the brevet of major for gallant conduct at Monterey, and that of lieutenant-colonel at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was wounded. He met his death at the hands of deserters while in the performance of his duty.

CRAIG, Robert H., actor, b. in New York city, 24 March, 1842; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 Dec., 1872. He made his first appearance at Barnum's old museum, New York, on 10 Sept., 1860, and subsequently, when connected with the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, began to rise in public favor as a comedian. He made a success at the Boston museum in 1870 as a burlesque actor, with clever imitations of noted players. He had talent as a painter, and was the author of burlesques on "Don Juan," "Faust," "Hamlet," and "Camille."

CRAIG, William, artist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1829; drowned in Lake George, N. Y., in 1875. He painted in water-colors, and exhibited for the first time at the Royal academy in Dublin in 1846. His pictures became popular in Ireland, and in 1863 he settled in this country, becoming one of the original members of the American society of water-color painters. Toward the end of his life he painted rapidly, and so his later works were not equal to those produced early in life, which have been pronounced "admirable specimens of the art, tender yet brilliant in tone, and possessed of that peculiar transparency of coloring which is so noticeable in the works of the English school." Among his paintings are "Mount Washington" (1867); "Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga" (1868); "Valley of the Rocks, Paterson, N. J." (1869); "On the Hudson" (1870); "Hudson River near West Point" (1871); "Metzingeis Cascade, near Fishkill, N. Y." (1872); and "Falls on the Boquet River" and "Kilchum Castle, Scotland" (1875).

CRAIGHILL, William Price, soldier, b. in Charlestown, Jefferson co., W. Va., 1 July, 1833. After attending Charlestown academy he entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1853, standing second in a class of fifty-two, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He superintended the building of Fort Delaware in 1858, was made first lieutenant on 1 July, 1859, and served most of the time till 1864 at the military academy as instructor, treasurer, and in command of an engineer detachment there. He was made captain on 3 March, 1863, was engaged in constructing defences for Pittsburg when it was threatened by Morgan and other raiders, and was chief engineer of the middle department from April till June, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 March, 1865, for his services in the defence of Cumberland Gap, and was made major on 23 Nov., serving on the board for carrying out in detail the modifications of the New York defences from 20 June till 10 Nov., 1865. From 1865 till 1867 he superintended the defences of Baltimore harbor. Since then he has been engaged on a great number of important works, including the improvement of the Potomac, near Washington, from 1870 till 1874, that of the Appomattox river, 1870–'71, and of the Delaware in 1873. He was sent to examine movable dams and other works in France and Great Britain in 1877–'8. On 2 Jan., 1881, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Col. Craighill is a member of the Maryland historical society, and was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1880, 1883, and 1886. He has compiled "Army Officer's Pocket Companion" (New York, 1861); translated Dufour's "Cours de tactiques" (1863); and, jointly with Capt. Mendell, Gen. Jomini's "Précis de l'art de la guerre" (1862).

CRAIGIE, William, meteorologist, b. in Belnaboth, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 11 March, 1799; d. in Hamilton, Canada, in August, 1863. He studied for the medical profession at Mareschal college, Aberdeen, and at the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin. He came to Canada, and in 1834 settled at Ancaster, Canada West, removing in 1845 to Hamilton. As a scholar, he had probably no superior in Canada, and held a high position as a scientific authority on meteorology, botany, horticulture, and agriculture. The results of his labors as a meteorologist were chronicled for many months in the columns of the Hamilton "Spectator," and he frequently lent assistance to a scientific journal published in connection with the Smithsonian institution. He was a member

of the Board of arts and manufactures of Canada West, and of the Hamilton horticultural society.

CRAIK, James, physician, b. in Scotland in 1731; d. in Fairfax county, Va., 6 Feb., 1814. He was educated to be a surgeon in the British army, but came to Virginia early in life, accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and was in Braddock's disastrous campaign in 1755, attending that general after his defeat, and assisting in dressing his wounds. We owe to Dr. Craik the details of Washington's remarkable escape at Braddock's defeat. ' While exploring the western part of Virginia in 1779, he met an aged Indian chief, who told him, by an interpreter, that he had made a long journey to see Col. Washington, at whom, in the battle of Monongahela, he had fired his rifle fifteen times, ordering all his young men to do the same. During the Revolutionary war Dr. Craik served in the medical department, and rose to the first rank. He was active in disclosing the conspiracy of 1777, to remove the commander-in-chief, and in 1781, as director-general of the hospital at Yorktown, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he removed to the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, at Washington's request, and attended him in his last illness. Washington spoke of him as "my compatriot in arms, my old and intimate friend."

CRALLÉ, Richard K., author, b. in South Carolina; d. in Virginia, 10 June, 1864. He was a relative of John C. Calhoun, who employed him as his confidential clerk and amanuensis when he was secretary of state. He had previously been an editor and Swedenborgian clergyman in Washington. He published "Works of John C. Calhoun," with a memoir (6 vols., New York, 1853–'6), and several polemical works on new-church doctrines.

CRAM, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, b. in New Hampshire about 1807; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Dec., 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, standing fourth in a class of forty-one, and served there as assistant professor of mathematics in 1826–'9, and of natural and experimental philosophy in 1829–'36. He resigned on 16 Sept., 1836, and was for two years assistant engineer on railroads in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was reappointed, with the rank of captain, 7 July, 1838, and served as topographical engineer on various surveys. He aided in making military reconnoissances in Texas in 1845–'6, and in 1855–'8 was chief topographical engineer, Department of the Pacific. He was promoted to major, 6 Aug., 1861, to lieutenant-colonel on 9 Sept., and was transferred to the engineer corps on 3 March, 1863. From 1861 till 1863 he acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Wool, being engaged in the capture of Norfolk, Va., 10 May, 1862. He was made colonel on 23 Nov., 1865, and on 13 Jan., 1866, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army for his services during the civil war. After this he served on boards of engineers for the improvement of harbors on the great lakes, and on 22 Feb., 1869, was retired.

CRAMER, John, congressman, b. in Waterford, N. Y., 26 Sept., 1779; d. there, 1 June, 1870. He was a presidential elector in 1804, casting his vote for Jefferson and Clinton, served in the state house of representatives in 1806 and 1811, and was state senator in 1823–'5. While senator he proposed the present system of choosing presidential electors on a general ticket. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1821, and was elected to congress as a Jackson democrat, serving two terms, from 1833 till 1837. He acquired a large fortune, and retired many years before his death to attend to his private interests.

CRAMER, Michael John, clergyman, b. in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, 6 Feb., 1835. He is descended from a Swedish family that emigrated to Switzerland soon after the reformation to escape persecution. Michael's mother died in 1840, and in 1845 he came to the United States with his father, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. After learning the printer's trade, he entered Ohio Wesleyan university, where he supported himself during his course, and was graduated in 1860. After serving four years in the Methodist ministry, he was appointed chaplain in the army by President Lincoln, and remained there till he was sent as U. S. consul to Leipsic by President Johnson in 1867. While there he attended lectures at Leipsic university, and also organized an American chapel service, preaching every Sunday during his stay. He was appointed U. S. minister to Denmark by President Grant in September, 1870, and in August, 1881, was transferred by President Garfield to Switzerland. In July, 1885, he returned to this country, having been elected in June to the chair of systematic theology in Boston university. Dr. Cramer has contributed largely to periodicals in this country, Germany, and Denmark. He married, 27 Oct., 1863, Mary Frances Grant, sister of Gen. Grant. She has achieved some success as an artist.

CRAMP, John Mockett, author, b. in St. Peter's, isle of Thanet, Kent, England, 25 July, 1796; d. in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 6 Dec., 1881. He was educated at Stepney college, was ordained, 7 May, 1818, became pastor of the Baptist church in Dean street, Southwark, London, and in 1842 of the Baptist church at Hastings, Sussex. He was chosen president of the Baptist college, Montreal, Canada, in 1844; president of Acadia college, Nova Scotia, in 1851; and reappointed principal of the theological department in 1853, which he retained until 1860, when he was reappointed president. He retired in 1869. He has published "A Text-Book of Popery" (Dublin, 1831; enlarged ed., London, 1839); "The Reformation in Europe" (1833); "Lectures for these Times" (1844); "Baptist History" (1868); "The Lamb of God" (1871); "Paul and Christ; a Portraiture and an Argument"; and a memoir of the late Madame Feller, of the Grand Ligne mission, Canada.

CRAMPTON, Sir John Fiennes Twisleton, Bart., British diplomatist, b. in Dublin in 1807. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity college, Dublin, entered the diplomatic service, and in 1852 was appointed minister at Washington. He vacated this post in 1856, in consequence of a demand made by the U. S. government, which charged him with attempting to enlist recruits for the British army during the Crimean war. In 1857 he was sent as British minister to Hanover, transferred to St. Petersburg, 31 March, 1858, and to Madrid, 11 Dec., 1860, and resigned in November, 1869.

CRANCH, William, jurist, b. in Weymouth, Mass., 17 July, 1769; d. in Washington, 1 Sept., 1855. His father, Richard, a native of England, was for many years a member of the Massachusetts legislature, was a judge of the court of common pleas, and the author of "Views of the Prophecies concerning Anti-Christ." William was graduated at Harvard in 1829, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1790. After practising for three years in the courts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in October, 1794, he removed to Washington. In 1801 President Adams appointed him junior assistant judge of the circuit court of the

District of Columbia. In 1805 President Jefferson made him chief justice of the same court, an office that he held till 1855. During that period but two of his decisions were overruled by the U. S. supreme court. Among the last services imposed upon him by congress was the final hearing of patent causes after an appeal from the commissioner of patents. He published nine volumes of reports of the U. S. supreme court, and six volumes of reports of the circuit court of the District of Columbia (1801 to 1841). He also prepared a code of laws for the district, published a memoir of John Adams (1827), and in 1831 an address on temperance. He was a member of the Academy of arts and sciences.—His son, **Christopher Pearse,** painter, b. in Alexandria, Va., 8 March, 1813, was graduated at the school of divinity, Cambridge, Mass., in 1835, but retired from the ministry in 1842 to devote himself to art. He studied in Italy in 1846–'8, lived and painted in Paris and in Italy in 1853–'63, and, returning to New York, was elected a member of the National academy in 1864; but he has not contributed to its exhibitions since 1871. His present residence is Cambridge, Mass. He is a graceful writer of both prose and verse, and has published "Poems" (Philadelphia, 1844); "The Last of the Huggermuggers" (1856), and "Kobboltozo" (1857), tales for children illustrated by himself; a translation of the "Æneid" into blank verse (1872); "Satan, a Libretto" (Boston, 1874); "Bird and the Bell, with other Poems" (1875). His paintings include "October Afternoon" (1867), "Washington Oak, opposite Newburg, N. Y." (1868); "Val de Moline, Amalfi, Italy" (1869); "Roman Citizen," "Forest of Fontainebleau," "Neapolitan Fisherman," "Venice" (1870); and "Venetian Fishing-Boats" (1871).—**Caroline A.,** his daughter and pupil, has studied also in the Cooper institute, New York, and under William Hunt. She paints figure-pieces with success. She resides in Cambridge.—**John,** his brother, who died in 1883, was a portrait-painter in Washington, D. C., and was an associate of the National academy.

CRANDALL, Prudence, educator, b. in Hopkinton, R. I., 3 Sept., 1803. She was educated at the Friends' boarding-school in Providence, and in 1831, under the patronage of residents of the town, established the Canterbury, Conn., boarding-school. In 1833 her school had become one of the best of its kind in the state. At this time Miss Crandall admitted a young negro girl as a pupil, and thereby incurred the displeasure of nearly all her former patrons, who threatened to withdraw their daughters from her care. Opposition strengthened her decision to educate the oppressed race, and, after consultation with several of the anti-slavery leaders, she issued a circular announcing that on the first Monday of April, 1833, she would open a school "for the reception of young ladies and little misses of color." "Terms, $25 per quarter, one half paid in advance." In the list of references are the names of Arthur Tappan, Samuel J. May, William Lloyd Garrison, and Arnold Buffum. The circular was first published in the "Liberator" of 2 March, 1833. In Canterbury there was great indignation, and several public meetings were held. Messrs. May and Buffum appeared on behalf of Miss Crandall, but were denied a hearing, on the ground that they were interlopers. The town pledged itself to oppose the school, and a petition was sent to the legislature, praying for an act prohibiting private schools for non-resident colored persons. Such an act was passed in May; but in the mean time, in spite of all opposition, Miss Crandall had opened her school, and began her work with a respectable number of pupils. She was arrested and imprisoned under the new law, and in August and October was twice brought to trial. She was convicted, and the case was then carried up to the supreme court of errors, where judgment was reversed on a technicality in July, 1834. Pending this decision, Miss Crandall was the object of persecutions of the most annoying description. The term "boycott," not then known, best describes the measures that were taken to compel the suspension of her school. Finally her house was set on fire and the building so damaged by a mob that it was deemed best to abandon the undertaking. Such was the beginning of the higher education for colored people in New England. After the breaking up of her school, she married the Rev. Calvin Philleo, a Baptist clergyman, who died in 1876. They lived at various places in New York and Illinois, and she now (1886) resides in Elk Falls, Kansas. Miss Crandall's portrait was painted by Francis Alexander in 1838, for the American anti-slavery society, and became the property of Samuel J. May, who gave it to Cornell university, in the library of which it is still preserved. The illustration presented above is from that portrait. Her life has been written by the Rev. John C. Kimball (a pamphlet, printed privately, 1886).

Prudence Crandall

END OF VOLUME I.